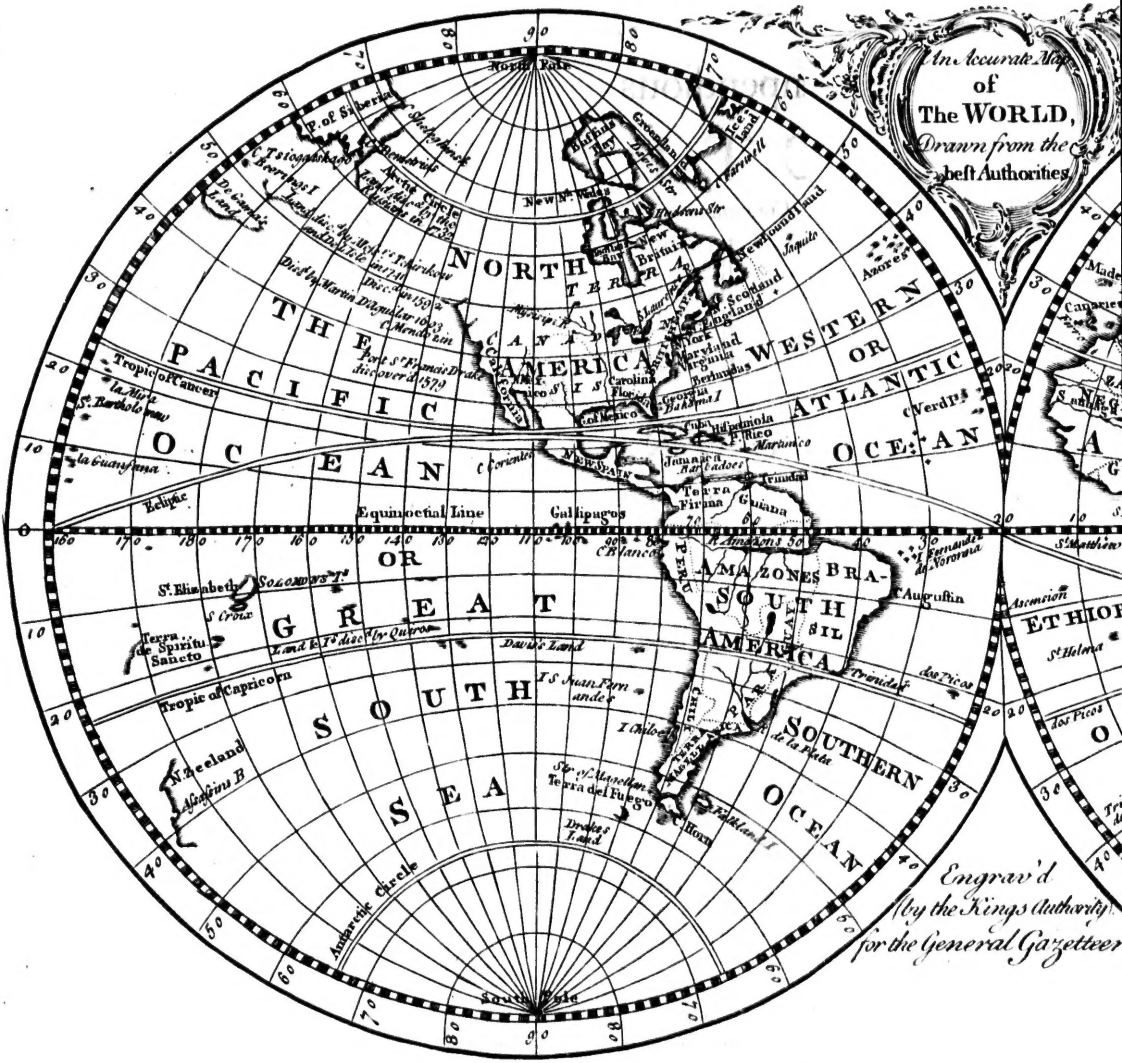
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THE PACIFIC OCEAN
THE GREAT SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
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Antarctic Circle
North Pole
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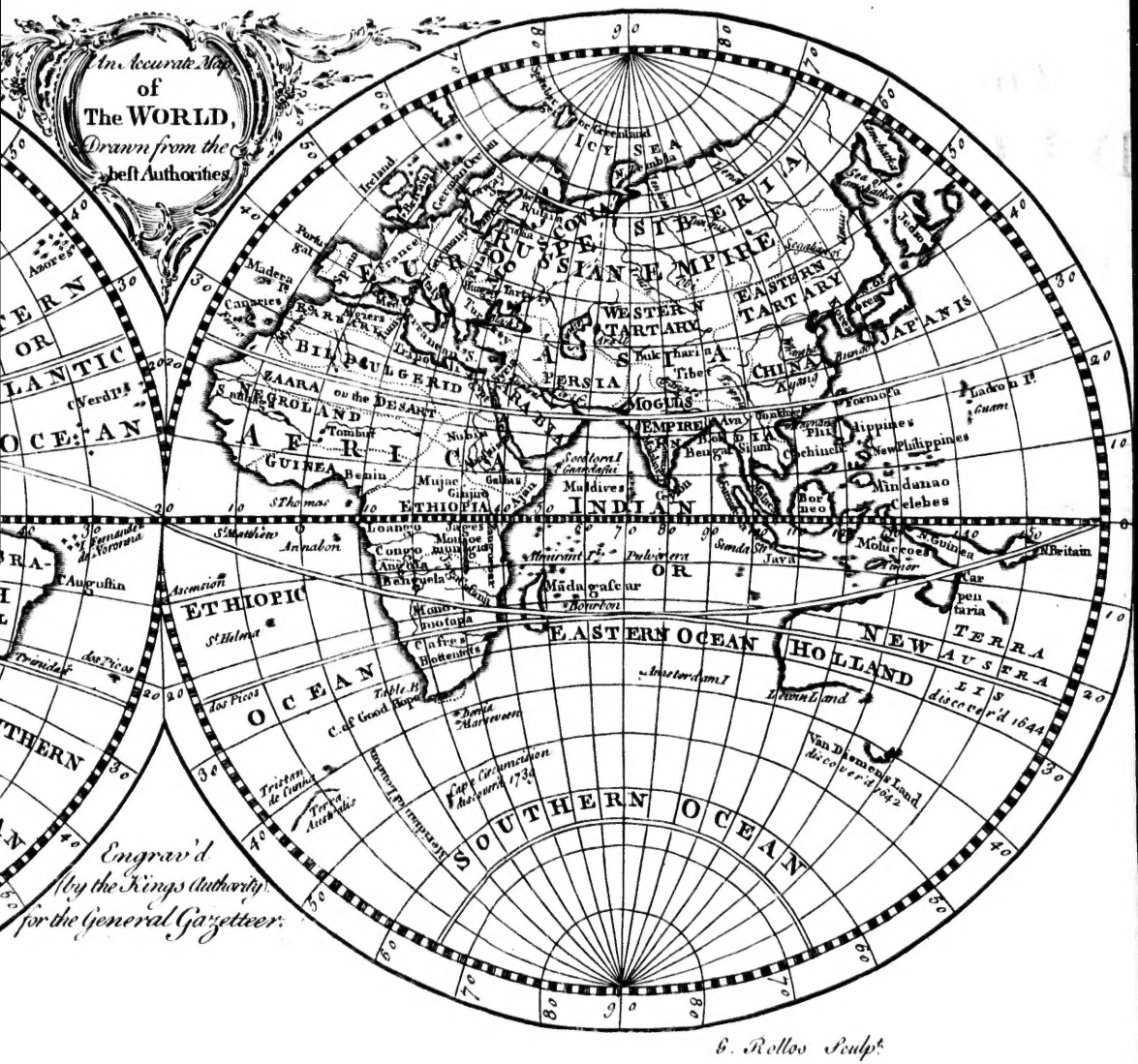
Engrav'd
by the Kings Authority
for the General Gazetteer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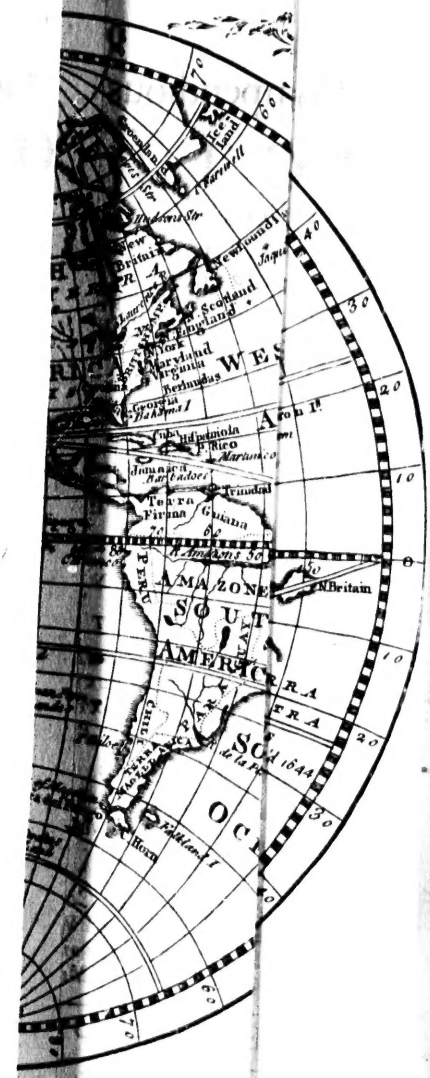
Terra Magellanica



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General Gazetteer:

OR,

Compendious Geographical

DICTIONARY.

Containing a Description of all the

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, REPUBLICS, PROVINCES, CITIES,	CHIEF TOWNS, FORTS, FORTRESSES, CASTLES, CITADELS, SEAS,	HARBOURS, BAYS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, and PROMONTORIES

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

TOGETHER WITH

The GOVERNMENT, POLICY, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, and RELIGION of the Inhabitants.

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDS, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country; and the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES of the Cities and Towns; their LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARING and DISTANCES in English Miles from remarkable Places;

AS ALSO,

The SIEGES they have undergone, and the BATTLES that have been fought near them, down to this present Year.

INCLUDING

An Authentic Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, and MARKET-TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES; as also the VILLAGES with FAIRS, the Days on which they are kept according to the New Stile; as well as the Cattle, Goods, and Merchandizes that are sold thereat.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes HOR.

LONDON:
Printed for J. NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.
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PREFACE.

HAVING for ſome years paſt made Geography my ſtudy upon a particular occaſion, which perhaps may appear hereafter, I could not help taking notice of the deficiency of all compendiums of this kind, both with reſpect to the number and length of the articles. For which reaſon I hoped to do my country ſome ſervice, in giving them another more copious and more complete, continuing its portableneſs at the ſame time. The deſcription of our own country has been greatly neglected, as if it was hardly worth our notice, though it ought to be the firſt and principal object of enquiry to every Briton. This is not unlike the ſending young gentlemen abroad to viſit foreign parts, before they have obtained any adequate knowledge of the laws, conſtitution, trade, product, and geography of the realm in which they drew their firſt breath.

Perhaps the deficiencies may be thought only to relate to pocket treatiſes of this kind; but the ſame objections will lie againſt larger volumes with relation to the number of the articles: which, that it may appear more readily, the reader may obſerve that thoſe wanting in others, are marked with an aſteriſm thus (*)

However, theſe are not all, for there are ſeveral other conſiderable towns and provinces, which ſhould have been thus diſtinguiſhed, and which have been overlooked.

As for the uſefulneſs of geography in general, nothing need be ſaid, it being a ſtudy now greatly in vogue; and there are none but the very dregs of the people that have not ſome occaſion or other to be acquainted therewith. It

is abſolutely neceſſary to men of letters, becauſe no hiſtory can be well underſtood without it: as alſo to politicians, it being impoſſible to underſtand the true intereſt of different ſtates and countries, without the knowledge of this ſcience. Officers, both by ſea and land, have great need of it, becauſe it lets them into the nature and circumſtances of places and towns, and enables them to take their meaſures accordingly. Merchants and traders ought to ſtudy it beyond all doubt, becauſe it aſſiſts them in taking prudent meaſures in order to eſtabliſh a beneficial commerce. In ſhort, all thoſe who have either intereſt or curioſity to know any thing of the tranſactions of the world, or are deſirous of forming ſome judgment of the different events, which happen in the times of war or peace, ought not to be ignorant of geography.

The diſcoveries that have been made of late years in different parts of the globe, and the various ſettlements and emigrations in conſequence thereof, render the old ſyſtematical writers of little or no uſe; eſpecially as they had very little knowledge of the places they treated of, and have ſtuffed their books full of abſurd and monſtrous ſtories, the natural offspring of the credulity of thoſe times. I wiſh I could ſay our modern relations were more to be depended upon in many inſtances; for moſt travellers ſeem to be very fond of the marvellous, and for that reaſon greedily ſwallow the moſt improbable fables. As for inſtance, Mr. Ovington, afterwards the king's chaplain, tells us that in the iſland of Johanna, the inhabitants have a cuſtom of burning the devil every year, and that he in revenge conſtantly ſteals one of their children annually, notwithſtanding the utmoſt care to prevent it. However, this demon is ſo good-natured as to inform them, after certain invocations, of the time of the arrival of any foreign ſhip. He adds, that they often meet him in the highways and ſtreets in the evening, and by the water-ſide. Now if ſo learned a man could give credit to ſuch extravagant ſtories, it is no wonder that ignorant ſailors ſhould ſo often be impoſed upon, or be willing to impoſe upon others.

The

The places in this dictionary generally have the appellation of towns, which in others are termed cities; becauſe all cities are towns, though all towns are not cities. Beſides, geographers are not agreed about the properties that conſtitute a city. In England and Wales every biſhop's ſee is a city, though the number of houſes are hardly ſufficient to deſerve the name of a village. In the Low Countries every large walled place is a city, though it neither is, nor ever was a biſhop's ſee, as for inſtance Liſle: and yet in France they have a great number of cities that have no walls or other fortifications. The French diſtinguiſh their towns by the names of *Ville*, *Citè*, *Bourg*, *Bourgade* and *Village*; but what the difference is between Ville and Citè is very hard to ſay. Many would have Citè to be the moſt ancient part of a town, and yet we find ſome have been lately dignified with that title, perhaps by charter like our corporations, having ſome particular privileges; but then what ſhall we ſay to Paris, one part of which is a Ville, and the other a Citè. But be this as it will, the method I have taken is the leaſt liable to create confuſion, becauſe it is always ſaid, whether it is walled or not, and whether it is a biſhop's ſee or not.

The eaſieſt way of finding places in a map is by the longitude and latitude, the former being numbered on the top, and the latter on the ſides: and therefore where lines drawn from each point may be ſuppoſed to meet, there the town will be found. Beſides this, there are the diſtances from ſome remarkable place or places, and the river, lake, or coaſt on which any town is ſeated. The beſt method of underſtanding the map of any country, is firſt to become acquainted with the moſt remarkable rivers, becauſe all towns of any conſiderable note are ſeated thereon, and then thoſe that fall thereinto, and the places they paſs by, as alſo in what manner any town is ſeated with reſpect to others in the ſame country, of which a particular map ſhould always be procured.

The longitude is always reckoned from Ferro one of the Canary iſlands, according to the beſt French maps, which are far more accurate than any done in England. It is carried

ried on eaſtward all round the globe, and if you want the difference of the longitude of any place from London, it is only ſubſtracting the leaſt number from the greateſt. Thus London is 17 degrees 35 minutes eaſt of Ferro, and Berlin is 31. 7. Subſtract the former from the latter, and you will find that Berlin is more eaſterly than London 13. 32. The longitude of Edinburgh is 14. 35, that is leſs than that of London, and therefore more weſterly by three degrees. Likewiſe by ſubſtracting the longitude of London from that of any other place, you will have the longitude of that place in our Engliſh maps. They make uſe of weſt longitude for America; for which reaſon you muſt ſubſtract that in this dictionary from 360 degrees, and to the difference add the longitude of London, and you will have the weſt longitude from thence. Thus take 306, that of Boſton in New England, from 360, and the difference will be 54; To which add 17. 35, and the longitude weſt of Boſton will be found to be 71. 35. And here it muſt be noted, that 60 minutes make one degree.

In the deſcriptions of the empires, countries, provinces, diſtricts, counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, every remarkable circumſtance is taken notice as far as our room would admit. I have ſhewn how each country is bounded, its extent, productions, manufactories, forces, the numbers of the inhabitants, manners and religion, at leaſt as far as I could obtain any certain account. The diſtances of places in England and Wales, are reckoned according to Engliſh ſtatute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where elſe I follow the marine meaſure of 60 to a degree, and in general this laſt is moſt convenient, becauſe the graduation on the ſide of the map, will always ſerve inſtead of a ſcale of miles.

There are great improvements in the geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the preſent ſtate of the towns, or at leaſt the greateſt part thereof: to which are added not only the market-days, but thoſe of the fairs according to new ſtyle; nor are thoſe kept in the villages of every county forgotten. An exact account has been obtained of the counties in Ireland,

land, with regard to the number of houſes, pariſhes, baronies and boroughs; and it were to be wiſhed the ſame could have been done for Scotland.

Upon the whole, though I cannot ſay with Echard that this dictionary will be of ſtanding uſe to ſucceeding ages; yet as great care has been taken to render it complete according to the ſize of the volume; it is hoped it will meet with a reception proportional to its merit; than which nothing more is or can be deſired.

I might complain, as others have done before me, of the difficulties of writing dictionaries in general, and more particularly thoſe of Geography, on account of the different orthography of the countries and towns; the contradictions met with in the beſt treatiſes of this kind, as well as in maps, charts, and the relations of travellers: yet as I was not preſſed into the ſervice, but was to all intents and purpoſes a volunteer, I have no body to blame but myſelf, for entering upon ſo laborious a taſk.

However, I have been better enabled to reconcile differences, to expunge falſities, and to ſet aſide impoſitions, from having ſeen a conſiderable part of the world myſelf; and from having made ſuch obſervations as in ſome meaſure qualify me to judge of places which I have not ſeen. Here you will find no ſelling of winds, no diabolical conjurations, no nations of canibals or men-eaters; nor indeed any thing elſe that is ſhocking to common-ſenſe, or evidently repugnant to the cuſtoms and practices of other parts of the world; unleſs the ſtrange accounts of the different objects of worſhip may be ſo eſteemed: but then we find others to match them in very diſtant parts. Thus if we find ſome that adore a fly, we ſhall meet with others that pay divine honours to a monkey's tooth; ſome to a ſerpent, others to a tree; not to mention the vaſt variety of image worſhip all over the world: and therefore we cannot reject ſuch extravagant practices, from their ſeeming abſurdity.

It likewiſe requires ſome ſhare of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are ſeveral extant full of nothing but fabulous ſtories. Thus

one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions, and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happy, giving an account of tranſactions impoſſible to be true. Nor has our own country eſcaped romantic deſcriptions, and particularly one of a very late date, which, out of reſpect to the memory of the very ingenious author, I forbear to mention. All ſuch Utopian writers as theſe, I have endeavoured to avoid; and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this dictionary, but what may be depended upon; at leaſt with regard to the moſt material circumſtances.

THE

AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE ſcience which treats of the diſpoſition and aſſemblage of all parts of the univerſe, and the relation they have to each other, is called Coſmography; that is, a deſcription of the world. And, as the univerſe is repreſented by the celeſtial and terreſtrial globes, it follows from hence that coſmography has two principal parts; namely Aſtronomy, that takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and Geography, which is a deſcription of the earth. This laſt part is our principal object; but, as the ſtudy of the ſphere ought neceſſarily to precede that of geography, it will be proper to gain ſome knowledge of this part of coſmography before we proceed any farther.

Of the Celeſtial Globe.

The celeſtial globe repreſents the heavens with the ſtars, which are diſtinguiſhed into the fixed and wandering, and theſe are called planets. The fixed ſtars are bodies, which ſhine with their own native light; and they are called fixed, becauſe they always keep the ſame diſtance with reſpect to each other. According to Ptolemy they have two diſtinct motions; one which is common to the whole heavens, by which they turn from eaſt to weſt on the poles of the world in twenty-four hours, carrying the ſtars along with them. They have alſo another motion, according to him, from weſt to eaſt upon the poles of the ecliptic; but this is very ſlow, for it only amounts to a degree in ſeventy-two years. However, it is now well known that it is the earth which moves, and not the heavens; and that it turns about its own axis in twenty-four hours: hence proceeds the apparent diurnal motion of the fixed ſtars and ſeeming progreſſive motion, which is now called the retroceſſion of the equinoxial points.

The planets, or wandering ſtars, have received that name from their being ſometimes near, and ſometimes at a great diſtance from each other. Theſe are opaque bodies, which the fixed ſtars are not, but have a light of their own; inſomuch, that now aſtronomers look upon them as ſo many ſuns which appear ſmall on account of their immenſe diſtance from the earth; and that which is neareſt it, according to Huygens, is at leaſt twenty-ſeven thouſand times more diſtant than the ſun. The planets are generally ſaid to be ſeven in number, namely Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, or the Sun, Venus, Mercury, Luna, or the Moon; but the ſun is improperly called a planet, becauſe it is fixed in

the center of our ſyſtem; but Terra, or the earth, performs the ſame motions which have been attributed to that luminous body; and the moon is only a ſatellite of the earth. The planets in their annual motions always keep within the zodiac, and they ſeem to have a double motion like the fixed ſtars; but that from weſt to eaſt is viſible to the naked eye, and is in reality what it appears to be; for they all, except the moon, revolve about the ſun as their center. They deſcribe each a circle, which cuts the ecliptic in different points. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are at a greater diſtance from the ſun than the earth, and Mercury and Venus are nearer; upon which account they have ſenſible phaſes like the moon. Saturn makes its revolution about the ſun in thirty years, Jupiter in twelve, Mars in two, Venus in about ſeven months and a half, and Mercury in about three months. Venus never wanders more than forty-eight degrees of the ecliptic diſtant from the ſun, and Mercury only twenty-eight. Saturn is thought to turn upon its own axis, becauſe he has five ſatellites, which revolve about him in the ſame manner as the moon round the earth; therefore ſome give them the name of moons, but we are uncertain in what time their revolution is made.

Jupiter has four ſatellites, or moons, the periods of whoſe revolutions are now very well known; and by their eclipſes the longitude of places may with certainty be diſcovered. According to Caſſini, Jupiter turns about his own axis in ten hours, and conſequently the days in this planet are five hours long, and the nights as much. Saturn is 980 times bigger than the earth, and Jupiter 1170 times. Mars only one fifth as big as the earth; Venus is of the ſame ſize as the earth; and Mercury is only a twenty-ſeventh part as big; but the ſun is a million of times larger.

Mars is thought to revolve about its own axis in twenty-four hours forty minutes time; and Venus, according to Bianchini, in twenty-four days and eight hours; but, according to the opinion of Caſſini, it is performed in twenty-four hours and a few odd minutes. When this planet precedes the ſun, ſhe is called Lucifer, or the Morning-ſtar; and when ſhe ſets after the ſun, ſhe is named Veſperus, or the Evening-ſtar. As for Mercury, we are not certain whether he turns about his own axis or not.

Of the Sun.

The ſun, or rather the earth, is more regular in its motions than any of the other planets; or at leaſt, according to appearance, he continually moves in the ecliptic circle, and never wanders from it. The circle deſcribed by his daily motion is parallel to the equator; and his apogee is about the ſeventh degree of Cancer, at which point he is at the greateſt diſtance from the earth. His perigee, where he is neareſt the earth, is about the ſeventh degree of Capricorn; while he is near the former, he muſt of neceſſity move ſomewhat ſlower, and when near the latter, a little faſter; from whence it comes to paſs, that he is ſeven days longer in his motion from September to March, than from March to September. Some perhaps may wonder the weather ſhould be ſo much colder when the ſun is neareſt the earth than it is when he is farther from it. To ſolve this difficulty

difficulty, it muſt be obſerved that in the winter the ſun is elevated much leſs above the horizon than in the ſummer, and conſequently, that his rays fall more obliquely on that part of the ſurface of the earth which we inhabit. Beſides, he continues a much ſhorter time above the horizon. He advances about a degree every day from weſt to eaſt by his own proper motion; and as there are 360 degrees in the ecliptic, he paſſes thro' them in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. Hence the common year conſiſts of 365 days; and the remaining hours and minutes make about a day in four years; for which reaſon in that ſpace one year is called Biſſextile, and conſiſts of 366 days. But, becauſe this is eleven minutes too much for every year, they amount in 400 years to three whole days; for which reaſon aſtronomers have judged proper to retrench three days in every 400 years, and to leave out the Biſſextile the firſt year of every century. Upon this account the year 1700, according to the New Stile, was not Biſſextile no more than the years 1800 and 1900 will be.

Of the Moon.

Though the moon ſeems to be much greater than all the other planets, except the ſun, it is nevertheleſs the leaſt of all; and that which makes her appear ſo large, is becauſe ſhe is much nearer the earth; for ſhe is only 60 diameters of the earth from it in her apogee and 56 in her perigee. She is no more than equal to a fiftieth part of the globe of the earth. The moon is an opaque body, having no light but what ſhe receives from the ſun; and the different manners in which ſhe turns towards the ſun, are the cauſes of what we call the phaſes of the moon. Theſe are generally ſaid to be four, namely, the new and full moon, and the firſt and laſt quarter. The new moon is when ſhe is in conjunction with the ſun; and ſhe being at that time betwen the ſun and the earth, the enlightened part muſt be towards the ſun, and conſequently ſhe cannot ſhine upon us. But, as ſhe moves forward from the ſun, a portion of the enlightened part will appear to us, which increaſing daily till ſhe has performed a fourth part of her revolution, ſhe will then arrive at her firſt quarter. After this ſhe proceeds till one half of her revolution is performed, and then ſhe is in the full, and in oppoſition to the ſun. Then ſhe draws nearer the ſun again till ſhe has paſſed three parts of her revolution, and then ſhe is in her laſt quarter. In the firſt part of her courſe the enlightened ſide is towards the weſt, and in the latter towards the eaſt.

The moon performs her revolution through the zodiac in twenty-ſeven days and about eight hours; but as the ſun during that time proceeds twenty ſeven degrees forward, the moon muſt be about two days in overtaking him; from whence it follows that from one new moon to another, there are twenty nine days and twelve hours. The lunar year conſiſts of twelve of theſe new moons, and the lunar months of twenty nine and thirty days alternately. The whole year contains 354 days, and conſequently is eleven days leſs than the ſolar year. The Turks and other Mahometans, reckon their time by theſe years, upon which account their high feſtivals are always kept at different parts of the ſolar year.

The proper motion of the moon is in a circle, which cuts the ecliptic in the points called the Nodes. This circle is a little diſtant in the other parts from the ecliptic, for which reaſon the ſun is not eclipſed every full moon; but only when ſhe is near her nodes at thoſe times. The eclipſes of the moon happen only when ſhe is at full, and likewiſe near either of her nodes; for then the earth comes between the ſun and the moon, and conſequently the moon will be eclipſed. The moon happens to be in an eclipſe much oftener than the ſun, with regard to a particular place; for the moon being an opaque body which borrows her light from the ſun, when the earth hinders her from being enlightened by the ſun, ſhe will appear eclipſed wherever ſhe is viſible: but it is not the ſame with the ſun; for the moon, being much leſs than he may appear eclipſed to the people in ſome parts of the earth, and not in others. This may be readily conceived by putting one hoop of a hogſhead into another; for this will give a true notion of the declination of the orbit, or path of the moon, from the circle of the ecliptic. The moſt diſtant parts of theſe hoops may be about three or four inches aſunder; and then one will repreſent the ecliptic, and the other the orbit of the moon; likewiſe, the places where they cut each other will repreſent the nodes of the moon, called the Dragon's Head and Tail. The firſt is, when the moon paſſes the ecliptic from the ſouth to the north; and it is called the Aſcending or North Node, or more uſually, the Dragon's Head. The other is at the paſſage of the moon acroſs the ecliptic, from north to ſouth, and is termed the Deſcending and South Node, or the Dragon's Tail. Theſe nodes are not fixed, but are continually moving backwards, and conſequently are ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another.

On the celeſtial globe there are fifty conſtellations, of which twelve are in the zodiac, and are called ſigns; twenty-three in the north part, and fifteen in the ſouth. Aſtronomers allow the breadth of the zodiac to be ſixteen degrees; that is, eight on the north ſide of the ecliptic, and eight on the ſouth. But this and the other circles are beſt repreſented in what is called an armillary ſphere, for there the zodiac in particular will appear in its proper dimenſions with the twelve ſigns engraven thereon. The names of the ſix northern ſigns are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; and the ſix ſouthern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Piſces.

But to be more particular, an armillary ſphere is a machine compoſed of ſeveral circles, and a ſmall globe in the middle to repreſent the earth. Theſe circles are ten in number, of which ſix are great, namely the equator, the zodiac, the meridian, the horizon, and the two colures; four ſmall, viz. the two tropics, and the two polar circles. The firſt are called great, becauſe they cut the ſphere into two equal parts; and the others are termed ſmall, becauſe they divide it into two unequal parts. However, every circle of the ſphere is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 degrees, each degree into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 ſeconds. We have already taken notice of the zodiac, and therefore ſhall proceed to the other circles.

Of

Of the Equator.

The Equator is a great circle, ninety degrees diſtant from the poles of the world; and to underſtand what theſe are, the world is ſuppoſed to turn round an axis, which may be readily conceived, by viewing an artificial ſphere. The points by which it enters and goes out, are called poles, derived from a Greek word, ſignifying to turn; becauſe the whole machine of the univerſe is ſuppoſed to turn upon theſe two points. The Equator is ſo named, becauſe it divides the world into two equal parts. It is alſo called the equinoxial, becauſe when the ſun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world; and hence theſe points are called the equinoxes. The principal uſe of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts as above, and that in which the artick pole is found, is called the Northern half; and that in which the antartick pole is placed, is the Southern half. The points where the ecliptic cuts this circle, are the equinoxes; for when the ſun comes to theſe, there is an equality of days and nights in every part of the earth, except under the poles; for then the ſun begins at either of theſe to make a day ſix months in length, and a night of the ſame duration in the contrary part.

Of the Meridian.

The Meridian is a great circle, ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world and thoſe of the horizon, cutting the ſphere into two hemiſpheres, or into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It alſo paſſes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and it cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, becauſe it marks half the ſpace of time during which the ſun and the other ſtars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, that of the Meridian is alſo infinite; for the Meridian is changed as well as the zenith and horizon, every ſtep we take towards the Eaſt or Weſt; but if we paſs in a right line Northwards or Southwards, we ſtill continue under the ſame Meridian, though we conſtantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are ſuppoſed to paſs through every degree of the equator.

It has been cuſtomary for geographers to eſtabliſh a firſt Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary; Ptolemy placed it at the iſland of Ferro, which is the moſt Weſtern of the Canaries; the French do the ſame, and this has likewiſe been obſerved in the following Dictionary, becauſe the beſt maps now extant are graduated after that manner; but the Dutch place it at the pike of Teneriff, and others at the Weſtern Iſlands. As for aſtronomers, they generally fix theirs at the place where they make their obſervations. The uſe of the Meridian in a globe is to ſhew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the viſible hemiſphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental. On the ſame circle they reckon the greateſt altitude or elevation of the ſtars and planets above the horizon. It

alſo determines the right aſcenſion of the ſtars upon the equator, and the longitude of places upon the earth; for they are both nothing more than an arch of the equator, reckoned with regard to the ſtars from the equinoxial colure; and with reſpect to the places upon the earth, from the firſt Meridian to the Meridian of the propoſed place. It alſo ſerves to determine the declination of the ſtars, and the latitude of towns; both the one and the other being an arch of the Meridian, counted from the equator to the ſtar, or town propoſed; for what is called declination in aſtronomy, is the ſame as latitude in geography. On this circle the elevation or height of the pole is taken, which is an arch of the Meridian, reckoned from the horizon to the pole, and is always equal to the latitude, whoſe compliment is the height of the equator above the horizon. The horizon and the meridian taken together, divide the heavens into four parts, of which the firſt is the ſuperior oriental, the ſecond the ſuperior occidental, the third the inferior occidental, and the fourth the inferior oriental.

Of the Horizon.

The Horizon is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, of which one is ſuperior and viſible, and the other inferior and inviſible. This circle in a globe is the largeſt of all; and the meridian is incloſed therein with all the reſt of the ſphere. Beſides, it is immoveable, and on the circumference are marked the degrees of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, the days of the twelve months of the year, and the thirty-two winds; and they are of equal uſe with regard to ſpheres and globes. In the natural ſphere, the Horizon is the great circle, that ſeems to join the earth or ſea with the heavens, and which bounds and terminates our ſight. Each particular place has its Horizon fixed and immoveable, and yet we change it every ſtep we take; however, every one is in the center of his own Horizon. The poles of this circle are in the zenith or the point directly over our heads, as well as the nadir, which is directly oppoſite thereto.

The Horizon is divided into a rational and ſenſible; the rational is that which may be conceived to paſs through the centre of the earth, and divide the world into two equal parts, the one the upper, and the other the lower. The ſenſible Horizon, though nearly as great as the rational, is, however, named a ſmall circle, parallel to the former which touches the ſurface of the earth at the very place whereon we ſtand; but it does not divide the heavens into two equal parts like the rational, and yet the difference between them is almoſt inſenſible. The rational Horizon makes ſeveral angles with the Equator, according to the poſition of different places, and they are likewiſe diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names, according to the different poſitions of the ſphere.

The Horizon divides the world into two Hemiſpheres, as juſt obſerved; from whence it follows, that it is always day in the one and night in the other. It determines the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, the length of day and night, and the beginning of twilight and the dawn of the day, both which begin when the ſun is eighteen degrees below the Horizon. Theſe degrees likewiſe ſerve to determine the duration of twilight and

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the dawn of the day; for neither the day nor the night are perfect till the ſun is entirely riſen above the Horizon, or fully depreſſed below it. It alſo diſtinguiſhes the cardinal points of the world, and where the Meridian and Horizon cut each other is the north and ſouth; and the place which the Horizon cuts the equator, is termed eaſt and weſt. By the help of theſe the remaining twenty-eight points are alſo determined, there being thirty-two in all, as above mentioned.

In ſpheres and globes, the rational Horizon is generally repreſented by a great circle, into which the grand meridian enters; and there is ſome breadth allowed, that there may be room to mark ſeveral things on the three different circles which it generally contains. As for inſtance, the principal winds, are on that next the outſide; the months in the middlemoſt, and on the innermoſt the ſigns of the Zodiac anſwering to every month.

The ſphere or globe may be placed in three different manners with regard to the Horizon; from whence comes the diſtinction of the right, oblique, parallel and right ſphere. The right ſphere is when the poles of the world are in the Horizon, and the zenith and nadir in the equator. In this poſition of the ſphere, the circle deſcribed by the motion of the ſun are divided by the Horizon into two equal parts. And in this caſe the days and nights will be always equal throughout the year, and the inhabitants will perceive the ſun paſs twice a year directly over their heads; beſides, there is no part of the heavens that will not become viſible to them; and they may perceive all the ſtars make their appearance ſucceſſively.

The parallel ſphere is that wherein the Horizon is parallel to the equator, and whoſe zenith and nadir are in the poles of the world. In this poſition of the ſphere, one half of the ecliptic will always be above the Horizon, and the other half below it. This is the caſe of thoſe who live directly under the poles; for they will ſee the ſun for ſix months together above the horizon, and he will be ſix months below it, as has been before hinted at, and conſequently the day will continue ſix months without reckoning twilight, which will continue four months; for after that begins the ſun, which will be two months in aſcending to the Horizon. If to theſe four months of twilight, are added the light of the moon during the two months of entire night, the length of its appearance, which will be one month in the whole, the inhabitants will have but a ſingle month of entire night; becauſe this luminary in that time performs two of its rotations round the earth, and they will ſee it ſhine during a fortnight each time. Beſides, ſome ingenious authors have affirmed, that the twilight is much greater at or near the poles, than in any other part of the earth. And if ſo, theſe people will have the much greateſt part of the year the benefit of light of one kind or other; though it is certain they never can ſee above one half of the heavens.

The oblique ſphere is that which has an oblique Horizon; and in this poſition of the ſphere, all the circles will be cut unequally by the Horizon, except the equator. This poſition agrees to all people that inhabit any part between the equator and the poles, for which reaſon there

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are no equal days and nights in any place, except at the time of the equinoxes; and conſequently, throughout all the reſt of the year, the length of the day will be greater or leſs than the night. This inequality of the days and nights is, becauſe their Horizon cuts the diurnal circles of the ſun into unequal parts; and the inhabitants will ſee a part of the heavens more or leſs great, according as the pole is more or leſs elevated above the Horizon.

The two colures are two great circles that cut each other at right angles to the poles of the world. One of theſe is named the equinoxial colure, becauſe it paſſes by the two ſections of the equator and ecliptic, that mark the points of the equinoxes. The other is termed the ſolſtitial colure, becauſe it cuts the equator in the points called the ſolſtices. The firſt of theſe happens when the ſun begins to touch Aries, or Libra, and the ſecond when he enters Cancer and Capricorn. Theſe two circles ſerve to divide the heavens into four parts, and the year into four ſeaſons.

The tropics are two ſmall circles parallel to the equator, deſcribed by the firſt points of the firſt degrees of the ſigns termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are diſtant from the equator very near twenty-three degrees and a half. The ſun deſcribes theſe tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21ſt day of September. When he touches the tropic of Cancer he makes the longeſt day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn he makes the longeſt day for the people between the equator and the ſouth pole. On the contrary, the ſhorteſt day to the former will be when the ſun touches the tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cancer. For this reaſon, theſe points are called the winter and the ſummer tropics, as alſo the ſouthern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers beyond which the ſun never paſſes. They include that part of the earth uſually termed the torrid zone; and they mark upon the Horizon the four collateral points, which are the ſummer eaſt and weſt, and the eaſt and weſt of winter. Likewiſe the difference from the ſame points determines the ſun's greateſt amplitude of riſing and ſetting.

The two polar circles are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the artick and antartick; and they are circles parallel to the equator, deſcribed by the poles of the ecliptic, about thoſe of the world, by the revolution of the primum mobile, or firſt mover. They are termed polar, becauſe they include the poles of the zodiac in their circumference, or rather, becauſe they are near the poles of the world. They ſerve to bound the frigid and temperate zones, and include the ſpace of the frigid zones, comprehended between thoſe circles and the poles of the world. And likewiſe they include, with the two tropics, the two temperate zones. They alſo mark on the two colures, the interval comprehended between the poles of the world and the poles of the ecliptic, which is equal to the greateſt declination of the ſun, that is, 23 degrees and 29 minutes. The two tropics, and the two polar circles together, divide the heavens and earth into five zones or bands; namely, the torrid, the two temperate,

rate, and the two frigid zones. The equator lies in the middle of the torrid zone, and the poles give the middle of the frigid; beſides theſe circles juſt deſcribed, there are ſeveral others of great uſe in aſtronomy; ſuch as the circles of longitude of the ſtar, thoſe of latitude of the ſame; the circles of right aſcenſion, as well as thoſe of oblique aſcenſion and declination.

Of the Circles ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the Terreſtrial Globe.

As the ſun, as well as the heavens, ſeems to turn about the earth, which geographers place in the center of the world, they have transferred to the terreſtrial globe the greateſt part of the circles of the ſphere; for which reaſon the earth has its poles, its axis, its equator, its zodiac, its meridian, its horizon, its tropics, and polar circles; but with regard to the colures, they have rejected them as uſeleſs.

The two poles of the earth are the two points of the ſurface through which the axis of the world is ſuppoſed to paſs; and the axis of the earth is like a line drawn through the center of the earth, correſpondent to that in the heavens. The equinoxial line, or equator, is a great circle on the ſurface of the globe, over-againſt the equator in the heavens. It cuts the globe into two equal parts, the one north and the other ſouth. The zodiac of the earth is a great circle, which anſwers to the zodiac in the heavens, or rather the ecliptic, and is divided into twelve ſigns. Its greateſt diſtance from the equator is 23 degrees 29 minutes, as above. Its tropics are leſſer circles at the ſame diſtance from the equator, and the polar circles are thoſe of the ſmall kind, at the like diſtance from the poles. The horizon is a great circle which divides the globe into two hemiſpheres, the upper and the lower, as has been already obſerved. The horizon of the globe may become the horizon of any particular people; and what is called placing the globe horizontally, is to make the horizon of the globe become the horizon of the place; which is done by putting the place under the grand meridian, and elevating the pole above the horizon to the ſame height as the latitude of the place.

The meridian is a great circle which paſſes by the globes of the terreſtrial globe, and cuts the horizon at the north and ſouth points. Each people has its different meridian, as before-mentioned; and the meridian dvides the globe into two parts, the one eaſtern and the other weſtern. The firſt meridian, as has been before obſerved, is arbitrary, and may be placed where-ever a perſon pleaſes; but let it be placed where-ſoever it will, the longitude of a place is the diſtance between the firſt meridian and the meridian of the place; or otherwiſe it is the arch of the parallel comprehended between the firſt meridian and the meridian of the place. The latitude of a place is the diſtance between the zenith of that place and the equator, and it is either north or ſouth. It may alſo be ſaid to be the elevation of the pole of the place above the horizon. Thus with regard to London, as the arch of the parallel comprehended between the firſt meridian and the meridian of London is the longitude, it follows from thence that the degrees of longitude ſhould be reckoned upon parallel circles. In like manner the latitude of London being an

arch of the meridian comprehended between the equator and the zenith of London, the degrees of latitude muſt be reckoned on the meridians; that is to ſay, on the great circles which paſs by the poles.

It may be readily perceived from hence, what longitude and latitude are, and that the degrees of latitude are all equal. They contain about 69 Engliſh ſtatute miles, or 20 marine leagues; but thoſe of longitude, on the contrary, have no where that extent, except under the equator; for they continually diminiſh as they approach the poles, according to the following table.

Lat.	Min.	Sec.
0	60	0
1	59	56
2	59	54
3	59	52
4	59	50
5	59	46
6	59	40
7	59	37
8	59	24
9	59	10
10	59	0
11	58	52
12	58	40
13	58	28
14	58	12
15	58	0
16	57	40
17	57	20
18	57	4
19	56	44
20	56	24
21	56	0
22	55	36
23	55	12
24	54	48
25	54	24
26	54	0
27	53	28
28	53	0
29	52	28
30	51	56
31	51	24
32	50	52
33	50	20
34	49	44
35	49	8
36	48	32
37	47	56
38	47	16
39	46	36
40	46	0
41	45	16
42	44	36
43	43	52
44	43	8
45	42	24
46	41	40
47	41	0
48	40	8
49	39	20
50	38	32
51	37	44
52	37	00
53	36	88
54	35	26
55	34	24
56	33	32
57	32	40
58	31	48
59	31	0
60	30	0
61	29	4
62	28	8
63	27	12
64	26	16
65	25	20
66	24	24
67	23	28
68	22	32
69	21	32
70	20	32
71	19	32
72	18	32
73	17	32
74	16	32
75	15	32
76	14	32
77	13	32
78	12	32
79	11	28
80	10	24
81	9	20
82	8	20
83	7	20
84	6	12
85	5	12
86	4	12
87	3	12
88	2	4
89	1	4
90	0	0

On the globes and maps of the world the degrees of longitude are marked on the equator, and thoſe of latitude on the grand meridian; but on particular maps the longitudes are always at the top and bottom, and the latitudes on the ſides to the right and left.

Of the Diviſions of the Earth formed by the Circles of the Globe.

The tropics and polar circles form the firſt diviſion of the earth into zones and ſhadows; and the meridians and circles of latitude produce a ſecond with the parallel circles of thoſe of longitude.

As the tropics and polar circles divide the heaven into five parts, they may be ſaid to do the ſame on the earth. Thus the torrid zone is comprehended between the two tropics, and contains 47 degrees or 940 marine leagues, and the inhabitants are named Amphiſcians, becauſe they have their ſhadows turned ſometimes towards one pole, and ſometimes towards the other. The two temperate zones are comprehended between the tropics and the polar circles, and contain the ſame number of degrees each. The people that inhabit them are termed Heteroſcians, becauſe they have their ſhadows at noon turned always the ſame way; that is, always towards the north or ſouth poles. The two frigid zones are included between the polar circles and the poles, and have only half the breadth of the former; that is, twenty-three degrees and a half, which anſwer to 470 marine leagues. Thoſe who live within theſe limits are called Periſcians, becauſe their ſhadows always turn round about them, according to the different motions of the ſun.

As the polar circles and tropics divide the earth into five zones, and form a three-fold diverſity of ſhadows; the ſame may be ſaid with regard to the difference of longitudes and latitudes, which form a three-fold diſtinction among the inhabitants of the earth. Thoſe who live in the ſame latitude, in the ſame hemiſphere, and at the diſtance of 180 degrees of longitude are called Perioecians; and are in the ſame climate, but the hours are oppoſite; for when it is noon at one place, it is midnight at the other. Thoſe who live in equal degrees of longitude and latitude in different hemiſpheres, are called Antœcians; that is to ſay, oppoſite inhabitants; and theſe have oppoſite ſeaſons; that is, when it is winter at one place, it is ſummer at the other, and the contrary. The Antipodes are thoſe who live diametrically oppoſite to each other, having equal latitude and longitude; but with a difference of 180 degrees of the latter; and theſe have not only their ſeaſons, but days and hours oppoſite to each other.

Of the Climates.

A climate is a ſpace of the earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longeſt days are increaſed half an hour in the ſummer ſeaſon. The better to underſtand this we muſt obſerve, that under the equator the greateſt day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each climate encreaſe half an hour till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longeſt days conſiſt of twenty-four hours. Thus there is twenty-four climates in all on each ſide of the equator. Some, after

this, talk of climates of months; but this is ſo uſeleſs a diſtinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to obſerve, that the ſpaces of the half-hour climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced near the poles. It is eaſy to know in what climate a city is, by obſerving the longeſt day; as for inſtance, at London, where the days are ſixteen hours long, we need only ſubſtract twelve from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the climate of London. The ſame may be done for any other climate.

Of the Operations which may be performed, with the aſſiſtance of a Globe.

To rectify the globe for a particular place, ſuch as London, the north pole muſt be elevated to the ſame height: as for inſtance, 51 degrees 30 minutes, in the ſame manner as has been already taught, and then London muſt be placed under the grand meridian. And here it may be obſerved, that the number of degrees to which the pole muſt be elevated, is always equal to the latitude of the place. To find the longitude and latitude of a place, you muſt turn the globe till it comes under the grand meridian, and then ſtick the point of a needle perpendicularly over it, and it will mark the latitude at the meridian, which will determine its longitude on the equator.

To find the place of the ſun on an appointed day; as for inſtance, the eighteenth of Auguſt, ſeek this day on the horizon, and you will find it anſwer to the 23d degree of Leo, in the circle of the ſigns. Afterwards ſeek for the ſame degree in the zodiac of the globe, and that will be the place of the ſun on the eighteenth of Auguſt; that is, the ſun will be in that degree of the celeſtial zodiac, which anſwers to that of the terreſtrial zodiac. To find on what day the ſun paſſes perpendicularly over a place in the torrid zone, you muſt obſerve whether it be in that zone or not. Suppoſe the place to be Goa, which lies in the 16th degree of north latitude, you muſt put it under the grand meridian, and turn the globe about, and ſee what degrees of the zodiac will paſs under this latitude; and you will find two, namely, the thirteenth degree of Taurus, and the ſeventeenth degree of Leo; then when the ſun comes to the thirteenth degree of Taurus, that is, on the 3d of May, and to the 17th degree of Leo, on the 11th of Auguſt, it will be perpendicular at Goa.

To know the riſing and ſetting of the ſun on a propoſed day; as for inſtance, on the 15th of May at Paris, elevate the pole 48 degrees 50 minutes, and then ſeek the place of the ſun on the 15th of May, which will be in the 24th degree of Taurus. Put this place under the grand meridian, and the horary needle to the ſouth. Turn the globe towards the eaſt till the 24th degree of Taurus touch the horizon; do the ſame weſterly, and obſerve the hour on the horary quarter, and you will ſee for the morning four hours and a half, and ſeven hours and a half for the evening. By theſe means you may know the length of the day; that is, by adding ſeven hours and a half to ſeven hours and a half, and that will give fifteen hours. Beſides, the number of half hours more than twelve will ſhew what climate the place lies in; but it will not be improper

improper to obſerve, that theſe are now ſcarcely ever taken notice of by thoſe that are converſant in this ſort of learning.

To know what hour it is at one place when it is noon at another; as for inſtance, what hour it is at Vienna when it is noon at Paris, you muſt put Paris under the grand meridian and the horary needle on the ſouth; turn then the globe towards the weſt till Vienna comes under the grand meridian, and the needle will ſhew what hour it is after noon. The globe is turned that way, becauſe Vienna lies to the eaſt, the ſpace of fifteen degrees, or one hour. To know what hour it is in any part of the earth, at any hour propoſed as eight o'clock in the morning at London, you muſt proceed as you did before, this propoſition being only a conſequence of the former.

Of the Points of the Compaſs.

The earth may be conſidered with regard to the four cardinal points, which are the north, ſouth, eaſt and weſt; and all the points included between them may have reſpect to a particular place. By this means we know the ſituation of the countries of the world, with regard to each other; for ſome are oriental, or towards the eaſt, with regard to thoſe that are occidental, or lie weſterly of them. Thus England is to the weſt of France; and Poland is to the eaſt of Germany; as alſo Africa is to the ſouth of Europe.

We may eaſily diſtinguiſh the points that lie between thoſe that are cardinal; thus, though Spain is to the ſouth of France, yet it likewiſe lies to the weſtward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly ſouth or weſt of each other, Spain may be ſaid to lie ſouth-weſt of France; and for the ſame reaſon, on the contrary, France will be north-eaſt, with regard to Spain. The like may be ſaid of any two other countries.

For the more readily finding upon the terreſtrial globe the ſituation of places, with reſpect to the four cardinal points, you muſt conſider that the equator, and the circles of latitude parallel thereto, preciſely mark the places that are oriental and occidental of each other; and that the meridians will readily diſcover thoſe that lie north and ſouth of each other. Thus all places lying under the equator, or any of its parallels, are eaſt and weſt of each other, and thoſe that are ſeated under the ſame meridian, are north and ſouth one of another. But all other places that are not ſeated in this manner, decline from the four cardinal points either more or leſs.

The circumference of the horizon is divided into thirty-two equal parts, by as many circles of poſition; and theſe ſame circles will repreſent the thirty-two winds that are of ſo great uſe in navigation. Theſe winds are diſtinguiſhed into the four principal or cardinal, four ſeconds, eight thirds, and ſixteen fourths. The four principal are the eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth; and the eaſt and weſt are the two points of the riſing and ſetting of the ſun on the days of the equinoxes. Theſe are called cardinal winds.

The four ſecondary winds are by ſome called collateral, lying exactly between the four former, and with them divide the horizon into eight equal

equal parts. They take their names from the former; for that which is between the north and eaſt is called the North-eaſt; that between the north and weſt is named the North-weſt; between the ſouth and eaſt, the South-eaſt; and that between the ſouth and weſt the South-weſt. Theſe are the eight principal winds.

The eight that are of the third ſort lie between the former, and take their names from thence. Thus for that which is between the north and north-eaſt is called the North, North-eaſt; and that between the ſouth and ſouth eaſt is called South, South-eaſt; and ſo of the reſt.

The ſixteen remaining winds divide the former into two equal parts, and their names are likewiſe derived from them. Thus thoſe which lie neareſt the four cardinal; as for inſtance, between the north and the north, north-weſt, is termed North and by Weſt: the next beyond the north, north-weſt, is called North-weſt and by North; that which follows beyond the north-weſt is called North-weſt by Weſt; and, laſtly, that after weſt north-weſt, is termed Weſt and by North. Theſe are the names which are in one quarter of the compaſs; from whence the reſt may readily receive their proper denominations.

Of the Meaſures made uſe of in Geography.

The diſtance of places is meaſured by an arch of a great circle of the terreſtrial globe, by means of which the number of degrees between one place and another may be readily known; and theſe degrees being multiplied by the number of leagues, or miles, each degree contains, according to the cuſtom of the country where any one happens to be, the product will ſhew how many leagues or miles are contained in this diſtance. Thus there are 60 marine or Italian miles in one degree; which is the ſame thing as 20 marine leagues. The Engliſh meaſured or ſtatute miles require about 69 and a quarter to make a degree. The Ruſſian werſt or wurſt contains 3504 Engliſh feet, and there is about one hundred and four or five to a degree. There are about 56 Arabian miles in a degree, and 25 common French Leagues; but the great French leagues are the ſame as the marine. Fifteen German miles make a degree, and about 19 Dutch miles. Poliſh miles are the ſame as the marine leagues; but there are ſeventeen and a half Spaniſh marine leagues in a degree. Common computed Scotch miles are 40 in a degree, as well as the Iriſh; and there are 10 Hungarian miles in the ſame ſpace. There are 12 Swediſh and Daniſh leagues in a degree; and thoſe of Switzerland are of the ſame length. An Indian koſs is of the ſame length as a common French league; but there are only 12 gos to a degree in the ſame country. Beſides theſe ſettled meaſures, there are others, called by ſome ſtations, and of theſe there are three in a degree; ſtages or days journeys have only two in the ſame ſpace.

Of the Terms uſed in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and ſignifies a deſcription of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous globe, compoſed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terreſtrial globe. *Chorography* is the deſcription of a country, province, or county; as for inſtance,

inſtance, Yorkſhire, *Topography* is the deſcription of a particular place, as a town, and the like. *Hydrography* is a deſcription of the water, ſuch as oceans, ſeas, and lakes.

As the earth may be repreſented either in the whole, or in part, thence comes the difference between geographical charts or maps, which however may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former, is the map of the world, or planiſphere, which ſhews the two ſurfaces of the whole terreſtrial globe, which is, as it were, cut in two by the firſt meridian; as alſo the maps which deſcribe ſome principal part of the globe; ſuch as Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America: and even kingdoms; as for inſtance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, and the like. However, thoſe maps may be called particular, which repreſent any particular country; but they are more properly ſuch as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordſhire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the earth than a globe, becauſe it is of the ſame ſhape and figure; but as it is impoſſible to make one large enough to ſhew every part of the earth and ſea diſtinctly, there is a neceſſity of having recourſe to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and ſciences, has terms proper to itſelf; ſome of which have relation to the earth, and others to the water.

A continent, called by ſome Terra Firma, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends ſeveral countries that are not ſeparated by any ſea; thus Europe is a continent.

An iſland, or iſle, is a portion of the earth entirely ſurrounded with water. A peninſula, or cherſoneſe, is a quantity of land which is only joined to a continent by a neck of the ſame, it being every where elſe encompaſſed with water.

An iſthmus, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninſula is joined to the land, as the iſthmus of Suez and Darien.

A promontory is a high part of land, which advances or ſtretches into the ſea, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An ocean is a large collection of waters ſurrounding a conſiderable part of the continent; ſuch as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A ſea is a ſmaller collection of waters, when underſtood in a ſtrict ſenſe, as the Britiſh and Iriſh Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the ſea; and it is ſtill more general, when the terraqueous globe is ſaid to conſiſt of land and ſea.

A gulph is a part of the ſea ſurrounded with land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulph of Bengal, the Gulph of Florida; and yet theſe are more properly ſeas than the Mediterranean, the Baltick, and the Black Seas, which, properly ſpeaking are Gulphs, as well as the Gulph of Venice.

A bay is ſaid to differ from a gulph only in being leſs, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true,

for

for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulph; and it may be alſo larger than ſome gulphs; as for inſtance, the Bay of Biſcay; tho' it muſt be acknowledged bays in general are much ſmaller. A creek is a ſmall inlet, and is always much leſs than a bay.

A road is a place upon any coaſt where there is good anchorage, and where veſſels, in ſome ſenſe, are ſheltered from the wind.

A ſtrait is a narrow paſſage which joins two ſeas, two gulphs, or a ſea and a gulph; ſuch as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the ſtraits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A lake is a collection of ſtanding water ſurrounded by land, having no viſible communication with the ſea. Thus the Caſpian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late diſcovery. It is about one third as big as the Caſpian ſea, and ſeveral rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were ſaid to fall into the Caſpian ſea. Smaller lakes are thoſe of Ladoga, Geneva, and ſeveral others to be mentioned hereafter.

A river is a ſtream of water that has its ſource from a ſpring, which always keeps running till it falls into ſome other river, or into the ſea.

A general Account of the moſt remarkable Parts of the Terreſtrial Globe.

The terreſtrial globe, as has been already obſerved, may be divided into two parts; namely, the land and the ſea. The land contains the old world, the new, and the parts unknown. The ancient world includes the continents and the iſlands. The continent contains Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

In Europe, towards the north is Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Muſcovy or Ruſſia. About the middle, from weſt to eaſt, France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland. And towards the ſouth, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey in Europe.

The north part of Aſia contains Ruſſia, Siberia, and Muſcovite Tartary. In the middle, from weſt to eaſt, is Turkey in Aſia, Perſia, Grand Tartary, Thibet, and China. Towards the ſouth is Arabia, the Mogul's country, and India on this ſide and beyond the Ganges.

In Africa, to the north of the equator, are Barbary, Egypt, Negroland, Guinea, Nubia, and Abyſſinia; and to the ſouth of the equator, are Congo, the country of the Hottentots, and many others not entirely diſcovered. Here it will be proper to obſerve, that the principal countries are only taken notice of to avoid too great a repetition of what is contained in the body of the Dictionary.

Of the Iſlands.

The iſlands are divided into thoſe of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. The iſlands of the ocean are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and the iſles of the Baltic Sea. In the Mediterranean, from eaſt to weſt, Majorca, Minorca, Maltha, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Candia, Corfu, and the iſlands of the Archipelago.

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The iſlands of Aſia, in the Ocean, are the Maldives, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, called the iſles of Sunda, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and the Mary-Anns. More towards eaſt are the iſles of Formoſa and thoſe of Japan, and in the Mediterranean, are Cyprus and Rhodes.

The iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, are the Canaries, the iſlands of Cape de Verd, of St. Thomas, Aſcenſion, and St. Helena. To the eaſt of Africa are Madagaſcar, the Iſle of Bourbon, Mauritius, and the iſlands of Comora.

The *New World* contains the continent and the iſles. The continent is divided into North and South America; and the northern part comprehends Canada, New England, Maryland, Virginia, Nova Scotia, New Jerſey, Penſylvania, Carolina, Georgia, and the other part of Florida: add to theſe, New Mexico, California, and Mexico, or New Spain. South America comprehends Terra Firma, or Golden Caſtile, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, and Terra Magellanica. The iſlands to the weſt or the South Sea, are thoſe of Solomon, and many others. Thoſe to the eaſt, from north to ſouth, are Newfoundland, the Weſtern Iſlands, the Luccays, and the Carribee Iſlands, or the Weſt Indies.

The iſlands and land towards the North Pole, ſome parts of which are not fully diſcovered, are Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla. Thoſe places between the equator and the ſouthern Pole, not fully diſcovered, are New Guinea, New Britain, Carpentaria, and New Holland. Near the South of America is Terra del Fuego, and ſeveral other places.

The principal iſthmus's of the world are, the iſthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea, formerly Peloponneſus, with Greece: the iſthmus of Precop, that joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary.

The moſt remarkable iſthmus in Aſia, is that of Teneſſerim, which unites the peninſula of Malacca with the kingdom of Siam in India beyond the Ganges.

In Africa is one extremely remarkable, already mentioned, which is the iſthmus of Suez, that joins Aſia to Africa, and is about 75 miles over. Different monarchs were formerly tempted to join the Ocean with the Mediterranean, by cutting a canal acroſs. Some pretend they abandoned this work for fear the lower part of Egypt ſhould be laid under water.

In America the principal iſthmus is that of Panama, which joins the north part of America to the ſouth.

Of the Sea.

The ſea is divided into that which ſurrounds the continents and the interior; that is, that which is almoſt encloſed and ſurrounded by the continent.

That of the Old Continent has four different names, according to the four cardinal parts of the world; namely, the Northern or Frozen Ocean, the Eaſtern or Indian Ocean, the South or Ethiopic Ocean, and the Weſtern or Atlantic Ocean.

The exterior ſea of the new continent preſerves the general name of Sea, viz. that of the North, which waſhes the eaſtern part of America; and

the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, which is between Afia and America, and is to the weſt of the laſt.

The interior ſeas of our continent are the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea, the White Sea, or Gulph of Ruſſia, between Finland and the port of Archangel; the Black, or Euxine Sea; the Sea of Marmora, formerly the Propontis; the Sea of Zabach, or Azoph, anciently the Palus Meotis, near the Black Sea; the Caſpian Sea, which is more properly a lake; the Red Sea, or the Arabian Gulph; the Gulph of Perſia, between Arabia and Perſia.

The interior ſeas, near America, are the Vermillion Sea, near California; the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Newfoundland; and the Gulph of Mexico, between North and South America.

The principal gulphs in the world are, the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the White Sea in Europe. In Afia there are the Gulph of Bengal, the Perſian Gulph, and the Arabian Gulph, commonly, but improperly termed the Red Sea; for that known by that name to the ancients, is the ſea to the ſouth of Arabia.

There are two in America, viz. the Gulph of Mexico, between North and South America; and the Gulph of California, or the Vermillion Gulph.

A ſtrait is a narrow paſſage which joins two ſeas, two gulphs, or a ſea and a gulph, as before-mentioned; and theſe the moſt remarkable, are the Straits of Magellan, in South America; and Hudſon's Straits, in North America. The firſt ſeparates South America from Terra Auſtralis; and the ſecond, North America from the artic lands. The moſt remarkable ſtraits of our continent are thoſe of Gibraltar, between Africa and Europe, at the entrance into the Mediterranean Sea. The ſtrait of Bab-el-mandel is between Afia and Africa, and joins the Arabian Gulph, or Red Sea, to the Ocean. There is alſo the ſtrait called the Sound. The moſt famous lakes in Europe are thoſe of Ladoga and Onega, on the confines of Ruſſia; the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland: beſides which, there are others of leſs account. In Afia there is the Caſpian Sea, which, having no communication with any other, is accounted only a lake. To the eaſt of it is the Lake Aral, which, as has been already obſerved, is nearly one third as big as the Caſpian Sea itſelf. There are ſeveral other large lakes which lie to the eaſt of this; but none are ſo large as the Lake Baikal. Geographers mention another large lake to the ſouth of the former, called Chemoy; but this is imperfectly known. In Africa there are ſeveral of theſe mentioned in the maps, but of theſe we know ſo little, that we ſhall forbear giving any deſcription of them. However, there is one now pretty well known in Abeſſinia, from whence the river Nile proceeds, and which is very conſiderable. In South America there are lakes, but neither their names nor extent have been aſcertained. But in North America there are many, as the Lake Superior; thoſe of Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario; beſides the lakes of Aſſinboels and Chriſtinaux, which ſome think to be larger than any of the former.

The moſt noted rivers in Europe are, the Thames in England; the Torneo in Sweden, at the bottom of the Gulph of Bothnia; the Volga, or Wolga, in Ruſſia; the Danube, which runs a conſiderable way

through Germany, and ends its courſe in Turky in Europe; the Donn, or Tanais, in Ruſſia; the Boriſthenes, or Nieper, in Poland; the Rhine in Germany; the Loire in France; the Po in Italy; and the Tajo in Spain.

In Aſia the principal rivers are, the Tigris and Euphrates, in Turky in Europe; the river Sind, or Indus, and the Ganges in India; the Kian and Hoan in China; and the Jeliſca and Oby in Siberia.

In Africa there are the Nile, whoſe ſource is in Abyſſinia, which runs through the middle of Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea; the Niger in Negroland, of which ſome would have the Senegal and Gambia to be two branches; but this is uncertain. The Za're is in Congo, and Cuama near the country of Hottentots.

In North America there are very conſiderable rivers; namely, St. Lawrence, which has its courſe through Canada; and the Miſſiſſippi, which runs from north to ſouth through Louiſiana, and falls into the Gulph of Mexico. In South America there is the River of the Amazons, which ſome take to be the greateſt in the world, and the river of Paraguay, or Plata.

Of the Religions of the World.

All the different religions in every part of the world may be reduced to four; Judaiſm, Chriſtianity, Mahometaniſm, and Paganiſm. Judaiſm has two branches; Judaiſm, properly ſo called, and the Samaritan religion, which differs from the former in many particulars.

Chriſtianity has three branches; that called the Roman Catholic religion; that of the Greek church, which is divided into different ſects; and the Proteſtants. Theſe laſt are divided into that of the Lutherans, the Calviniſts, Anabaptiſts, Socinians, and Quakers. However, the church of England, which is the beſt conſtituted in the world, cannot properly be ſaid to be any of theſe.

Mahometaniſm is divided into two ſects; namely, that of Omar, followed by the Turks, Moguls, and the Mahometans of Africa; and that of Aly, ſon-in-law of Mahomet, followed by the Perſians. There are Pagans over all the world except in Europe; but their religions are of different kinds, and ſo numerous that it is impoſſible to deſcribe them all. Paganiſm is ſaid to extend over one half of Aſia, five parts in ſix of Africa, and nineteen parts of twenty of the inhabitants of America. The moſt extenſive is that of Fo, which prevails over Thibet, or the weſtern Tartary, the two peninſulas of the Indies, with ſeven parts in eight of the inhabitants of the Mogul's empire, China, and moſt of the Indian iſlands.

Chriſtianity prevails all over Europe, and among all the European ſettlements in America; and it is ſtill profeſſed in many parts of the Turkiſh dominions; not to mention the converts made by the Portugueſe in Africa and the Eaſt Indies.

The Jews are no longer a nation, and therefore Judaiſm cannot properly be ſaid to be eſtabliſhed any where; but as the Jews themſelves are ſpread all over the old continent, their religion is ſtill kept up

among them. They are ſaid of late to have got footing in America; but they are ſo few in number they are not worth notice.

Mahometaniſm prevails over all the Turkiſh empire in Europe and Aſia, Little Tartary, Arabia, Perſia, Great and Little Bocharia, the Mogul's empire, many of the Indian iſlands, and the northern and eaſtern coaſts of Africa; inſomuch that ſome pretend to tell us it is ſix times more extended than Chriſtianity.

Of the different Languages.

Some geographers inform us, that there are fifteen general languages; namely, the Latin, Teutonic, the Sclavonian, the Greek, the Arabian, the Tartarian, the Chineſe, the African, or Bereberan, the Ethiopian, that of the Negroes, the Mexican, the Peruvian, the Taphuyan, the Guyaran, and the Calibayan. Theſe five laſt are ſpoke in America; but are not ſo general as theſe authors pretend; for even in North America, which is beſt known to the Europeans in general, there is ſo great a variety, that it would be very difficult to enumerate them all. The ſame may be ſaid of the language of the Negroes; for there is no perſon whatever who has ſailed along the coaſt of Africa from the river of Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, but muſt have met with a great number of tongues not underſtood by their neighbours; even in thoſe ſmall diſtricts to which the Europeans have given the name of kingdoms. The ſame may be ſaid of the inhabitants of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Bab-el-mandel.

The Latin is now a dead language, though it continues to be taught in ſchools all over Europe. Some would have the Teutonic to be the natural language of Germany, Scandinavia, and the Britiſh iſlands, they being only different dialects of the ſame tongue. However, ſome affirm the Celtic, or Keltic, was the original and general language of Europe; and that it ſtill prevails in the north of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Sclavonian is ſaid to be the original of the Dalmatian, Boſnian, Albanian, Servian, Bulgarian, Moldavian, Bohemian, Sileſian, Poliſh, Ruſſian, Mingrelian, and Circaſſian.

The Greek was extended where-ever its empire prevailed, as did the Latin throughout the Roman empire, and which, in ſome meaſure, ſwallowed up the Greek; however, this laſt is ſtill ſpoken, though corruptly, in the ſouthern part of Turky in Europe; that is, in ancient Greece, and the iſlands of the Archipelago, as alſo in Natolia in Aſia. The Arabic is ſpoken, or at leaſt underſtood in Arabia, Turky in Aſia, Perſia, and India; and likewiſe in Barbary, Egypt, Zara, Nubia, and Zanguebar.

The Tartarian is underſtood in Great Tartary, Muſcovite Tartary, and in ſome parts of Turky in Aſia, the Mogul's country, and China. The Chineſe is not only ſpoken in China, but in ſome parts of India, and many of the iſlands of Aſia.

The Latin tongue, as was obſerved before, is now a dead language; but there is ſtill a ſtrong tincture of it in the Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe languages. It has alſo furniſhed not only the Engliſh, but

but almoſt all the languages in Europe with a great number of words; and even the Greek is generally made uſe of in our technical terms, becauſe arts and ſciences were in ſome ſenſe derived from the Grecians. But we muſt not forget the Chaldaic, from which the Weſtern Syriac, the Hebrew, the Arabic, and the Abyſſinian languages are derived. The Malayan tongue prevails over a great part of India beyond the Ganges, and many of the iſlands near it. There is ſtill another, called the Manchew, which prevails in the eaſtern parts of Tartary; beſides twenty-two more, of which ſpecimens are given by Strahlenberg, who was thirteen years a captive in Siberia. After all, there is no doubt to be made but there are many others of which we have not the leaſt account; therefore that of all the languages ſpoken at preſent in different parts of the world, muſt needs be very imperfect; not to mention that there are many countries whoſe coaſts have been touched upon by navigators, whoſe languages are entirely unknown.

Of the different Inhabitants of the Earth.

Though there is a great variety of complexions, or colours of the ſkin, in different parts of the world, yet they may all be reduced to four; namely, the white, the black, the tawney, and the red. Among the whites, may be reckoned the Europeans, the inhabitants of Natolia, Armenia, Georgia, the inhabitants of Perſia near the Caſpian Sea, ſome of the Tartars, and the Chineſe in the northern parts of China.

The people are tawney in Barbary, Egypt, Zara, Sahara, and Zanguebar; that is, in the north parts of Africa; as alſo the inhabitants of Aſia in Syria, Diarbec, Arabia, the ſouthern provinces of China, and in ſome of the moſt eaſtern iſlands of Aſia. Many of the Indians are yellowiſh, but not ſo perfectly as to deſerve being placed in a diſtinct claſs.

All the Americans, except the Eſkimaux, are red, which appears more or leſs bright, according to their different manner of living and being expoſed more or leſs to the inclemency of the air: beſides, it is almoſt an univerſal cuſtom to dawb themſelves over with bears-greaſe or oil, which, in ſome meaſure, conceals their real complexion; therefore it is no wonder that many travellers have affirmed that their colour is olive. But where they are more civilized, and have been prevailed upon to cloath themſelves, they are all of a bright red copper colour; and, which is very remarkable, have no hair on any parts of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black and coarſe, like horſe-hair. Some have obſerved, that they employ their women to pull off their beards by the roots; and in this moſt geographers have blindly copied each other. However, it is now well known, from the relations of the moſt inteligent and curious travellers, who have been in different parts of America, that they have not the leaſt ſign of a beard; and therefore they could not be deprived of them in that manner. Beſides, we have had Americans here in England, whoſe beards muſt have appeared, if they ever had any; becauſe it is well known, that if you pluck up as many hairs by the roots as you pleaſe, they will all grow again, which every one has it in his power to experience.

The

The Africans in general are all black, except thoſe above-mentioned; and theſe, as ſome pretend, were originally colonies from different parts of Europe and Aſia. The hair of their heads is curled like wool, and this without any exception, unleſs on the eaſtern coaſts of Africa and Madagaſcar, where Arabians have ſettled among them; and even in theſe places the ſkins continue black, and their hair, though long, always curls. There are a great many blacks in Aſia, particularly in India on this ſide the Ganges; but their hair is long and ſtrait. Some would have theſe to be only of an olive complexion, becauſe they are not quite ſo black as the Negroes; but be this true or falſe, it is of very little moment.

The viſages of the inhabitants of different parts of the world are alſo very different; for ſome are very frightful, ſuch as the Laplanders, the Eſkimaux, and more particularly the Samoides. As for the Europeans, their features are well known to every one, and in general, they are the moſt beautiful of all mankind, except the inhabitants of Georgia in Aſia, who are thought to have the beſt complexions, and the moſt handſome faces in the world. The Spaniards and Portugueſe are not ſo fair as ſome other Europeans, which is thought to be owing to their mixture with the Moors, who originally came out of Syria and Arabia. The inhabitants of the peninſulas of India, though their complexions are ſo dark, have generally European features; whereas the blacks of Africa have almoſt univerſally thick lips and flat noſes. There might be many other diſtinctions between the people of different countries; but as they more or leſs approach in their aſpect to thoſe already mentioned, they need not be particularly taken notice of; for as for the inhabitants of New Guinea and New Holland, though they always have their eyes almoſt ſhut, and a tooth wanting in the upper jaw before, yet this is only an accidental difference.

Of the Government and Trade of England.

THOUGH it is common in books of geography to inſert a ſuperficial account of the diviſions and peculiarities of the different countries of the world, yet as this has been already done in the body of this Dictionary, it would be altogether unneceſſary to give a ſhort account here of what has been more fully treated of already. All that ſeems to be wanting to complete this work relates to the government and trade of England, of which we ſhall now give a more particular deſcription.

Of the Eccleſiaſtical Government and Courts.

The convocation formerly, at leaſt, had the principal part of the eccleſiaſtical government; for this is a national ſynod of the clergy aſſembled together, to conſider of the ſtate of the church, and to call thoſe to an account who have broached new opinions, inconſiſtent with the doctrines of the church of England. But in a late reign, they having been thought

thought to proceed with too great ſeverity againſt the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to ſit any long time ſince. However, they are called together at the ſame time as the parliament, by the authority of the king, who directs his writs to the archbiſhop of each province to ſummons all biſhops, deans, arch-deacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. The convocation conſiſts of one proctor ſent from each cathedral and collegiate church, and two from the body of the inferior clergy of each dioceſe. The upper houſe in the province of Canterbury conſiſts of the archbiſhop, who is preſident, and twenty-two biſhops; and the lower houſe is compoſed of all the deans, archdeacons, and proctors, as above; in all, one hundred and ſixty-ſix. The archbiſhop of York may likewiſe hold a convocation at the ſame time.

King Henry the VIIth's chapel, at Weſtminſter, is generally the place of meeting for the province of Canterbury; and York for the province of York. The firſt buſineſs of the lower houſe is to chuſe a prolocutor, who is preſented to the upper houſe by two of the members; one of them making a ſpeech in Latin, and the prolocutor elect another; to which the archbiſhop returns an anſwer in the ſame language.

Under theſe two archbiſhops there are twenty-four biſhops; that is, twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York. Theſe have all the title of lords, on account of the baronies annexed to the biſhopric; and they take place of all other barons, as well in parliament as in other aſſemblies. The firſt of theſe is the biſhop of London, who is dean of the epiſcopal church of that province; the next is Durham, and then Wincheſter; but all the reſt take place according to the ſeniority of their conſecrations.

The buſineſs of a biſhop, according to his epiſcopal order, is to ordain prieſts and deacons, to conſecrate churches and burying-places, and to adminiſter the rites and ceremonies of confirmation.

The juriſdiction of a biſhop relates to the probation of wills; to grant adminiſtration of goods to ſuch as die inteſtate; to take care of periſhable goods, when no one will adminiſter; to collate benefices; to grant inſtitutions to livings; to defend the liberties of the church; and to viſit his own dioceſe once in three years. Beſides theſe, there are many other particulars which our room will not permit us to mention.

The court of Arches is the moſt ancient conſiſtory of the province of Canterbury, and all appeals in church matters are directed to this court. The proceſſes run in the name of the judge, who is called Dean of the Arches; and the advocates who plead in this court muſt be Doctors of the Civil Law. The court of Audience has the ſame authority as this, and the archbiſhop's Chancery was formerly joined to this. The Prerogative Court is that wherein wills are proved, and adminiſtrations taken out.

The court of Peculiars, relating to certain pariſhes, have a juriſdiction among themſelves for the probate of wills; and therefore are exempt from the biſhop's courts. The ſee of Canterbury has no leſs than fifty-ſeven of theſe Peculiars.

The

The court of Delegates is ſo called, becauſe it conſiſts of commoners delegated or appointed by the royal commiſſion; but it is no ſtanding court.

Beſides theſe, every biſhop has a court of his own, which is held in the cathedral of his dioceſe, and is called the Conſiſtory-court. Likewiſe, every arch-deacon has his court as well as the dean and chapter of every cathedral.

Of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

This auguſt body conſiſts of two houſes, one of which is called the houſe of lords, and the other the houſe of commons. Before the union, the houſe of lords conſiſted of the ſpiritual and temporal peers of England; and the houſe of commons of 513 knights, burgeſſes, and citizens. But ſince the union, there are ſixteen peers of Scotland added to the houſe of lords, and 45 commoners to the houſe of commons. The firſt of theſe are choſen before the ſitting of every new parliament, by the peers of Scotland, out of their own body.

The deſign of parliaments is to maintain the conſtitution, to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and to keep inviolable the privileges of the people. They are alſo to raiſe ſubſidies, to make laws, and to redreſs all public grievances. The power of calling a parliament, and of adjourning and proroguing the ſame, is entirely lodged in the ſovereign.

The ſitting of the parliament is appointed by the king's proclamation, with the advice of the privy-council; and in chuſing a new one, writs are iſſued out by the lord chancellor to the lords, to appear at the time and place appointed. Writs are alſo ſent to the ſheriffs of every county, commanding them to ſummon the electors, to chuſe as many knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, in their reſpective counties, as are to ſit in the houſe of commons. The writs for Scotland are directed to the privy council, for ſummoning the 16 peers, and for electing the 45 members.

No judge, ſheriff, or clergyman, can be elected; and no gentleman, unleſs he has 600 l. a year. Formerly parliaments met at different places in the kingdom; but of late they aſſemble at Weſtminſter, at what was formerly called St. Stephen's chapel.

When the king comes to parliament, the uſher of the black rod is ordered to call the commons up to the houſe of lords, where they ſtand without the bar, and the king commands them by the lord chancellor, to chuſe one of the members for their ſpeaker, and to preſent him ſuch a day. The choice being made by a majority of votes, at the day appointed, he is preſented to the king in the houſe of lords, between two members for his approbation. The lord chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is always ſpeaker for the houſe of peers. Since the reformation, no Roman catholic can ſit in either houſe, till he has firſt taken the oaths.

Though the number of the houſe of commons is ſo great, yet 300 are commonly reckoned a full houſe; and there can be no buſineſs done if there are leſs than forty. At the firſt meeting of the parliament, they always appoint ſtanding grand committees, for privileges, elections, grievances, trade, and religion.

The

The chief buſineſs of the parliament is to revive or abrogate old laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new law is propoſed, it muſt be firſt put in writing, and then it is called a bill; but the commons have only the power of introducing money bills. Before any bill can paſs into a law ſuit, it muſt be read three ſeveral times in each houſe, except a bill of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the houſe muſt be obtained to bring in any private bill, and the houſe muſt be acquainted with the ſubſtance of it, either by motion or petition. After it has been read the firſt time, the ſpeaker recites an abſtract of the bill, and puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall be read a ſecond time, or not. But if a bill comes from the houſe of lords, ſo much favour and reſpect is ſhown, that if it be ſpoken againſt in the firſt reading, the ſpeaker puts the queſtion for the ſecond reading before it is rejected, if that ſhould be the caſe. Bills are ſeldom read twice the firſt day, unleſs upon very extraordinary occaſions, and require the utmoſt expedition. Upon the ſecond reading, if none ſpeak againſt the bill, and ſeveral for it, the ſpeaker may put the queſtion for engroſſing it.

When debates ariſe upon the ſecond reading, and they are over, the houſe commonly calls for committing the bill to the committee of the whole houſe, or to a ſelect committee. Sometimes it may happen, the bill may be recommitted before the ſpeaker puts the queſtion for engroſſing. After a bill has been engroſſed, it is to be read a third time, in order to have it paſſed. But when any debate happens after it is over, the ſpeaker holds the bill in his hand, and ſays, As many as are of opinion that this bill ſhould paſs, ſay yea; and as many as are of the contrary opinion, ſay no. Upon which he informs the houſe, whether the yea's or no's have it. But when the thing is doubtful, two tellers are appointed for each ſide, one to number the yea's and the other the no's; however, the queſtion is firſt put, which of theſe ſhall go out of the houſe, and this is called dividing the houſe. After the numbering them is over, the tellers declare to the ſpeaker the number of yea's and no's; upon which all return to their places If the no's have it, the bill is ſaid to paſs in the negative. But if it paſſes in the affirmative, they order it to be ſent to the houſe of lords for their concurrence.

When a bill is ſent by the lords to the commons, they ſend none of their members, but only maſters in chancery, who deliver the bill to the ſpeaker. When there is a diſagreement in the houſes about a bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the Painted-chamber. In voting in the houſe of lords, they begin with the loweſt baron, and ſo proceed to the higheſt peer; who each for himſelf, ſays Content, or Not content; and if the voices are equal, the negative carries it. After an adjournment of either houſe, they may reſume the buſineſs they were upon, but after a prorogation they cannot, for then the ſeſſions is ended. Every one knows that after the diſſolution of the old parliament, a new one muſt be elected in the manner mentioned above.

Of the Courts of Juſtice.

The courts of Juſtice, ſitting at Weſtminſter, are opened four times a year, that is at Eaſter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There

are four courts, namely, the courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the court of Exchequer, not to mention that of the dutchy of Lancaster, becauſe that only takes cognizance of all the cauſes relating to the revenue of this dutchy, which has been long annexed to the crown; the chief judge of this court is called the Chancellor of this dutchy.

The Court of Chancery is a court of equity, and deſigned to relieve the ſubject againſt cheats, breaches of truſt, and other oppreſſions, to temper the rigour of the law. However, the remedy has often proved worſe than the diſeaſe, on account of the length of time before the cauſe has been determined. The chief judge is the lord-chancellor, or lord-keeper; and the form of proceeding is by bills, anſwers, and decrees; and the witneſſes are examined in private: however, it muſt be obſerved that the decrees of this court are only binding to the perſons of thoſe concerned in them; for they do not affect their lands and goods; and conſequently, if a man refuſes to comply with the terms, they can do nothing more to him than ſend him to priſon. This court is not like others, which have no power except in term time; for this is always open; and if a man be ſent to priſon, the lord chancellor, in any vacation, can grant a Habeas Corpus, if he ſees there is reaſon ſo to do. He may alſo at theſe times grant prohibitions.

The lord chancellor has twelve aſſiſtants, called maſters in Chancery, whoſe buſineſs is to take affidavits or depoſitions upon oath, concerning any matter for which an oath is required by the rules of the court, and they have an office in Chancery-Lane. They alſo examine accompts depending on this court, of which they make their report in writing. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral maſters extraordinary, to take affidavits in the country.

The maſter of the rolls is the principal of the twelve, and he has the cuſtody of all charters, cuſtoms, commiſſions, deeds, and recognizances; which being made on rolls of parchment, gave occaſion to his name, and the repoſitory of them is called the Rolls; here all the rolls are kept ſince the beginning of the reign of Richard III. This is a great officer, and uſually hears cauſes in Chancery, when the chancellor himſelf is abſent. He keeps a court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines cauſes that come there before him; he has the gift of the ſix clerks offices, and thoſe poſſeſſed of them are next in degree to the maſters in Chancery. Their buſineſs is to enrol all patents, commiſſions, licences, pardons, and other inſtruments that paſs the great ſeal. When the maſter of the rolls ſits in the houſe of lords, his place is next to the lord chief juſtice of England, upon the ſecond woolſack. Beſides what is ſaid above, the court of Chancery has the power of ſending out commiſſions for charitable uſes, and of enquiring into all the frauds and abuſes which have been committed in the diſpoſal of all charities throughout the kingdom, and can oblige the truſtees to perform their truſt, according to the intent of their reſpective donors. Under the ſix clerks there were formerly ſixty, but now there are ninety, and theſe, with their under-clerks, perform the buſineſs of their office.

The

The Court of King's Bench is the higheſt court in England, in common law, except the houſe of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this court between the king and the ſubject, ſuch as treaſon, felonies, breach of peace, and any kind of oppreſſion. This court has alſo power to examine and correct all errors of all the judges and juſtices of England, in their judgments and proceedings: this not only in pleas of the crown, but in thoſe that are really perſonal and mixed, except only in the Exchequer. There are four judges belonging to this court, the chief whereof is ſtiled the lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench; and, according to an act of parliament juſt paſſed, all the judges are to hold their places, notwithſtanding the demiſe of the crown, but with the ſame reſtriction as formerly; that is, while they do nothing to occaſion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a judge in this court except a ſerjeant at law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal cauſes, are determined in the court of King's Bench by a jury.

The Court of Common Pleas is ſo called, becauſe the pleas uſually here debated are between ſubject and ſubject. None but ſerjeants at law may plead in this court; and here all civil cauſes real or perſonal are uſually tried, and real actions are pleadable in no other court. Likewiſe, no fines can be levied or recoveries ſuffered, except in this court at Weſtminſter, at a judge's chamber, at the aſſizes, or by a ſpecial commiſſion out of chancery. There are four judges alſo belonging to this court, the firſt of whom is called lord chief juſtice of the common pleas.

The Court of Exchequer conſiſts of two courts, one of which tries cauſes according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord-treaſurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the lord chief baron, and the three barons of the exchequer; beſides a curſitor baron. But the two firſt ſit very ſeldom, and the five laſt almoſt always. Here are tried all cauſes relating to the king's revenue, namely, ſuch as relate to accompts, diſburſements, cuſtoms, and fines impoſed. All judicial proceedings according to law, are only before the barons; but the court of equity is held as above.

There are Aſſizes and Seſſions held in the different counties of England, for the more eaſy diſtribution of juſtice; and the aſſizes are courts kept twice a year. The twelve judges are commiſſioned by the king for this purpoſe, and this they call going the circuit. At theſe aſſizes all civil and criminal cauſes may be determined; the firſt is called Lent aſſizes, ſoon after Hilary term, and the other called the ſummer aſſizes, after Trinity term. There are ſix of theſe circuits, beſides thoſe in Wales, in which principality two diſtinct judges are appointed; and both in England and Wales all cauſes are determined by a jury. The jury are choſen by the ſheriff of the county, and they are only directed in point of law by the judges.

The committment of malefactors is generally made by a juſtice of the peace, who examines witneſſes to the fact upon oath. If the evidence

is

is plain, he makes a mittimus, and ſends the malefactor to the county goal, where he continues till the next aſſizes or ſeſſions.

There are juſtices of the peace in every county, deſigned to keep the peace thereof; and ſuch of them that the king is ſuppoſed to have greater confidence in, are called juſtices of the quorum; becauſe in their dedimus's there are theſe words *quorum A. B. unum eſſe volumus*; the meaning of which is, that no buſineſs of conſequence muſt be tranſacted, unleſs with the concurrence of one of theſe. Their office is to call before them, examine, and commit to priſon, all thieves, murderers, vagabonds, and all diſturbers of the peace of what kind ſoever.

The Quarter Seſſions are ſo called from the meeting of the juſtices every quarter of a year, at the ſhire or other chief town in their reſpective counties, where they have a power of trying all criminal cauſes in the ſame manner as at the aſſizes, though they commonly confine themſelves to facts of a leſſer degree of guilt.

There is a ſheriff appointed for the execution of laws in every county, except Weſtmoreland and Durham, who is nominated by the king every Michaelmas term. His office is to execute the king's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the king's courts. He alſo impanels juries to bring cauſes and criminals to trial, and is to take care that the ſentences both in civil and criminal affairs be duly executed. He appoints an under-ſheriff, ſtewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, conſtables, and jaylors, and has many men, in rich liveries, to attend upon him on horſeback at the reception of the judges, and during the aſſizes.

The office of a high-conſtable, petty conſtable, headborough, or third-borough, is to execute the warrants and orders of the juſtice of the peace; but the high-conſtable only diſperſes them upon ſome occaſions to the petty conſtables.

Every city and corporation in England may chuſe their own magiſtrates, which may be either a mayor, or a bailiff, with aldermen, common councilmen, or capital burgeſſes; and theſe regulate all affairs which immediately belong to their reſpective corporations. Likewiſe, ſome cities have counties, and have a power of trying all malefactors taken in their counties; but this is ſeldom undertaken without the aſſiſtance of one or more of the twelve judges. Some of theſe officers during their magiſtracy are juſtices of the peace: theſe are commonly the mayor and an alderman or two; but they cannot exerciſe their power out of their own liberties.

The lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants had formerly a more conſiderable power and influence than they have at preſent, and they are choſen by the king himſelf out of the principal peers of this kingdom. Their buſineſs was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men ſo raiſed were called the militia. But this having been ſeldom done of late, on account of the ſtanding forces kept continually in pay, theſe forces became in a great meaſure uſeleſs. However, it having been found neceſſary, ſince our laſt war with France, to have a militia

militia properly regulated and disciplined, for the defence of the country against all foreign invasions, an act of parliament is made, by which they are put under new regulations, and in consequence whereof a new militia has been actually raised in most parts of the kingdom. The officers are to be men of fortune, and the private men are to be raised by balloting; but these last are to be changed every three years. This has put the kingdom into such a state of defence, that we can now venture to send our regular forces abroad upon any emergent occasion; and it is not improbable but these last, in times of peace, will become entirely useless.

Besides the courts already mentioned, there are Court-Leets and Court-Barons, which properly belong to the lords of the Manors, who appoint stewards to hold them in their name. The first is a Court of Record, it being reputed the King's Court, because its authority is derived from the Crown. It is kept twice a year, and in it enquiry may be made of riots, and other criminal matters; but all great offences must be certified to the justices of assize.

A Court Baron is incident to every Manor, though the other is not so, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently stiled Baron; all tenants belonging to the Manor are summoned to this Court; here part of them are sworn for a jury, and here the steward sits as judge. The jury is directed to enquire after the decease of copy-holders and free-holders, and to bring in their next heir, and also of the encroachments of any tenant. Likewise here they make orders and laws among themselves, with a penalty for transgressors, payable to the lord of the Manor. There are also Sheriff Courts, and Hundred Courts, held every month in all parts of England, where small causes are determined. A Court of Conscience has been long held in London, for the recovery of small debts under forty shillings; there has been some erected in Westminster, and other out-parts about London; as also at two or three towns in the country, and it is thought that from time to time they will be erected elsewhere. The officers called bailiffs of the hundred, and other baliffs and serjeants, are appointed by the sheriff to execute writs, to distrain goods, and to summon to the county sessions and assizes.

Of the Trade and Navigation.

Navigation in this kingdom was formerly greatly neglected to what it is at present, notwithstanding the vast advantage received therefrom; for it enables the inhabitants of the country where it flourishes, to export what they have, and to import what they have not. When it happens that we are in want of materials for the manufacturing any particular commodity, by the means of our shipping we can purchase them in other countries, and manufacture them at home. In consequence of which we employ more hands, and receive a national benefit by selling them again: those that have an adequate knowledge of the wants of other countries, and the means by which they may be supplied, have a fair opportunity of enriching themselves by being the agents and carriers of the different

ſorts of goods from place to place. While we were ſtrangers to navigation our country was thin of people, becauſe we lived as it were upon the main ſtock. We had indeed a few ſtaple commodities, and a very few manufactories, which were ſold to foreigners at their own rates; but when navigation began to flouriſh, and we had veſſels of our own, the face of affairs ſoon began to change; and we brought home the product of other countries at a ſmall expence, in compariſon to what they coſt us formerly: likewiſe we diſpoſed of our own commodities at much higher rates. We procured manufacturers from different places, ſome of which taught us to weave in a much better manner, others to dye, and others again to fabricate a great variety of ſtuffs and ſilks. From the Germans we learned watch and clock work; the art of making glaſs from Italy, and from the Dutch the method of caſting types for printing. In ſhort, by navigation we have received ſo many benefits and improvements, that it would require a ſmall volume to recite them all.

At preſent a trade is carried on to the Turkiſh dominions and the Levant, by the Turky company, and the commodities we ſend to theſe parts are lead, tin, iron, broad-cloth, and long ells; not to mention French and Liſbon ſugars as well as bullion. We take in return great quantities of raw ſilk, which ſerves for making ſtockings, galloons, gold and ſilver lace; and it is alſo proper for the warp for any kind of ſilk. We import alſo grogram yarn, dying ſtuffs of various kinds, drugs, ſoap, leather, cotton, fruits, and oil,

To Italy we carry tin, lead, pilchards, herrings, ſalmon, cod, and various kinds of Eaſt-India goods; beſides ſome of our own manufactories, ſuch as broad-cloth, long ells, bays, druggets, cambletts, leather, and other things. We import from thence wine, oil, ſoap, olives, dying-ſtuffs, as well as ſilk, raw, thrown, and wrought. From the king of Sardinia's dominions, we have the fine ſilk called Organzine, which is thrown by an engine. We have long had a remarkable one of theſe at Derby, and for ſome time at two or three towns in Cheſhire.

We ſend to Spain much the ſame ſort of commodities as in Italy, many of which are exported from thence to their colonies in America. In return we have wine, oil, fruits, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other drugs; and in times of peace gold and ſilver, in ſpecie or bullion. From whence it appears that theſe two countries are ſo neceſſary to each other, that it never can be for our intereſt to go to war with Spain.

The kingdom of Portugal takes from us almoſt all kinds of our commodities; we take from thence wine, oil, ſalt, and fruits. It is generally believed that the balance of trade with Portugal is greatly in our favour, and yet they have no reaſon to complain; becauſe they would be at a loſs to vend what we take of them at other markets; beſides, as they ſend great quantities of our goods to Brazil, they are enabled from thence to draw an immenſe treaſure yearly, which renders Portugal one of the richeſt countries in Europe.

In times of peace we export to France tin, lead, corn, horn-plates, and great quantities of tobacco, beſides a little flannel; and we receive

from

from thence brandy, wine, linnen, lace, and many other things, there being a trade carried on by ſmugglers, for which they convey to France gold, ſilver, and wool, to the great detriment of England. We ſend to Flanders, tin, lead, iron wares, ſugar, tobacco, ſerges, flannels, and a few ſtuffs, for which we receive fine laces, linnen, tapes, inckles, and other goods of that kind. We had formerly large quantities of their cambrics; but at preſent theſe are prohibited, for which reaſon the trade is not quite ſo much againſt us as formerly.

We export to Germany tin, lead, tobacco, ſugar, ginger, woollen manufactories of every kind, as well as all ſorts of Eaſt-India goods. In return, we have from thence tin-plates, linnen, and ſeveral other things. However, in many places ſeveral of our manufactories are prohibited, and yet the balance of trade is thought to be conſiderably on our ſide.

With Denmark and Norway we have very little trade, except for a few coarſe woollen-goods; for which reaſon we are forced to pay for moſt things we have of them. We have alſo a decaying trade with Sweden, for they buy little of us, and we purchaſe of them copper, iron, and naval ſtores; but it is hoped this diſadvantage will be remedied in part, ſince we have allowed iron to be imported from our own plantations.

We ſend to Ruſſia tin, lead, coarſe cloths, long ells, worſted ſtuffs, and a great quantity of tobacco; and we import from thence tallow, furs, iron, pot-aſhes, hemp, flax, linnen, coarſe Ruſſian cloth, and leather; this trade is carried on by a particular company, in a manner very beneficial to this kingdom.

To Holland we ſend almoſt all ſorts of commodities, and manufactory goods, whether of our own, or imported from abroad; and from thence we receive vaſt quantities of fine linnens, tapes, inckles, whale-fins, all ſorts of ſpices, and various kinds of dying ſtuffs: upon the whole, the balance of trade muſt needs be of our ſide.

The African trade is of great advantage, for we not only ſend many of our own and the Eaſt-India manufactories, for the purchaſe of ſlaves, but we ſupply our ſeveral plantations with theſe laſt; and we alſo have from thence gold-duſt, red wood, ivory, palm-oil, malagueta, gum ſeneca, and many other valuable commodities.

The Eaſt-India trade is of very great conſequence to this nation, and there have been ſeveral hot diſputes about it, relating to its advantage or diſadvantage; however, it is certain they purchaſe their goods at a very low rate, and are ſold here extremely high. Some would have it entirely ſuppreſſed, but we are now ſo accuſtomed to ſeveral goods conſumed in this nation, and particularly tea, that all attempts of this nature muſt needs prove abortive.

As for our own plantations and colonies abroad, every one is ſenſible of what vaſt advantages they are to England; for upon a moderate computation, Virginia only is worth to Great-Britain no leſs than 1,200,000 pounds a year. In times of peace, there are more than 100,000 hogſheads

hogſheads of tobacco exported every year from this colony, and there are between 3 and 400 ſhips employed in the trade, with about 4000 ſeamen; and this alone will bring the above-mentioned ſum to the nation.

All other colonies, ſettlements, and eſtabliſhments, contribute their proportion, there being ſent to all, more or leſs, linnen, ſilks, India goods, wine, and other foreign productions; beſides cloth, coarſe and fine ſerges, ſtuffs, bays, hats, houſhold goods, haberdaſhery ware, hoſe, bills, nails, adzes, knives, and other iron ware, biſcuit, flower, ſtockings, ſhoes, and, in ſhort, every thing elſe that is made in England.

THE

THE

General Gazetteer;

OR, A

COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL

DICTIONARY.

AA, a ſmall river of Germany, in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Munſter, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs, over-againſt Greven.

* AA, a ſmall river of Dutch Brabant, that has its ſource on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and after having received ſeveral ſmall rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of Flanders, that riſes in Picardy in France, beyond Rumilly-le-compté, runs N. E. through Artois, becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of ſluices, paſſes on to Gravelin, and falls into the Engliſh Channel.

* AA, the name of two ſmall rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a moraſs named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Weſterwold, where they are called the Weſterwold AA, and paſs on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurick, waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffenſee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river in Weſtphalia, that has its ſource in the county of Lemgou, waſhes Detmold, paſſes on to Hervorden, and after that falls into the Weſer, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Weſtphalia, that riſes in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length, waters the town of that name, and entring Sallant, joins the Vecht, a little below the ſmall town of Omme.

* AA, a ſmall river of Weſtphalia, that riſes in the dioceſe of Munſter, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the diſtrict

of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the ſmall town of Omme.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river of Swiſſerland, that riſes in mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald, croſſes it from S. to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Swiſſerland, that riſes in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two ſmall lakes in its courſe, waters Lentzburgh, and falls into the river Aar.

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland, that riſes in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

AALBORG. See ALBURG, as alſo other words that begin with two AA's, and not found here.

AALHEIDE, a large heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, lying between Skive and Kolding; it is ſeven miles long, and almoſt entirely barren.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and ſeated on the river Danube, ſeven miles diſtant from Ratiſbon. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 48. 50.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Aſia, that falls into the Jeneſi ſoon after it riſes.

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, ſeated on the river Janeſka; it was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725; it is provided with artillery, and has a garriſon. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 53. 5.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolskoi, where there is a famous image of the Virgin Mary, that is conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry this image every year in proceſſion to Tobolskoi; where it is kept for a fortnight. Lon. 84. 40. lat. 57. 1.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths that are near it. There is one called Bagno di Fango, in which the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or ſlime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 27. 30. lat 45. 30.

* ABARANER, a town of Turcomania, in Aſia, where the archbiſhop of Nakſivan often reſides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholicks ſaid to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakſivan. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 39. 50.

* ABASCIA, a country of Aſia, which may be ſaid to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circaſſian Tartars, or Black Circaſſia, to the N. and W. and the Black Sea to the S. It has very few towns, and thoſe that are, of little conſequence; the inhabitants are called Abcaſſians, and are well-made and ſtrong; but they live in continual dread of each other; becauſe thoſe that have moſt power ſeize as many as they can of the poorer ſort, to ſell them to the Turks. Lon. from 56. to 60. lat. 43. to 45.

* ABASCIA, a river of Mingrelia, in Aſia, which falls into the Faſſo.

ABAZKAJA, a town of Aſia, in Siberia, ſeated on the river Iſchim. The church is ſurrounded with a wall, and has a guard of dragoons therein. Lon. 86. 35. lat. 50. 10.

* ABENOW, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, and in the principality of Furſtenberg, 23 miles from Friburg. It is remarkable for the ſource of the Danube, and for communicating its name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Necker, and from the Foreſt Towns to the city of Thorſheim.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of that name: it is ſeated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 48. 42.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Slefwick, which is now in a flouriſhing condition, it being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taſte: it is ſeated on a ſpacious open bay of the eaſt ſea, which is ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains, that render the harbour ſecure: however the ſea is not ſo deep as to admit ſhipping as far up as the bridge. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 54. 52.

ABBEVILLE, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu: it is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, where the river Somme divides into ſeveral branches, and it is ſeparated by that river into two parts. There was a manufactory ſet up here of woollen cloth in 1665: they alſo make ſail cloth, and coarſe linen, as well as black and green ſoap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide riſes to the height of ſix feet. It is 15 miles from the Britiſh Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 90 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 50. 7.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorſetſhire, where there is a famous ſwannery: it has a market

market on Thurſdays, and a fair, July 10, for ſheep and hogs. It is ſeven miles W. of Weymouth, ſeven S. W. of Dorcheſter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 50. 40.

ABBOT'S BROMLEY, otherwiſe called PAGET'S-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on Thurſday before midlent Sunday, May 22, and Auguſt 24, which are all for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſix miles E. of Stafford, ſeven N. of Litchfield, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 45.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, ſo called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It ſtands on an arm of the ſea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29, for horſes and horned cattle. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carliſle. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 54. 45.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient but mean town of Dorſetſhire, where there was formerly a low abbey. The market is come to nothing; but it has a fair on the Tueſday after July 25, for cattle and toys. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dorcheſter. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 50. 42.

ABCASSIANS, inhabitants of Aſia, in Abaſſia: they are a brutiſh ſort of people, and much addicted to theft; for they live without law or religion.

ABBEYBOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, and province of Connaught, 23 miles N. of Roſcommon. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 53. 54. It is remarkable for an old abbey.

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, a juriſdiction in the dutchy of Slefwick, in Denmark; whoſe woods contain plenty of game, and the rivers abound in fiſh.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, in Wales, that had a market which is now diſuſed. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles S. W. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 51. 40.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY.

ARBERBROTHIC, or ARBROTHOC, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, ſeated on the river Tay. It had a monaſtery, which was demoliſhed at the time of the reformation; but there are yet magnificent ruins to be ſeen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and it ſtands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40. N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 30.

ABERDEEN, a maritime town in the north of Scotland, divided into two towns, the old and the new. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee; and it is now capital of the county, where there is a univerſity, which has produced ſeveral famous men. It has a harbour at the mouth of the river Donne, which belongs to old Aberdeen, and another on the river Dee, that appertains to the new. There is a ſtone bridge of ſeven arches over this laſt river. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 57. 0.

ABERDEENSHIRE is comprehended in that of Mar; but it ſends two members to parliament.

ABERDOUR, a ſmall town of Scotland in the ſhire of Fife, ſeated on the frith of Tay, 52 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and four fairs, on the firſt Wedneſday in April, on the firſt Wedneſday in May, on the firſt Wedneſday in October, and on the Wedneſday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is 20 miles S.W. of York, and 180 N. N.W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 53. 30.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthſhire, which is well-built, and contains about 500 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and an old caſtle. It has two markets on Tueſdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 14, for lean cattle and ſheep; the firſt Tueſday after Trinity Sunday, for linen and woollen cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horſes, and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 50.

* ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the iſle of Angleſey, which was a place of great account formerly, when the kings of North Wales had a palace here. It is now reduced to a ſmall village, tho' it has four fairs, on March 7, Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and Dec. 11, all for cattle. It is ſix miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 53. 7.

* ABERGELY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighſhire, that has four fairs, on April 2, the day before Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 20, and October 9, all for cattle. It is 5 miles W. by S. of St. Aſaph. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 53. 10.

* ABERGUILLY, or ABERGERLECH, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenſhire,

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with two fairs, on October 2 and October 27, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 10.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a diſtrict of Perthſhire. It is ſeated on the river Tay, a little above the mouth of the Erne. It is ſaid to have boen the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings; and was afterwards the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſince transferred to St. Andrew's. It is now greatly decayed.

ABERYSTWITH, a town of Cardiganſhire, in Wales, ſeated on the river Riddal, near its confluence with the Iſtwith, where it falls into the ſea. It is but a poor town, there being not above 100 houſes, and yet the market on Monday is conſiderable. It is 30 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 199 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 30.

ABEX, a country of Africa, that lies along the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyſſinia and Nubia lie on the E. Egypt on the N. and the coaſt of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Ercoco and Suaquam, which is the capital and the ſeat of a governor. It is very ſandy, and deſtitute of water; for which reaſon it cannot be fertile. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* ABIAD, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Abex. It is ſeated on a high mountain, and is remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a ſmall town of Italy, ſeated on a canal, in the dutchy of Milan. Lon. 16. 54. lat. 45. 20.

ABINGTON, or ABINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays; and the fairs are on the firſt Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, and December 11; all which are for horſes and other cattle. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſix miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London. Lon. 16. 16. lat. 51. 41.

ABIUL, a ſmall town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 40. 20.

* ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians: their chief is a Kalmuck prince, who reſides at Boerkoe, near the river Irtiſh. Lon. from 90 to 101. lat. 51 to 54.

* ABLIS, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans.

ABLOE, a town in Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lon. 52. 10. lat. 46. 20.

* ABNAKIS, a people of North America, between New-England and Canada, in alliance with the French: they hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

* ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the beſt opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 50.

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland, ſubject to the king of Sweden. It is ſurrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 180 miles N. E. of Stockholm, and 120 N. W. of Revel. Lon. 41. 0. lat 60. 50.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, one of the moſt ancient forts in Finland, that ſtands on a peninſula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often ſuffered from the enemy, and by fire.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-è-Minho.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a ſmall town in Hungary, which is well inhabited, and has good corn-land belonging thereto. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 20.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, that belongs to a marquis of the ſame name. It ſtands high, is ſurrounded with gardens and olive trees, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. There are four convents, an alms-houſe, and an hoſpital. Lon. 9. 12. lat. 39. 13.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal, that contains only between 2 and 300 inhabitants; but has a diſtrict belongs to it that comprehends ten pariſhes. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 41. 20.

* ABROLHOS, dangerous ſhoals, about 50 miles from the coaſt of Braſil, and near the iſland of St. Barbe. There are other ſhoals of the ſame name, for in Spaniſh it ſignifies, *Open your eyes.*

ABRON, a river of France, in the government of the Nivernois.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and ſilver, and the mine court is kept here. Lon. 40. 22. lat 46. 50.

ABRAUZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice; on the N. and W. by the march of Ancona, Umbria, and the campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the terra di Lavora and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. Besides the Appennine mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this last is always covered with snow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves. Lon. from 30. 40. to 30. 45. lat. 41. 45. to 42. 52.

* ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anspach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick and farm beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau and Insterburg, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Lesser Asia; which is now the southern castle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, which joins the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 40. 0.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Philippine islands, in the East-Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 138. 10. lat. 10. 0.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancala; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, and then it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so ugly as the Negroes. They make profession of the Christian religion; but it has a great mixture of Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, or NEW SCOTLAND, is a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the W. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by Canada and New England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was by the treaty of Utrecht yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. Lon. from 311. to 316. lat. 43. to 46.

* ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves, which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

* ACANNY, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 8. 30.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Here they embark for Peru and the Philippine islands; and every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of those islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. One of these loaden with silver was taken by commodore Anson in the year 1743. Lon. 276. 0. lat. 17. 30.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the jesuits in 1624. Lon. 260. 55. lat. south 26. 0.

ACERNO, a towo of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the citerior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 40. 55.

Acerra, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is ſeated on the river Agno, ſeven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 40. 55.

Acerenza, a ſmall town of Italy, in the province of Baſilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dutchy. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 40. 20.

Achaia, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens was the capital, at preſent named Saithines, or Setines. See Livadia.

Acham, a country of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, bounded on the N. by Bouton, on the E. by China, on the S. by Ava, and on the W. by Patan and Jeſuat, in Bengal. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Achen, or Achem, a capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the N. part of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very ſuperſtitious. It has for a conſiderable time been a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a ſaid, or preacher, had intereſt enough to obtain the government. It has nothing of its own but gold duſt, which is exceeding good, for the Elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They puniſh theft very ſeverely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is ſeated by the ſide of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being ſo well fortified that it commands the whole. It ſtands on the N. part of the iſland, and is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 113. 30. lat. 5. 30.

Acheron, a river of Albany, in the Turkiſh empire, now called Delichi. According to the ancient poets, it was one of the rivers of Hell.

Achonry, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, ſeated on the river Shannon.

* Acken, or Achen, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg, with a good citadel. It is ſeated on the river Elb, five miles below Deſſaw.

Achmetschet, a town in the peninſula of the Crimea, and the reſidence of the ſultan Galga, who is eldeſt ſon of the Khan of Tartary. Lon. 51. 20. lat. 45. 0.

Achyr, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Ukrain, ſubject to the Ruſſians ſince 1667. It is on the river Voriklo, near the frontiers of Ruſſia, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 53. 35. lat. 49. 32.

* Acoma, a town of North America, in New Mexico, ſeated on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of the province, and was taken by the Spaniard in 1599. Lon. 269. 0. lat. 35. 0.

Acomac, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninſula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Cheſapeak. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the moſt ſouthern promontory of this county.

Acierno, a town in the hither principality, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 15 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 54. 35. lat 40. 52.

Acqs, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France. It takes it name from the hot waters in theſe parts. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 43. 0.

Acqs. See Dax.

Acqua, a town in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 43. 45.

Acquaviva, a ſmall town in terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples, with a title of count. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 41. 10.

Acquapendente, a pretty large town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Paglia; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 57 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 42. 43.

* Acqua-che-favella, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called *Sibari Rovinata*. It has been ſaid to beautify thoſe that waſhed in it.

* Acquaria, a ſmall town of Italy, in Frigana, a diſtrict of Modena, which is remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S. of the city of Modena. Lon. 28. 52. lat. 44. 24.

Acqui, a town in Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat, with a biſhop's ſee, and commodious baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746; but after this it was taken again and diſmantled by the French, who

who afterwards forſook it. It is ſeated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Caſal. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 44. 40.

Acra, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have ſtrong forts, and each fort has its particular village. Lon. 17. 33. lat. 5. 0.

Acre, or Acra, a ſea-port town of Syria, in Aſia, and in Paleſtine. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a biſhop's ſee. It was very famous in the time of the Cruſadoes, and underwent ſeveral ſieges, as well by the Chriſtians as Saracens. It is now inconſiderable to what it was formerly, being entirely ſupported by its harbour, which is frequented by ſeveral ſhips. It is 20 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 32. 40.

Acron, a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to huſbandry, and they ſell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. The people are very ignorant and brutiſh, and go naked like the reſt of the Negroes. This is called Little Acron, for Great Acron is farther inland, and is a kind of a republick.

Acroteri, a town in the iſland of Santorin, that lies in the ſea of Candia. Lon. 43. 1. lat. 36. 25.

Acumolo, a ſmall town in Abruzzo alterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 345. 0. lat. 30. 30.

Adamshide, a diſtrict of the circle of Raſtenburg, belonging to the king of Pruſſia, which with Dombroſken was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* Adam's-pike, a high mountain of the Eaſt-Indies, in the iſland of Ceylon: on the top of which they believe the firſt man was created; and there is the ſhape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or ſix feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they ſay it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we muſt obſerve that theſe are European names, for the firſt man is not called Adam by them. Lon. 98. 25. lat. 5. 55.

* Adana, an ancient, handſome, and agreeable town of Natolia, ſeated under the moſt charming climate in the world, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarſus. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 38. 10.

Adda, a river of Switzerland and Italy, which riſes in mount Braulio, in the country of the Griſons, and paſſing thro' the Valteline, runs thro' the lake Como and the Milaneſe, falling into the Po near Cremona.

Adea, a province of Anian, on the Eaſt coaſt of Africa. See Adel.

Adel, or Adea, a kingdom of Africa, called alſo Zeila, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coaſt of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It ſeldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, it being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe, and pepper; and the tails of their ſheep weigh 25 lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Aden, formerly a rich and conſiderable town of Arabia the Happy, in Aſia. It is ſeated by the ſea-ſide; but has been ruined and abandoned for ſome years. Lon. 63 20. lat. 12. 50.

Adenburg, or Aldenburg, a town of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Burg, ſubject to the elector palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 W. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 51. 2.

Aderbigan, a province of Perſia; bounded on the N. by Proper Armenia; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdiſtan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 60. to 66. lat. 36. to 30.

Adreno, a ſmall place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 38. 5.

Adjazzo, a handſome town and caſtle of Corſica, in the Mediterranean ſea, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the ſoil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 41. 54. It is ſubject to Genoa, and ſome call it Agaccio.

Adige, a river of Italy, which has it ſource to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

Adirbeitzan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan; on the S. by Irac Agemi and Curdiſtan; on the E. by Gilan and the Caſpian

Caſpian ſea; and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH FREDERICK'S SCHACHT, a ſilver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of ſilver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weiſſenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, towards the river Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 47. 30.

ADOUR, a river of France, which ariſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, thro' Gaſcony, afterwards turns E. and paſſing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biſcay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 37 miles S. E. of Granada, and 12 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 36. 0.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives its name to the Adriatick ſea. At preſent it is very inconſiderable, though it has a biſhop's ſee. It is in the Poleſin-de-Rovigo, in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 38. lat. 45. 5.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guipuzcoa, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Biſcay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Alaba and Old Caſtile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that muſt be paſſed over, which is one of the higheſt of the Pyrennees. Theſe mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except a few ſhepherds who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a fine plain, on the river Mariza; 115 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople; and 320 S. E. of Belgrade. The Grand Signior often viſits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the ſtreets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 44. 51. lat. 41. 45.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pamplona and St. Jean de Pié de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Ruſſia. Lon. 55. 35. lat. 56. 30.

ADZENOTA, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, ſeated on the mountains Pegna Goloſa, where there are plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 17 50. lat. 39. 10.

ADELFORS, a gold mine in the pariſh of Alſheda, and in the diſtrict of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was firſt diſcovered in the year 1738; and there are ducats coined with its gold.

* ADWALTON, a village in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, five miles S. W. of Leeds, with the following fairs; January 26, February 26, Thurſday in Eaſter-week, Thurſday fortnight after Eaſter, Thurſday month after Eaſter, Whit-Thurſday, and every Thurſday fortnight after till Michaelmas; all for horſes, ſheep, pedlars, and tin-ware.

AEGADES, or ÆGATES, are ſmall iſlands, lying on the W. ſide of Sicily, oppoſite to the main land between Marſella and Trapani: their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Sodertlege, in Suder-torn, a diſtrict of Sudermanuland, in Sweden.

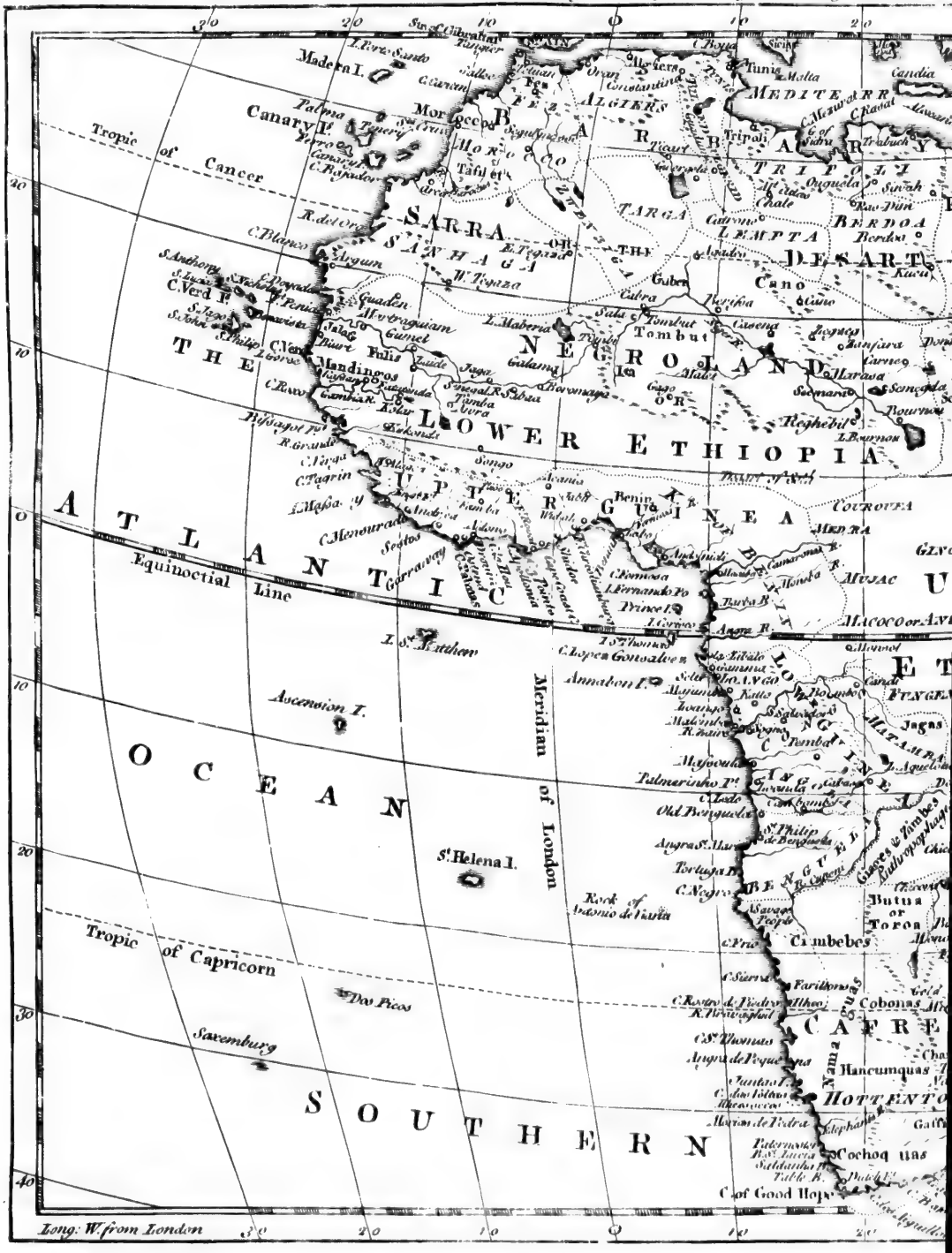
ÆNGINA, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago. It lies in the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houſes and a caſtle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent ſtructure, which was probably a temple.

ÆTHRA, a river of Sweden, that riſes in the lake Alſuugan, and runs by Falkenburg, in South Halland, and falls into the ſea.

AERSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the dutchy of Aerſhot. It was taken by the French in 1746, and was reſtored back by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle. It is ſeated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malins, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 51. 5.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean ſea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Arabick gulph, and the iſthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whoſe baſe from Tangier to the iſthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to ſay, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the moſt northern part, is 3600 miles; and in the broadeſt part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guarda-fui, it is 3500. The greateſt part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almoſt inſupportable in many places. However, the coaſts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The fleſh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beaſts than in any other part of the world; ſuch as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroſes,

Engravd / by the Kings Authority


ATLANTIC
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Madera I.
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equinoctial Line
Meridian of London
Ascension I.
St Helena I.
Savemburg
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Rock of Ascensio de Naria
Annabon I.
St Thomas
Prince I.
Fernando Po
Cape Lopez Gonsalves
Cape St Matthew
Cape Negro
Cape Frio
Cape Negro
Cape of Good Hope
Table B.
Cochoquas
Hancumquas
Hottentots
Cambebes
Butua or Toroa
Jagas
Mataman
Monomotapa
Sofala
Mozambique
Melinda
Quiloa
Zanzibar
Melinde
Mombaza
Zanfara
Zanguebar
Abex
Nubia
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Gualata
Tombut
Gubar
Cano
Kuca
Agadez
Zegzeg
Bornou
Lake Maberia
Lake Dibbie
Lake Bibbe
Lake Zaire
Lake Zembre
Lake Aquilunda
Lake Dambea
Lake Zaflan
Lake Coalmina
Lake Zaire
Lake Aquilunda
Lake Dambea
Lake Zaflan
Lake Coalmina
Lake Zembre
Lake Bibbe
Lake Dibbie
Lake Maberia

Kings Authority
An ACCURATE MAP of AFRICA Drawn from the Sieur Robert with Improvements.
PART OF ARABIA
ASIA
EASTERN OCEAN
OCEAN
UPPER ETHIOPIA
ABISSINIA
NUBIA
EGYPT
DESART
TRIPOLI
BERDOA
LEMPTA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ANATOLIA
Tunis
Malta
Candia
Cyprus
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Sidon
Tripoli
Trabuch
Cairo
Aila
Medina
Mecca
Tacoeb
Dhofar
Mocha
Zibit
Makulla
Gesier
Moka
Babelmandel
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
Zeila
Melitha
Bandel d'Agoa
Zorzella
Negro B.
C. Basses
Magadoxa
Brava
Jubo
Aura
Gurel
Coast of Ajan
ADEL
Sangara
Bocha
GINGIRBOMBA
GALLES
ALARA
Machidas
Maracates
Mossegayes
Calice
Melinda
I. Pate
I. Pemba
I. Zanzibar
I. Monfia
Quiloa
C. Delgada
Comora Isles
Sirincapa
Tinda
Mosambic
Angoxa
Kilinan
Cuama R.
G. of Sofala
Sofala
Chanel of Mosambic
Sofala
Mocha
Sinbau
Manica
Tonga
Delagoa B.
Inhaqua
B. St. Lucia
C. des Pescadores
Natal B.
Stephens Pt.
R. S. Christopher
Natal Pt.
Patron
Gassiquas
Cochoquas
Hottentots
Hancumquas
Namaquas
Cobonas
Cimbebes
Butua or Toroa
Monomotapa
Chicarongo
Maravi
Great Lake Maravi or Zambre
Ruengas
Jagas
Fungeno
Monoemugi
Macoco or Anzico
Mujac
Courouba
Medra
Bournou
Reghebil
Semegda
Marasa
Zanfara
Zegzeg
Cano
Cairo
Sivah
Ouguela
Chale
Rao-Dun
Berdoa
Mecca
Sennar
Gondur
Sources of the Nile
Arkiko
Taka
Chaunedi
Mondara
Axum
Dambea
Gorham
Kesen
Sangara
Bocha
Macoco or Anzico
Mossegayes
Ruengas
Jagas
Mataba
Donges
Cambambe
Angola
Cabaco
Benguela
Cimbebes
Cobonas
Namaquas
Hancumquas
Cochoquas
Hottentots
Gassiquas
C. of Good Hope
Table B.
Dutch Pt.
Paternoster
Saldanha B.
Elephants
Cape Aiguillon
Cape Aiguillon
Mozambique
Sofala
Chanel of Mosambic
Madagascar
Mahatane
R. Manangham
S. Lucia
P. Dauphin
C. Romain
B. S. John
S. John of Lisbon
I. des Romereiros
I. Rodriguez
Bourbon I.
I. of France
Angasay
Antongil B.
Sable I.
Nazareth
Banks of Nazareth
Brandon
Cardouins de Graios
Saua de Malha
Gallega
Astova
Francisco
Alphonso
Almirante Pt.
Buram Basses
Tres Hermanos
Basses de Chagos
dos Pedros Banhos
I. de Diego Garcia
I. Mascarenhas
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I. S. Paul
80 Long: E. from London
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ceroes, and elephants. There are ſome animals that are found no where elſe; ſuch as the hippopotamus, or the ſea-horſe, whoſe teeth are ſo large that they ſerve inſtead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its noſe; and the moſt beautiful ſtriped wild aſs, which is eſteemed a fine preſent for the greateſt princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at leaſt, creatures ſo much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Beſides theſe, they have oſtriches, camels, various ſorts of monkies, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are ſeveral deſarts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almoſt without water; and whoſe ſands are ſo looſe, that, by means of a ſtrong wind, they will ſometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in ſearch of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt, to Negroland and Abyſſinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This laſt is thought by ſome to have its ſource near that of the Nile, and to run quite acroſs Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantick ocean in ſeveral branches, of which the Senegal is the chief: but this is doubted by others, and not without reaſon. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyſſinia and Barbary; in which laſt country is Mount Atlas, that ſeparates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm, though there are Chriſtians in ſome parts, as in Abyſſinia, and among the Portugueſe ſettlements. Africa is variouſly divided, according to different geographers: however, the beſt diſtinguiſh them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffreria, Abyſſinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the iſlands that ſurround it. See theſe articles. The Lon. is from 1 deg. to 71. The lat. from 1. to 35. S. and from 1. to 37. N.

AFRICA, a ſea-port town of Tunis, ſeated on the coaſt of Barbary, 70 miles S. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 36. 0.

AFWESTAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dala, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It looks like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates; and it has a mint for ſmall ſilver coin, as well as a royal poſt-houſe. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 58. 10.

AFWIOWARA, a village, in the diſtrict of *Kautokeino*, in Lapland, which lies in the midſt of mountains, and conſiſts of 22 Laplanders houſes, that pay tribute to Norway. It has a bailiwick and a court of juſtice. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 69. 20.

* AGADES, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the ſame name, tributary to the king of Tombut. It produces excellent ſena and manna. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 10. 10.

AGATHA St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 40. 55.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, ſeated near the mouth of the river Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guiney, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 8. 0.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the gulph of Lyons; on which there is a ſmall fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpelier, and 400 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 43. 19.

AGDENAS, a ſmall diſtrict of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs, and it has a good corn country near it.

AGDESIDE, a ſmall diſtrict in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand, in Norway. It contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelauet, Liſten, and Mandal.

AGEN, a rich, handſome, and ancient town of France, capital of the Agenois, in Guienne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, in a pleaſant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 16. lat. 44. 12.

AGENOIS, a diſtrict of France, in Guienne, whoſe capital is Agen. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a Viſcount. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 41. 50.

AGGA, or AGONNA, a country on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, that is ſuppoſed to contain

a great quantity of gold. The Engliſh have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen. Lat. 6. 0.

AGGERHUYS, the largeſt dioceſe in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole kingdom. In this dioceſe there is a caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated upon a mountain, and on the W. ſide of the bay, under which the town of Chriſtiana lies. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickſhall, and ſubject to the king of Denmark. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 59. 25.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. of Frederickſhall, and ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 59. 30.

AGGERO, one of the caſtles of Frederickſtadt, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſtadt, belonging to Norway. It is ſeated on an iſland near the ſea, and has a commandant, who is under the government of Frederickſtadt.

AGGERS-HERRED, a diſtrict of Chriſtianſand, and a dioceſe of Norway. It conſiſts of three juridical places; namely, Aſcher, Oſt, and Weſt-Barum and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 52. 45. It is famous for a battle fought in 1631.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois. It is the place near which Henry V. king of England, obtained a ſignal victory, with a handful men, over the French in 1415. It is ſeven miles N. of Heſdin. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 50. 35.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks, in the iſland of Corfu. It lies to the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The moſt remarkable place is a convent, called Paleo Caſtrizza; and near it is the caſtle of St. Angelo, ſtanding on the S. cape of Palachrum.

* AGMAT, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is ſeated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile. It is 20 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 30. 15.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNABAT, a town of Tranſilvania, ten miles N. E. of Hermanſtadt, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 46. 40.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milaneſe, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles; of which the firſt was fought in May 1509, and the other in Auguſt 1705. It is ſeated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Caſſana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 27. 0. lat 45. 10.

* AGNANO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, ſurrounded with mountains. When dogs or other animals have been ſuffocated in the Grotto del Cane, they are thrown in here to bring them to life again.

AGNEREINS, a ſmall place in the chattelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France. It was formerly the ſeat of the chattelany. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 47. 10.

AGON, an iſland in the N. part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which ſhipping reſort.

* AGOSTA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greateſt part of it was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconſiderable. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 37. 17.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the ſame name, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is looked upon as the largeſt city in theſe parts, and is in the form of a half moon. A man on horſeback can hardly ride round it in a day. It is ſurrounded with a wall of red ſtone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul ſometimes reſides here, and his palace is prodigiouſly large, and the ſeraglio is commonly filled with above 1000 women. There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire moſt, is the mauſoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the moſt valuable of all that comes from the Eaſt-Indies. It is ſeated on the river Jemma, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Tehemel, and is 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 96. 26. lat. 26. 40.

AGRAMONT, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the chief place of a juriſdiction. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 41. 30.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 8 miles S. W. of Taracena. Lon. 15. 54. lat. 41. 53.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee and a citadel. The Turks beſieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The garriſon conſiſted only of 2000 Hungarians;

garians; but the women ſhewed a great deal of courage on this occaſion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; ſince which it has continued under the dominion of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Caſſovia. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 47. 30.

* AGRIGNAN, one of the iſlands of the Ladrones, which is about 40 miles in compaſs. Lat. 19. 40.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 6. 10. lat. 38. 20.

AGUA DE PEIXIS, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo: as alſo a villa of the provedoria of Beja, belonging to the duke of Cavadal. It has an audience court of its own. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 39. 5.

AGUA REVES, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, that contains about 300 inhabitants.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, which has between 5 and 6000 inhabitants, with a diſtrict of two pariſhes. Lon. 9. 25. lat. 39. 40.

* AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, ſeated on the river Aguela, and is ſubject to the king of Morocco.

* AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Eſtella. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 42. 50. There is another town called Aguilar-del-campo, in Old Caſtile.

AGUIR, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a villa in the provedoria of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGURANDE, or AIGURANDE, a ſmall town of France, in Berry, with a chattelany. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 47. 20.

* AGURENDE, a ſmall town of France, in la Marche, ſeated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 46. 25.

AHUN, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal juriſdiction. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, near a Bendictine Abbey, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret, and 30 N. E. of Limeges. Lon. 19. 38. lat. 49. 5.

AHUYS, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſtrong by ſituation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. of Chriſtianſtat, and near the Baltic ſea. Lon. 32. 14. lat. 56. 0.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 41. 40.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Sileſia, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 50 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Iſſus anciently ſtood, and near which Alexander fought his ſecond battle with Darius. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 37. 0.

* AICH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, who exerciſed great cruelties there. Some time after this it was reduced to aſhes. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 48. 30.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maſſy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 200 rubies, and other precious ſtones. This place is moderately large, and ſeated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, 12 N. W. of Ingolſtat, and 37 S. of Neuremberg. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 49. 0. The biſhoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the biſhop is chancellor of the church of Mayence or Mentz.

AIELLO, a ſmall town in Abruzzo ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 40.

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleanois, in France, that riſes at Mee, in Beauſſe, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn, hard ware, and more particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 48. 35.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Baſigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the dutchy of Langres.

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Low Auvergne, and in the dutchy of Montpenſier. Near it is a ſpring that pours out the water in a great ſtream, and yet it is very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, 35 S. of Moulins, and 208 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 45. 50.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is fortified on account of its ſituation among the moraſſes, though it is at ſome diſtance from the ſea.

It had a harbour, which is now choaked up, and it has ſtill an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 43. 34.

AIGUIS-CAUDES, a diſtrict of France, in the valley of Oſſau, which is the fineſt in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm ſpring that is oily, ſaponaceous, and ſpirituous: it ſmells like rotten eggs, and is uſed outwardly to cure wounds and ſwellings, as well as given inwardly for internal diſorders.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 44. 25.

* AILAH, a ſmall but ancient town of Aſia, in Arabia Petrea, ſeated on one of the N. bays, or arms, of the Red ſea, towards the E. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some take it to be Elath, mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 53. 10. lat. 29. 10.

AILESBURY, the largeſt town in Buckinghamſhire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

AIMARGUES, a ſmall town of France, in the dioceſe of Niſmes, and government of Languedoc. It is ſeated on the river Veiſtre, among moraſſes. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 44. 5.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in the county of Tarentaiſe, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, and is ſeated on the river Iſere.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated in a plain on the river Ara.

AIR, a ſea-port town in Scotland, in the ſhire of Aire, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name near the frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 55. 30. It is ſmall but conſiderable, and is ſeated in a ſandy ſoil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful, and there are a great number of orchards and gardens about this place.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gaſcony, of which it is capital, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, 37 W. of Condon, and 585. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 49. lat. 43. 47.

AIRE, a ſtrong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk; and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 20. 3. lat. 50. 38.

AISAY, a ſmall town and chatellany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, which riſes in Champaign, and runs W. by Soiſons, in the Iſle of France, and falls into the river Oiſe, a little above Campiegne.

AITONA, or HITONA, a ſmall town in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, and the capital of a marquiſate.

AIX, a large, handſome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament, and an univerſity. It is ſeated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. In the middle of the town there is a large open ſpace, where the inhabitants take their diverſions, and it is adorned with handſome fountains. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. Montpellier, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 23. 7. lat. 43. 32.

AIX, a very ancient town in the dutchy of Savoy, on the lake Bourget, with the title of a marquiſate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of perſons. It is eight miles N. of Chamberry, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 45. 40.

AIX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the Iſle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an inglorious expedition of the Engliſh in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a deſign of taking or burning the ſhips and ſtores in the river on which that town is ſeated; but returned without doing any thing except demoliſhing the fort of this iſland. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 46. 0.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, a large and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charle-

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main was so delighted with the beauty of the place that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the four evangelists written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. E. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 30 W. of Cologn. Lon. 23. 55. Lat. 51. 55.

* AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermus, which runs through it 50 miles S. W. of Pergamo. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 38. 50.

ALABA, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, that is pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are very good mines of iron, and it had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALADULIA, a province of Turky, in Asia, lying between Amasia and the Mediterranean sea, towards mount Taurus. The country is rough, stony, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. However, there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAFOENS, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal, that comprehends 37 parishes: in 1718 it was raised to a dutchy. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 40. 20.

ALAGNON, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne, in France, which rises at Cantal, and is very rapid; it runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores, which contains 605 houses, and two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, that lies in the mountains of Sevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 35 miles W. of Orange, 35 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 44. 8.

ALAND, an island of the Baltick Sea, between Sweden and Finland, and is subject to Sweden. It lies between 35 and 37 degrees of lon. and between 59 and 61 degrees of lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia, and the chief town is Tiketo.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron forge in the circle of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

ALARCON, a small town of New Castile, in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demolished by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALTAMHA, a large river in North America, which has its source in the Aligany mountains, and running S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantick Ocean below Frederica.

* ALATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, ten S. of Felletino, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 58. lat. 41. 44.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, in the circle of Alatyrskoy, seated on the river Suru, and belonging to the government of Casan. It is 40 miles E. of Casan.

ALAVA, a district of Spain, about 20 miles in length, and 17 in breath, containing very good iron mines, and Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of Turky, in Europe, which has its source in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transilvania. It runs S. through Walachia, and discharges itself into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a bishop's see. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. W. of Asti, and 20 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 44. 36.

* ALBA-JULIA, a strong and considerable town of Transilvania, and capital of the territory of Gualafeiwax, with a bishop's see, and an university. The princes of Transilvania generally reside here, and it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanstadt, 58 N. E. of Temeswar, 125 N. E. of Belgrade, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 42. 0. lat. 46. 30.

ALBANIA, or BRAIDALBAIN, a county of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, to the N. W.

N. W. of the Grampian mountains, with the title of a dukedom. It was firſt conferred on lord Darnley, who married Mary queen of Scots.

ALBANIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Theſſaly and Macedonia, and on the N. by Boſnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are large, ſtrong, valiant, indefatigable, good horſemen, and great thieves. They are chriſtians of the Greek church, and are deſcended from the ancient Scythians. When a perſon of their acquaintance dies, they go one after another, and aſk why he would leave them, with other ridiculous queſtions. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 36. 18. to 39. 40. lat. 39. to 43. 30.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name in the Campagnia of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. The territory about it produces the beſt wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they paſs the ſummer. It is near Caſtle-gandolfo, 15 miles E. of Oſtia, and as much S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 41. 43. There is likewiſe another town of the ſame name in the Baſilicate of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* ALBANOPOLI, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Albania, of which it was formerly the capital. It is ſeated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleſſio, and 42 N. of Ceſtandil. Lon. 38. 4. lat. 41. 48.

ALBAN'S ST. a town in Hertfordſhire, with the title of a dutchy, and two markets, on the Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Colne, and aroſe from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from the monaſtery dedicated to St. Alban, a roman martyr. The monaſtery is now uſed as a pariſh church, and in it were buried ſeveral perſons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whoſe body was diſcovered not many years ſince. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunſtable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 40. It ſends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fortreſs belonging to the Engliſh, ſeated on the S. W. of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 294. 35. lat. 53. 0.

ALBANY, a town of North America, in the province of New-York, which is a well-built place, conſidering the country. Here the ſachems or the kings of the five nations of Iroquois meet the governors of the Britiſh plantations, when they enter into any treaty with them for their mutual defence againſt the French, and their Indian allies. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 42. 30.

ALBAREGALIS. See STUL WEISSENBURG.

ALBE, or AUBE, a lordſhip of France, in the government of Lorrain and Barre. Alb, or Sar Alb, is the capital town, and is ſeated on the river Saar.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the duke of Cavadal, which has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Entre douro e minho, conſiſting of eleven pariſhes.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an ancient and ſtrong place, and its wool is the beſt in Arragon. It is ſeated on the Guadalavier, 12 miles W. of Teruel, 75 S. of Sarragoſa, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 40. 32.

* ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a ſtrong fortreſs to defend it againſt the Chineſe and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moſcow to Pekin. Lon. 122. 0. lat. 54. 0.

ALBEGNE, a ſmall town of France, in Quercy, a diſtrict of the government of Guienne and Gaſcony.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMERLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The ſerges of this town are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, by the ſide of a meadow, on the confines of Picardi, 35 miles N. E. of Rouen, 20 S. of Abbeville, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 49. 50.

ALBEMARLE, the moſt northern province of North-Carolina, in America, and ſubject to Great-Britain.

ALBENGUA, an ancient ſtrong ſea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. The outſide of this place is ſurrounded with olive trees; and the plain it ſtands on is well cultivated, but the air is not wholſome. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean ſea, 12 miles N. E. of Oneglia, and 37 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 44. 4.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigois, which

is a small territory about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bishop's fee, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants were called Albigenses, and were the first that disputed the Pope's authority; but they were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodez, 35 N. by W. of Toulouse, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 49. lat. 43. 56.

ALBI, a small town in Abruzzo Citerior.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republick of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufacture, with several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the English. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 15.

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 19. 29. lat. 37. 15.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is called Albourg, which is the same as Eel-town, on account of the great number of Eels that are taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, 30 N. of Wyburg, and 50 N. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe and deep harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and corn; and a manufactory of [illegible], and gloves. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643, and 1658. Lon. 27. 56. lat. 56. 35.

ALBRET, a town of France, in Gascony, and in a territory of the same name, which abounds with hares. It is 37 miles of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 44. 10.

* ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgnorth, with three fairs, on May 23, July 18, and November 9, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a strong castle. It was taken by the allies, in favour of the archduke Charles, in 1705; and carries on a considerable trade in wool and cloth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 38. 52.

* ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal in 1468; but soon after that it was abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 35. 0.

ALCAZAR-DO-SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle that passes for impregnable. They make fine white salt here, from whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the sea, 22 S. E. of Setubal, and 35 S. E of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 41. lat. 38. 18.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 37. 15.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. Without the walls there is so fine a spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is seated on the river Henarez, ten miles S. W. of Gundalaxara, and 12 E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 40. 30.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery. It is seated near the river Salado, six miles S. of Seville. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 37. 18.

* ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of mount Bonifati. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 38. 2.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 172 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 39. 30. There is another ALCANTARA, in Andalusia: it stands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morass, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

* ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, and is defended by a strong castle, and there is a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is seated on the river Guadamena, 20 miles N. of the confines of Andalusia, and 135 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 42. lat. 38. 28.

ALCAZER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamana, which has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 38. 15.

AL-

ALCMAER, an ancient and handſome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, which makes part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the beſt butter and cheeſe in Holland; and there are the fineſt tulips. It is 15 miles E. of Harlem, and 17 N. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 52. 38.

ALCMINA, a marquiſate in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOI, a caſtle of Spain, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajox. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 38. 20.

ALCOVENDAS, a ſmall town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo, in whoſe juriſdiction it lies. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a diſtrict of ſix pariſhes. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 37. 30.

ALCUDIA, a town in the iſland of Majorca, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes, and belongs to Spain. It is ſeated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 40. 10.

ALDBOROUGH, a ſea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, between a high hill to the weſtward, and the ſea to the Eaſt, with a river running S. W. and the old church ſtands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. It is a poor, ſtraggling, long, dirty town, conſiſting of about 500 mean houſes, with the ſtreets not paved, and here is no manufactory: a ſmall fiſhery is however carried on here. The harbour is tolerably good, but ſmall; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the ſea has taken away whole ſtreets, gains upon it. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 50.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ouſe, and it had a market, now diſuſed. However, it ſends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 54. 15.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ten miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. Here is a wharf, a repoſitory for planks and deals, two packing houſes, a large cuſtom-houſe for taking toll of the ſhips, an arſenal for cannon, and a granary.

ALDERNY, an iſland in the Britiſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a ſtrait called the Race of Alderny, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the hidden rocks under it. It is a healthful iſland, and is fruitful in corn and paſture; but it has but one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the ſame name, the iſland being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 49. 50.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the iſland of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is ſeven miles S. E. of Port-alegra, and 15 N. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 6.

ALEI, a river of Ruſſia, in Aſia, which falls into the Ob.

ALEKCIN, a ſmall town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moſcow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the ſoil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and induſtrious. The principal town is Ebora.

ALENZON, a large and handſome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. Near it there are ſtone quarries in which they find a ſort of diamond like Briſtol ſtones. It is ſeated in an open country, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, 62 S. by W. of Rouen, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 48. 25.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the principal town of Syria, in Aſia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by four ſorts of Chriſtians, who have each a biſhop and a church, with a free exerciſe of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, beſides Maronites, or Roman Catholicks,

Catholicks. The city and ſuburbs may contain 200,000 perſons in all. Next to Conſtantinople and Cairo, it is the moſt conſiderable town in the Turkiſh empire. It ſtands on four hills, in the middle of a pleaſant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The caſtle ſtands on the higheſt hill, in the middle of the city; and their houſes are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many ſtately moſques, and caravanſerais, with fountains and reſervois of water, and they have vineyards and gardens well-planted with moſt kinds of fruits. The Chriſtians have their houſes and churches in the Suburbs, and there is a very conſiderable trade here for ſilks, camblets, and Turkey-leather. Every European nation almoſt has factors here, and the Engliſh live in a quadrangle reſembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leiſure hours they divert themſelves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large ſalt lake, from whence they bring ſalt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the caſtle is independant of them. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook called Cowaick, 70 miles E. of Scandaroon and the ſea of Syria, and 170 N. by E. of Damaſcus. Lon. 55. 10. lat. 35. 50.

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, in the diſtrict of Alexandrino, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the river Tenaro, 15 miles S. E. of Caſal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 53. The territory formerly belonged to the dutchy of Milan; but in 1707, it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESHAM, a ſmall neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and the laſt Tueſday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horſes, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 19. 1. lat 52. 53. The town conſiſts of about 400 pretty good houſes; but the ſtreets are narrow, tho' well-paved.

ALESSANO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of dutchy, and a biſhop's ſee in the province of Otranto, 17 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 40. 12.

ALESSIA, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in the province of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Antivaris, and 40 W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 41. 48.

ALESSIO, a town of Turky, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver that are found in the ſtream which run from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it ſtands. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcaſſone, and 37 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 19. 52. lat. 42. 59.

ALIXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Aſia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the ſea-port town of Aleppo. The air is unwholſome on account of the marſhes among which it ſtands; for which reaſon, while the heats are exceſſive, the inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, that is the richeſt part of them, particularly to Balam, a village ten miles off, ſeated among very high mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruit. They uſed formerly to ſend pigeons with letters to give notice of the arrival of any ſhip; but that cuſtom is left off. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 36. 35.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, a handſome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, though it is much decayed from what it was formerly: however, there are ſome remains of its ancient ſplendor; there is Pompey's pillar, and two obeliſks full of hieroglyphicks. The ancient Pharos, ſo famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the ſeven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather is turned into a caſtle called Pharillon, now made uſe of to defend veſſels into the harbour. This city was firſt built by Alexander the Great, and now conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which faces the harbour; the reſt being a heap of ruins, only part of the walls are ſtanding, with great ſquare towers 200 paces diſtant; each of theſe would contain 200 ſoldiers, and had

a ciſtern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, where all the treaſures of the Eaſt Indies were depoſited; but ſince the Portugueſe have diſcovered the way to thoſe rich countries by ſea, this trade is in a great meaſure loſt. The land on which the town ſtands is ſo low, that the ſeamen can hardly diſcover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Theban and Granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of Granite 70 feet high, and 25 in its circumference. This place is ſubject to the Grand Signior, who however has but a limited authority. It is ſeated on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 47. 56. lat. 31. 11.

IFACKS, the name of certain iſlands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a a diſtrict of two pariſhes.

ALFEIZERAO, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and containing about 700 inhabitants.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim and circle of Lower Saxony, ten miles S. of Hildeſheim. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 52. 0.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquiſate. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon 31. 40. lat. 41. 48.

ALGAGIOLA, a ſmall ſea-port town in the iſland of Corſica, fortified with walls and baſtions. It was almoſt deſtroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has ſince been repaired. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 42. 20.

* ALFRISTON, a village in Suſſex, eight miles S. E. of Lewis, with two fairs, on May 12, and November 30, for pedlar's wares.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays for proviſions and a little corn; and two fairs, on Whit-tueſday, and November 8, for cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is ſix miles from the ſea, and 20 N. of Boſton. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 53. 30.

* ALFRETON, a town in Derbyſhire, with a ſmall market on Mondays; and one fair on July 20, for horſes and horned cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a ſmall hill, and is 13 miles North of Derby, and 135 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 53. 6.

ALGARBIA, a diſtrict of Spain, in the moſt northern part of New Caſtile. It is very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province in the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ſea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentcio. Algarva in the Moriſh language ſignifies a fertile country, and indeed it is very fertile in excellent figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; beſides the fiſhery brings in large ſums. The capital town is Phare. It contains four cities, 12 towns, 67 pariſhes, and 60,038 inhabitants.

ALGHER, or ALGERI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſeated on the N. W. coaſt, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 16 miles S. of Saſſari; and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 41. 30.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coaſt, and is the largeſt of the ſix kingdoms which lie thereon. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the North is very fertile in corn; the valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquiſite taſte, ſome of which are ripe in ſummer, and others in winter. The ſtems of the vines are ſo large, that a man can hardly graſp them in his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemſan on the W. Titteri on the S. and Conſtantina to the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no ſhare in it. It is only a kind of republick under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a baſhaw, or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of conſequence without the council of the Janiſſaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diſtinct people, who are governed by their own laws and magiſtrates, tho' the Turks interpoſe as often as they pleaſe. The dey of Algiers is an abſolute monarch; but is elected by the Tur-

Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the beys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabick. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well-made. Lon. from 16. to 29. lat. 34. to 37.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is square, and built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; insomuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extream heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistance is derived from their pyracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655 and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. It stands on the sea-side over against the island of Minorca, and is 300 miles W. of Tunis, and above 400 E. of Gibraltar. Lon. 2. 20. lat. 36. 30.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344. It is likewise called Old Gibraltar. It is ten miles W. of Gibraltar, and ten E. of Tarif. Lon. 12. 28. lat. 36. 0. It is at present in a mean condition, on account of the harbour being decayed.

* ALGONQUINS, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life near the lake Ontario: their language is the most esteemed of any in North America.

ALHAMBRA, a small river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro.

ALHAMA, a handsome and pretty large town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. There are hot baths a little below it, which are accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley surrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 36. 50.

ALICANT, a small, but rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong bastions; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls there. The castle, which stands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock on which the castle stood was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, and on a bay of the same name, 37 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 38. 14.

* ALICATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for its good wine, and the corn that is loaded there. It was plundered by the Turks in 1553, and is seated in a sort of peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Girgenti, and 50 N. W. of Modica. Lon. 31. 37. lat. 37. 11.

ALLEGANY, see APALACHIAN.

ALLE, a river of Prussia, which rises in Lithuania, and falls into the Pregal, near Welilaw.

* ALLEGRANZA, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Gracioza, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour,

* ALLEGRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is a great lake, and a large ſtrong caſtle. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 45. 10.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, remarkable for its ſalt-works, and three ſtone bridges. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 15 miles E. of Caſſel. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51. 20.

ALLER, a river which riſes in the dutchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the dutchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and paſſing by Zell, continues its courſe N. W. till it falls into the river Weſer a little below Verden.

ALLERIA, an open decayed town, in Corſica, in the diſtrict on this ſide the mountain, with a biſhop's ſee. This is the place where king Theodore firſt landed in 1736. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 42. 5.

* ALLERTOWN, a village of Northumberland, eight miles S. W. of Hexham, with two fairs, on May 10, and November 14, for horned cattle, linen-cloth, green and dry hides.

ALLIER, a river of France, in the government of Languedoc, that riſes at Chabellier, in Gevaudan, and runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne; it begins to be navigable near Viale, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLOWAY, a ſea-port town of Mentieth, in Scotland, ſeated on the river Forth, five miles E. of Stirling, and remarkable for its fine caſtle, the ſeat of the earl of Mar, and for the coal-mines near it. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 56. 10.

ALMACARRON, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalantin, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 37. 40.

ALMANZA, a little town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when moſt of the Engliſh were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portugueſe horſe at the firſt charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 90 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 38. 51.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, and oppoſite to Liſbon, being ten miles S. from it. Lon. 9. 0. lat. 38. 42.

ALMEDIA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very briſk action between the French and Portugueſe in 1663. It is 17 miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo, and ten S. E. of Pinhel. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 40. 41.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a caſtle on the river Coa; it contains but one pariſh church, and yet there are near 2200 inhabitants; it has alſo an alms-houſe, an hoſpital, and a convent; but its diſtrict comprehends two pariſhes. Lon. 11. 16. lat. 40. 38.

ALMENDYALAIO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the borders of Portugal. It is 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 36. lat. 38. 36.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Almoria, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada, and 12 S. W. of Adra. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 36. 51.

ALMISSA, a ſmall ſtrong town of Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is ten miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 43. 50. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Cetina.

ALMUNECAR, a ſea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is 20 miles S. of Alhama, and 42 E. of Malaga. Lon. 14. 37. lat. 36. 50.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm-Sunday-eve, for ſhoes, hats, and pedlar's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlar's ware, and the laſt Monday in July for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen and linen cloth; on the firſt Tueſday in October, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlars; and on Saturday before Chriſtmas, for ſhoes, hats, poultry, and linen cloth. It is a populous, well-built town, with a town-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions and county courts are held, and the members of parliament elected. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhew that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the right hon. the earl of Northumberland, being lately repaired and beautified by the preſent earl. It is 53 miles N. of Newcaſtle, 29 S. of Berwick, and 310 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 55. 24.

Alost, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, subject to the house of Austria. It fell into the hands of the allies after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. It is seated on the river Dender, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels, and as much S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 49. 55.

Alphington, or Affington, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June, for horned cattle, and October 16, for horses and horned cattle.

Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, which separate Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France, towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and they terminate at the gulph of Carmero, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Swisserland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them, and for that reason are secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of of his elephants amongst them.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, near the coast of the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the ancient Moriscoes, who are very careful in cultivating the ground, and they produce excellent wines and fruits.

* Alresford, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 24, for sheep, horses, and cows. It is about three furlongs in length, and is governed by a bailiff. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 50. 55. It has one church, about 200 houses, and only two principal streets, which are large and broad. Here is a small manufacture of lindseys.

Alsace, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Swisserland and the Franche-Compté, on the W. by Lorrain, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, and there are pine trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and Strasburg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholick, though the protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is still accounted so by some geographers. Lon. from 24. 30. to 25. 50. lat. 47. 30. 49.

Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, being in the Lesser Belt, between Slefwick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen. It is subject to Denmark.

Alsfield, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, ten miles N. W. of Marpurg, and 35 S. of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 50. 40. It is an ancient town and well-built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

Alsheda, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

* Alston Moor, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and there is plenty of lead ore near it. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 54. 4[illegible].

Altengen, an inland lake of Sweden, in the province of Halland, from which the river Falkenburg arises.

Altamont, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles N. W. of Basignano. Lon. 33. 15. lat. 39. 40.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality. It is seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lon. 34. 13. lat. 41. 0.

Altea, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It was taken in 1705, with all Valencia, in favour of the archduke Charles; but was lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 40. 0. lat. 46. 31.

Altenburg, a town of Transilvania, with a castle. It is 17 miles S. W. of Wittemburg, and 35 S. of Cla[illegible] Lon. [illegible] lat. [illegible] 4[illegible].

ALTEN, a district of the Danish mission, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

ALTENA, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712. It has since been beautifully rebuilt; and the merchandise brought from the East Indies by the Danish East India company is sold here.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a strong castle. It was formerly an Imperial town; but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipsick, and 30 S. of Meissin. Lon. 30. 38. lat. 50. 59.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a small strong town in Lower Hungary, and in the territory of Moson. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 44. 0.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 54. 20.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transilvania, belonging to the house of Austria, seated 20 miles S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 40. 25.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, taken by the French in 1706. It is seated two miles E. of Lauvenerie. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 36.

ALTIN, a lake of Russia, in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern part is frozen over in the winter, and the southern not.

ALTKIRK, a town of Alsace, in France, seated on the river Ill, 12 miles N. W. of Basle, or Basil, and 45 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 47. 40.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 17 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 54. 34.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and runs S. E. by Anspach, and then turning East, it passes by Papenheim and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratisbon.

* ALTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 50 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 51. 5. It is governed by a constable, and is a small town, consisting of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, only a part of which is paved. It has one church, a presbyterian, and a quaker's meeting, with a famous free-school. It has a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nismes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university a library, a physical garden, and a cabinet of anatomy. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and is ten miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 53. lat 49. 25.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 47. 46.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is capital. It is seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 46. 50.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and December 2, for cattle and drapery goods. It is ten miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 53. 25.

* ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the lower Palatinate, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated upon a brook, 15 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 15 N. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 49. 45.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a fine and handsome castle, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 41. 0.

ALUTA, one of the principal rivers of Transilvania, arising at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and runs into Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 18 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 37. 55. lat. 39. 10.

AMADABAT, a populous town of Asia, and capital of Guzurat, in the East Indies, and in the empire of the Great Mogul.

gul. It carries on a great trade, and there is an hofpital for birds and ſick animals, which the Gentoos take a great deal of care of. Here the Engliſh and other Europeans have their reſpective factors, and purchaſe fine chintz, callicoes, and other India merchandize. It is a moſt under the tropic of Cancer, 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lon. 90. 15. lat 23. 0.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a handſome town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Iraca-gemi, 200 miles E. of Bagdad, and as much N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 65. 55. lat. 35. 15.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninſula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 91. 45. lat. 18. 10.

AMADIA, a trading town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, and under the dominion of the Turks. It is ſeated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira, and 75 N. of Mouſul. Lon. 58. 30. lat. 36. 25.

AMAK, or AMAKA, an iſland of Denmark, lying in the Sound, on the E. coaſt of Zealand, and ſeparated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 55. 29.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, ſeated on the river Weſer. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, eſpecially in timber, deals and tar. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 58. 50.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the citerior principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Some authors ſay, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is ſeated in a charming country, on the weſtern coaſt of the gulph of Salerno, 15 miles S. W. of Salerno, and 18 S. E. of Sorento. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 40. 35.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorrain, on a rivulet of the ſame name, ſix miles E. of Nanci, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 57. Lat. 48. 45.

AMAND ST. a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri. It is ſeated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges, and 30 W. of Nevers. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 40. 32.

AMAND ST. a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and diſmantled by the French in 1667, and is ſeated on the river Scarpe, ſeven miles N. of Valenciennes, 12 N. E. of Douay, and 35 S. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 50. 27.

AMANTEA, a ſea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eutemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Coſenza. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 39. 15.

AMAPALLA, a ſea port town of North America, in the province of Guatimala. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, in the South Sea, 220 miles S. W. of the town of Guatimala. Lon. 284. 55. lat. 12. 30.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turky, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the reſidence of a Baſhaw, and gives its name to the province it ſtands in, where there are the beſt wines and the beſt fruits in Natolia. It is ſeated near the river of Caſalmack, 36 miles N. W. of Tocat, and 75 S. of the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 39. 55.

AMAZONS, a ſuppoſed race of warlike women, who lived in hither Aſia, now called Amaſia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted whether they ever had any exiſtence in the manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its ſource in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running Eaſt, falls into the ocean directly under the Equinoctial line. Its courſe is at leaſt 3000 miles, and it is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt river in the world. As it runs along, it takes in a great number of other rivers and ſtreams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condamine, who went into thoſe parts to meaſure a degree of the Meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons, but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude, that what has been ſaid by travellers relating to this affair is a mere fiction. Orellana was the firſt that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBAR, a river which riſes in the S. W. part of Bavaria, and runs to the N. E. by Landſperg and Dachau, and falls into the Iſer a little above Landſhut.

AMBERG, a handſome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Vils, 30 miles E. of Nuremberg, and 22 N. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 49. 26.

AMBERT, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. It is remarkable for its trade,

and its manufactures of paper and cambletts.

* AMBLESIDE, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Wedneſday after Whitſunday, for horned cattle, and on October 29, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated at one end of Winander Meer, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 54. 30.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port town of France, in Picardy. The harbour is defended with a battery well furniſhed with cannon. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais.

AMBOISE, a town of France in Touraine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the river Loire, and Maſſee, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 39. lat. 47. 25.

AMBOYNA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, with a town of the ſame name, wherein there is a garriſon. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and is remarkable for the quantity of cloves it produces, as well as nutmegs. The Engliſh and Dutch had each of them factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the Engliſh by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have poſſeſſed the entire dominion of the ſpice iſlands, and have excluded all the reſt of the world from trading here. The natives wear large whiſkers, and their dreſs is only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives here of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is null and void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are ſome Roman Catholick among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forſaken by their gallants, they generally give them a doſe of poiſon. Lon. 145. 0. lat. 4. 0.

AMBRUNE. See EMBRUNE.

* AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and November 13, for horſes. It is a ſcattering place, and is ſix miles N. of Saliſbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 20.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Meuſe, oppoſite to the city of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 56.

AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Tiber and Nira, in a pleaſant fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 4. lat. 42. 33.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largeſt. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, as appears from the lateſt diſcoveries; it being formerly ſuppoſed to join to the North Eaſt part of Aſia. It took its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who is ſaid to have diſcovered that part of this country ſeated under the line; but ſeveral good authors have proved this to be a miſtake. America was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtoper Columbus, a Genoeſe, in 1491. Some call it a new world, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beaſts differ in ſome reſpects from thoſe that were known before. It has likewiſe a great number of trees, ſhrubs, and plants, that grew no where elſe, before they they were tranſplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eſquimaux, near Greenland, ſeem to have the ſame original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudſon's Bay, in the N. Their ſkins, unleſs dawbed with greaſe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, ſtrait, and coarſe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vaſt continent, and are almoſt as various as the authors who wrote about it. However, we have not room to enter into a detail of theſe particulars, and therefore we ſhall only obſerve, that when the original of the Negroes is ſettled, we may alſo be pretty certain from whence thoſe people deſcended. America is ſo long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but alſo the Temperate and Frigid Zones. It is hard to ſay how many different languages there are in America, there being ſuch a vaſt number ſpoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though ſome of the moſt civilized among them ſeem to have worſhipped the ſun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in ſending ſo many colonies here was the thirſt of gold; and indeed they and the Portugueſe are poſſeſſed of all thoſe parts

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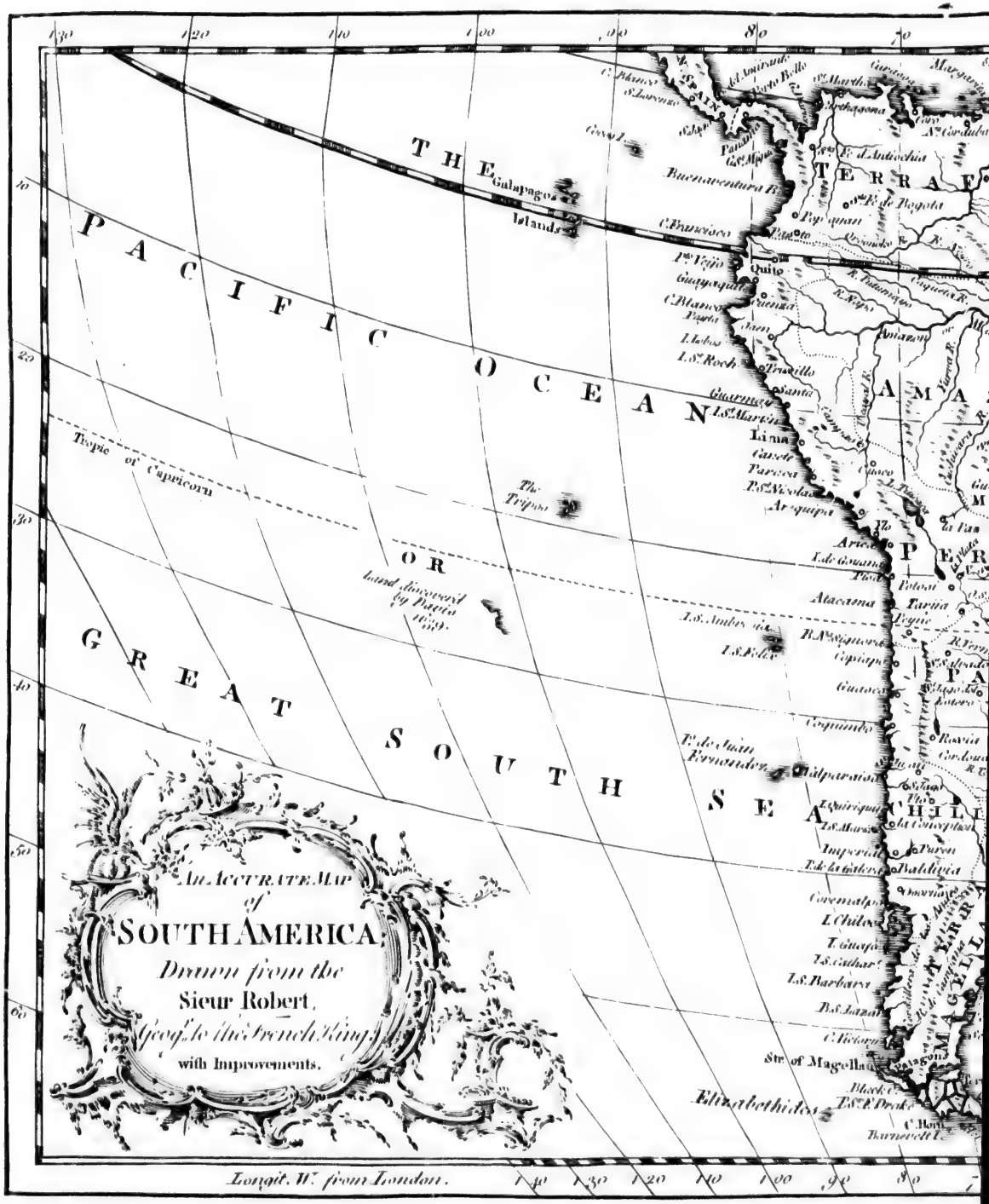
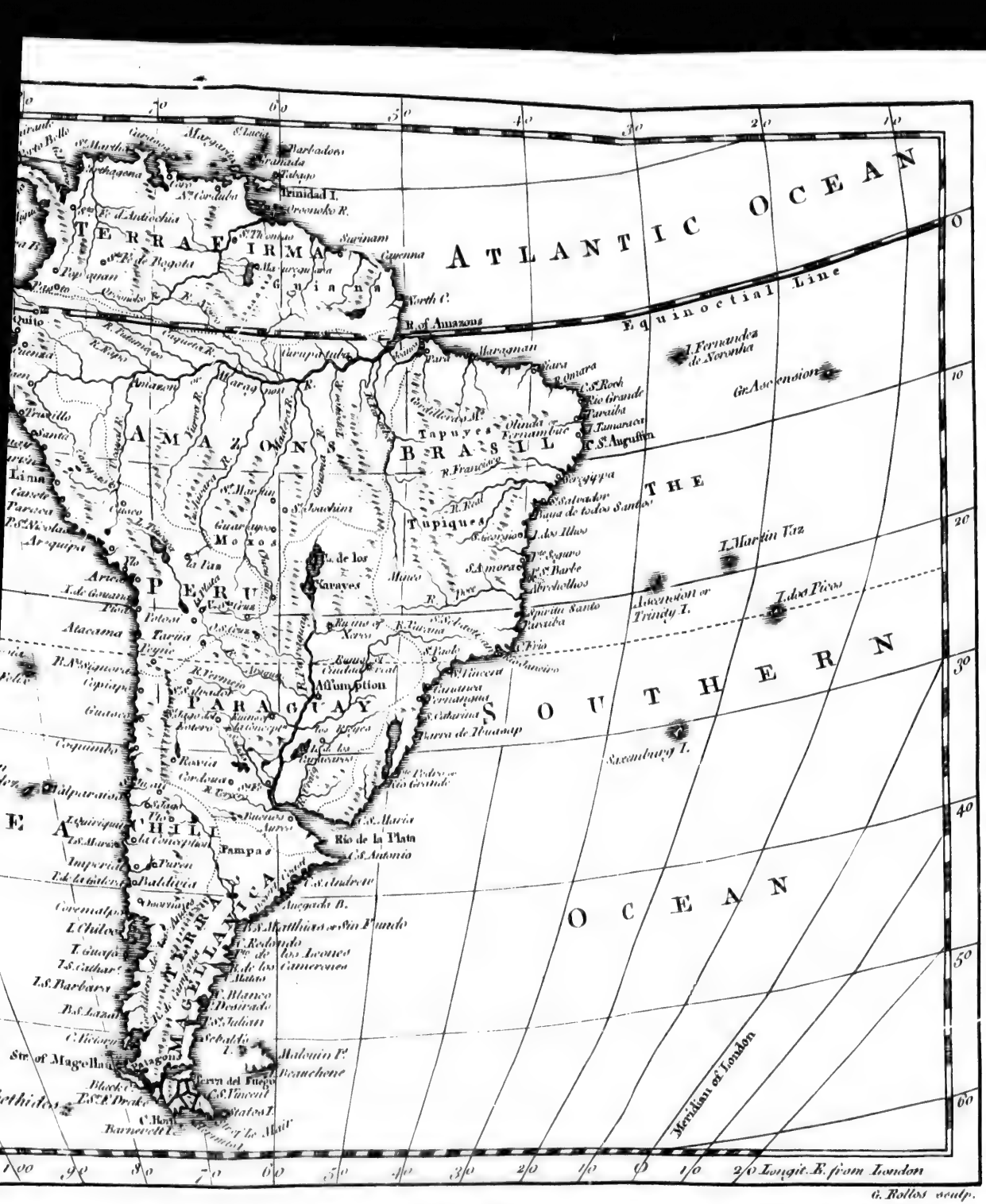

An Accurate Map of
SOUTH AMERICA,
Drawn from the
Sieur Robert,
Geog.r to the French King,
with Improvements.
THE PACIFIC OCEAN OR GREAT SOUTH SEA
Tropic of Capricorn
Land discovered by Davis 1689.
Galapagos Islands
Buenaventura B.
C. Francisco
Quito
Guayaquil
Trujillo
Lima
Arequipa
Atacama
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Imperial
Baldivia
Coremalpo
I. Chiloe
I. S. Barbara
Str. of Magellan
Patagons
Elizabethides
Longit. W. from London.


ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
TERRA FIRMA
AMAZONS
PERU
BRASIL
PARAGUAY
CHILE
PATAGONIA
TERRA MAGELLANICA
THE
Meridian of London
Longit. E. from London
G. Rollos sculp.

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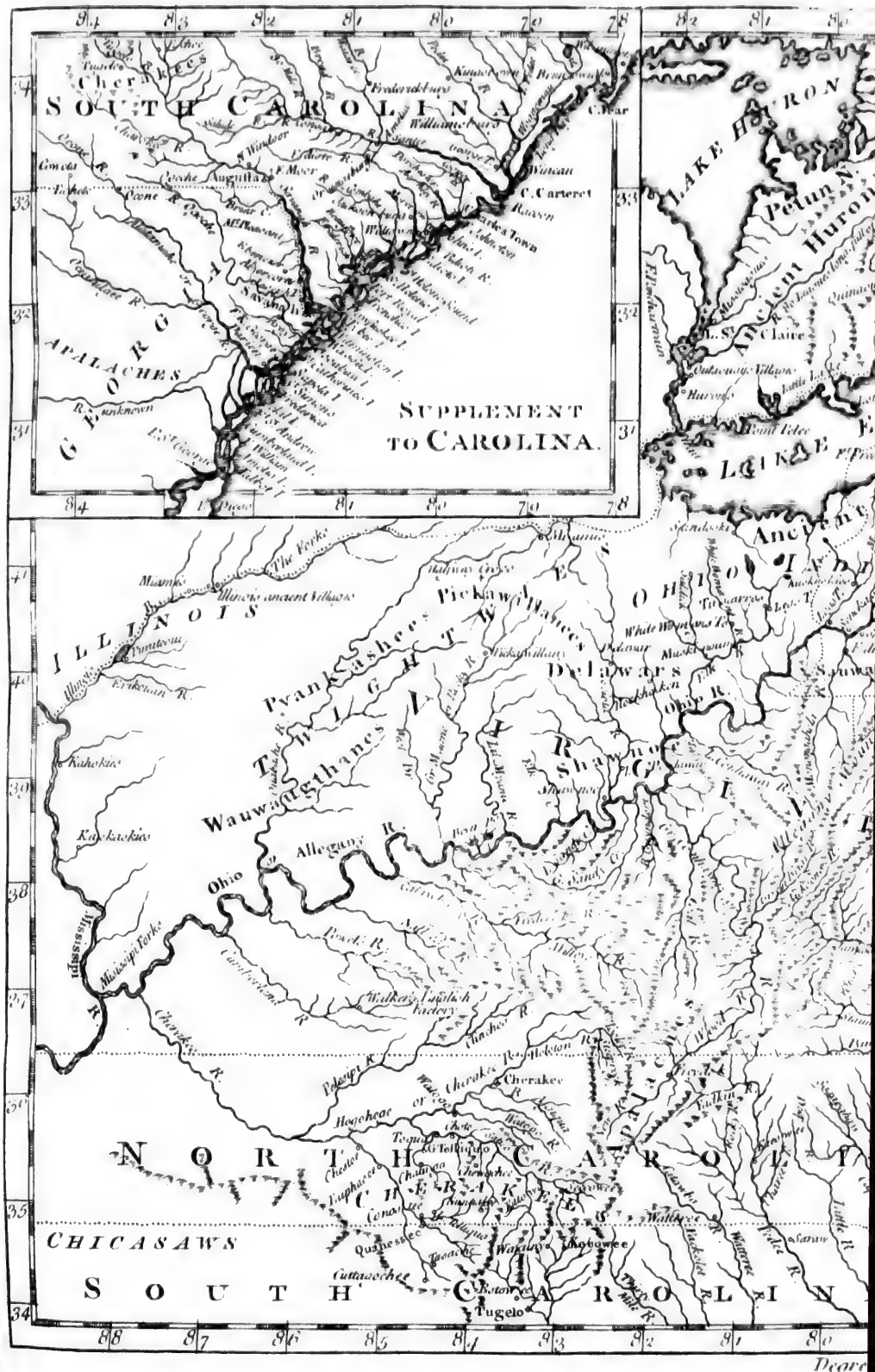
SUPPLEMENT TO CAROLINA.
SOUTH CAROLINA
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APALACHES
Cherakees
Augusta
Savannah
C. Carteret
Winean
Charles Town
LAKE HURON
Petun N.
Ancient Huron
L. St. Claire
Huron
Point Pelee
LAKE E
Ancient
OHIO
ILLINOIS
Illinois ancient Villages
Miamis
The Forks
Pickawillanees
Pyankashees
TWIGHTWIES
Delawars
Shawnoe
Wauwaugthanes
Kahokies
Kaskaskies
Ohio
Allegany R.
Mississipi R.
Mississipi Forks
Walker's English Factory
Cherakee
Hogohege
Toqua
Chestoe
Tuphaccee
Conoatee
Quanessee
Cuttaoochee
Kobowee
Tugelo
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NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
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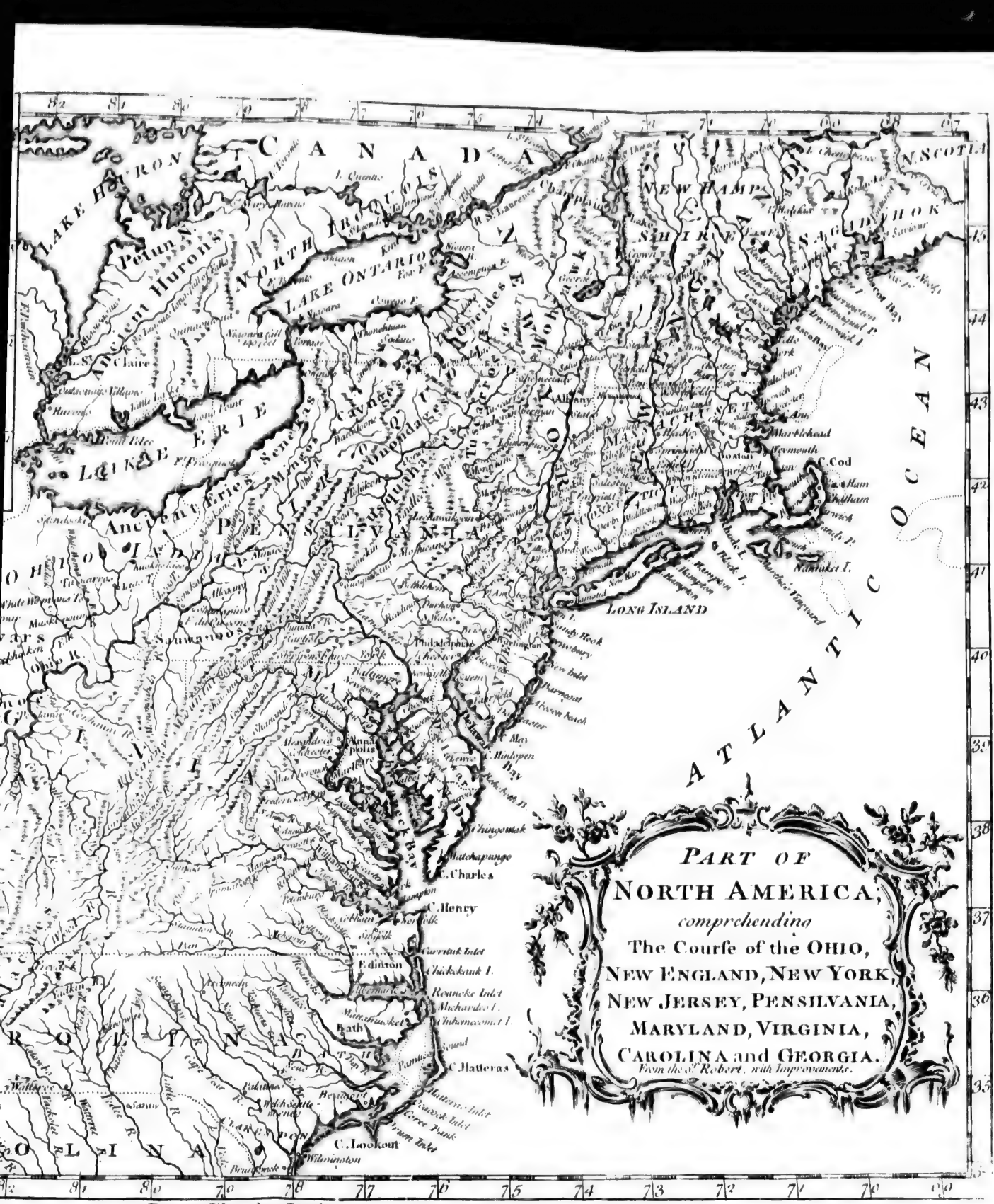

PART OF NORTH AMERICA;

comprehending

The Courſe of the OHIO, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENSILVANIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, CAROLINA and GEORGIA.

From the Sr. Robert, with Improvements.

which it is found in greateſt plenty; but I defer entering into farther particulars, till the ſeveral countries under the dominion of the Europeans come to be ſpoken of. In general, it is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in theſe are Mexico and Peru. But the Portugueſe are in poſſeſſion of Braſil in S. America, and the Engliſh are maſters of moſt of the E. Coaſt in N. America. That part belonging to the French is called Canada, and they alſo lay claim to all the country on the back of our ſettlements, from the river of St. Laurence to the gulph of Florida. But as Quebec was taken on October 18, 1759, the French will probably be obliged to relinquiſh the reſt; that is, all the country they call Louiſiana, after Lewis XIV. Beſides thoſe already mentioned in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whoſe bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the Engliſh ſettlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, New-England, and Nova-Scotia; beſides ſeveral of the Caribbee iſlands, in what is commonly called the Weſt-Indies.

AMERSFORT, a conſiderable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. It is agreeably ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent paſtures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 30 S. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 52. 14.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whitmonday, and September 29, for ſheep. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet, lying in the road, and about [illegible] there is a croſs ſtone, and in the interſection ſtands the church. The [illegible], or market-houſe, is a brick building, ſupported by arched pillars, with a lanthorn and clock at the top, and free-ſtones at the corner. It ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the [illegible] tenants of the borough, who pay [illegible] lot, and are about 150 in number. It is 31 miles S. W. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* AMID, a town in Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia, 40 miles from Arzeroum, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 54. 20. lat. 40. 30.

AMIENS, a handſome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy, with a biſhop's ſee. The nave of the cathedral church is a finiſhed piece of building, and the whole ſtructure is ſtately: beſides which there are ten parith-churches, and one in the ſuburbs, ſeveral religious houſes, an academy of belles lettres, five gates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. The branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; and it lies in the road from Calais to Paris. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following ſtratagem: ſoldiers, diſguiſed like peaſants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall juſt as the gate was opened; and while the guard was buſy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became maſters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, and is ſeated on the river Somme, 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, 70 S. of Calais, 50 N. E. of Rouen, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 49. 54.

AMIENOIS, a town of France, in the government of Picardy, and Artois.

AMIX, a diſtrict of France, in the kingdom of Lower Navarre.

* AMOI, a town of Aſia, in the country of the Uſbecks, ſeated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokara. Lon. 82. 0. lat. 39. 20.

AMONT, a diſtrict of France, in the government of Franche-Compté, containing three bailiwicks.

AMORGOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The beſt parts belong to a monaſtery, where there are a great number of caloyers, or monks. The greateſt inconvenience in this iſland is the want of wood. It is 27 miles N. of Candy, and 18 S. E. of Naxia, being 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 44. 18. lat. 36. 30.

AMOUR, a river of Aſia, whoſe ſource is in Siberia, and it runs E. through Chineſe Tartary, and falls into the bay of Korea, in the ſea of that name.

AMOUX, ST. a ſmall town of France, in the Franche-Compté, 15 miles from Tournis. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 46. 50.

AMOY, an iſland of China, in the province of Fokien, and on the S. W. coaſt, where the Engliſh had a factory, which they abandoned on account of the impoſitions of the inhabitants of thoſe parts.

* AMLWCH, or AMLWOCH, a village of Wales, on the North fide of the ifle of Anglefey, with a fair on November 12, for cattle.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turky, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, feated on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 57. 46. lat. 41. 38.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordfhire, with a market on Thurfdays, feated pleafantly between two hills, but in a barren foil. It has two fairs, on May 4, and December 11, for cattle. It is fix miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 2.

AMPUGNIANO, a diftrict of Corfica, in the country on this fide the mountains.

AMPURIAS, a fea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is feated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 42. 5.

AMRAS, a very ftrong caftle in Germany, very agreeably feated in the Tirol, two miles S. E. of Infpruck. It is remarkable for the rarities of all kinds which are contained in it, as well as its rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 47. 0.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handfome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands. It was formerly a lordfhip belonging to the lords of Amftel. It was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart that is built over the river Amftel, is one of the fineft pieces of architecture in thefe parts. There are few cities whofe publick buildings are fo fine, numerous, and well-kept. There are a great many handfome churches, and hofpitals for perfons of all ages, fexes, religions, and countries. One great caufe of the populoufnefs of Amfterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the ufe of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Proteftant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largeft and fineft in Europe, where a vaft number of merchant fhips may always be feen; and yet there is a bar at its entrance, which is a great fecurity againft foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is upon piles, driven into a morafs, and the ftadt-houfe alone has 13,659 piles of wood, upon which it is built. The houfes are brick and ftone, the ftreets fpacious, and well-paved, and moft of them have canals, with rows of trees on each fide. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 fenators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-maffers, four of whom are always fitting. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Amftel and Y. It is 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 22. 39. lat. 52. 25.

AMT, or the German diftrict in France, in the government of Lorrain and Barre. It lies along the river Saar, and is fo called becaufe the inhabitants fpeak the German language.

ANADIR, a confiderable river in Siberia, in Afia, that falls into the Eaftern ocean.

ANAGNI, a fmall town of Italy, in Campania, and in the territory of the church, with a bifhop's fee. It is 32 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 48. 6.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnfhire, 15 miles S. of Lincoln, and eight from Grantham. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

* ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Ancoli, and 31 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 24. lat. 42. 48.

ANCENIS, a town of France, in Britany, feated on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz, and 25 W. of Angers. Lon. 16. 28. lat. 47. 22.

ANCLAM, a ftrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent paftures. It is feated on the river Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripfwald, and 35 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 53. 0.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coaft of Guinea, with a river of the fame name, whofe length is uncertain, that is, how far it is up the country; however, as far as it is known, the banks are very pleafant, adorned with fine lofty trees, which afford the moft agreeable fhade in the world. Among thefe there are very beautiful birds, and very diverting monkeys. There is likewife a very populous village on the weftern fhore.

ANCONA, an ancient and confiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona, with a citadel, a bifhop's fee, and a harbour. It

It has a pretty good trade, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white-wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews refiding here, who are faid to be 5000 in number, and have a fynagogue. It is feated on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Urbino, and 116 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 43. 36.

ANCONA, the name of a march, or marquifate in Italy, belonging to the eccleniaftical ftate, and lying on the Adriatick Sea. There is a fort of a fhell-fifh found here, called Balani, among the ftones taken out of the harbour, which is in high eſteem at Rome. Lon. from 30, 26, to 31, 40. lat. from 42, 37, to 43, 34.

* ANCRE, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquifate. It is 12 miles N. E. of Anteroo, and 12 E. of Peronne. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 40. 50.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, that falls into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Granada, on the W. by the ſea, and by Algarve, on the N. by Eſtramadura, and on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia. The river Guadalquivir runs through the whole length; and it is the moſt fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in Spain. The capital town is Seville. Lon. from 11, to 19. lat. 36, to 38.

ANDALUSIA NEW, a province of Terra-Firma, in South America, lying on the coaſt of the N. ſea, oppoſite to the Leeward Iſlands, having the river Oronoko on the W.

ANDAMAN, certain iſlands on the E. ſide of the entrance in the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmleſs inoffenſive people, living chiefly on the fiſh, fruits, and herbs, with which they furniſh ſhips that come that way. They ſeldom eat any fleſh at all, though ſome writers of voyages have repreſented them as cannibals. Lon. 109. 35. lat. from 11. to 15.

* ANDELY, a town of France, in Normandy, parted in two by a paved cauſeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims reſort from all parts, to be cured of their diſeaſes, on the feaſt-day of the ſaint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and five N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 49. 20.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, that riſes in the pariſh of Forge, and falls into the Seine. It carries large rafts of timber, cut down in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, down to Paris.

ANDERLECHT, a fortreſs of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Bruſſels, deſigned for an outwork to that city.

* ANDEOL ST. a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whoſe biſhop formerly reſided there. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 44. 24.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhoprick of Cologn, on which it depends. It is ſituated on the Rhine, on the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Triers, eight miles N. W. of Coblentz, and 15 S. W. of Bonne. L. 25. 0. lat. 50. 27.

ANDERO ST. a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up ſome of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa, and 80 N. of Burgos. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 43. 20.

ANDES, otherwiſe called CORDILLIERA, a great chain of mountains, which run almoſt the whole length of South America, parallel to the ſea-ſhore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the higheſt, and moſt remarkable mountains in the world; for thoſe that are within the Torrid Zone are always covered with ſnow, and there is no paſſing over the loweſt part of them without danger of being ſtarved with cold. Travellers are often obliged, when a ſtorm is coming, to kill their horſes, and get into their bellies, for otherwiſe they would undoubtedly periſh. There are always a great many volcanoes, which break out ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another; and if they melt the ſnow, there falls ſuch a torrent of water that it carries off vaſt numbers of men and cattle.

ANDLAU, a river of Lower Alſace, that riſes in the Waſgin mountains, and falls into the Ill.

* ANDOLLE, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of Laval.

* ANDOS VIEUX, a ſmall town of France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Pontoiſe.

ANDOVER, a market-town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on midſt Saturday, for cheeſe, horſes, and leather; on May 12, for leather and millenery goods; and on November 10, for cheeſe, horſes, leather, and cheeſe. It is a large town, which ſends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the Weſtern

road. It is ten miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 62 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 20. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill, for ſheep, leather, hops, and cheeſe. It is one of the largeſt in all England, and has booths ſet up, wherein all kinds of goods are ſold.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Chriſtianſtadt, where there is the greateſt allum work in the whole kingdom.

* ANDRE ST. a ſmall town in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Lodeve.

* ANDRE DE BEAULIEU ST. a ſmall town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches.

* ANDRE ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Roanne.

* ANDREAS ST. a town of France in Bourdelois, and dioceſe of Bourdeaux.

ANDRETT, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and election of Amboiſe.

ANDREWS ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an univerſity. It was the metropolis of Scotland, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It is ſeated in a plain, which has a proſpect of the German Ocean. The univerſity conſiſts of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houſes, though built of ſtone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to ſupport the numerous inhabitants; nor yet is the harbour in a very good condition, though there was an act of parliament in 1728 to repair it. It is 50 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 56. 18.

ANDREW ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in the dutchy of Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lavant, 20 miles N. of Claganfurt, and 95 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 46. 40.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated in a plain, four miles S. of Barletta, and five S. W. of Trani. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 41. 15.

ANDROS, an iſland, and town of Turky, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek Church, and have a biſhop, and ſeveral monaſteries. The principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilks; and the fields are very pleaſant and fertile, being planted with orange, citron, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It is to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont, to which it is very near. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 37. 50.

ANDUXAR, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all ſorts of fruits and game. It is ſeated on the Guadalquivir, 25 miles E. of Cordoba, and 22 W. of Jaen. Lon. 14. 17. lat. 37. 45.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Gardon. It carries on a conſiderable trade in ſerges and woollen cloth, and is 25 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 N. W. of Nimes. Lon. 23. 4. lat. 43. 39.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America. Lon. 314. 30. lat. 18. 0.

* ANET, a large and handſome palace in the iſle of France, and in Beauce, near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is 30 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the dutcheſs of Maine.

ANGELO ST. a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the ſea. There are ſeveral other towns and caſtles of the ſame name in Italy, and particularly the caſtle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 33. 38. lat. 41. 43.

ANGELOS, a conſiderable, populous, and trading town of N. America, in Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 0. lat. 19. 50.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Pruſſia, which uniting with the Inſter, near Inſterburg, forms the navigable river Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a handſome town in the Kingdom of Pruſſia, ſurrounded with palliſades, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, from whence the river Angerap riſes.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland and Lodmia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemti and Herndel. It is full of rocks, mountains, and foreſts; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron works, and lakes abounding with fiſh.

ANGERMANELAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on the river Angermania.

ANGERMOND, a town of the dutchy of Berg, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 51. 10.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the dutchy of Anjou, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an academy of Belles Lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1685. Part of this town ſtands pleaſantly on the ſide of a hill, and the reſt in a plain, through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. Beſides the cathedral, which is an elegant ſtructure, there are 16 pariſh, and eight collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and antique fortifications, and is defended by a caſtle ſtanding on a ſteep rock. It is ſeated near the confluence of the river Loire and Sarte, 42 miles E. of Nantes, 55 W. of Tours, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 47. 28.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Eaſtern ſide of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 45. 52.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

* ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey; it is 22 miles from Poictiers.

* ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Caſtres, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Agut.

ANGLESEY, or the iſle of, is the moſt weſtern county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends one member to parliament. It is ſeparated from the continent by the river Menai, which divides it from Carnarvonſhire, and on every other ſide it is ſurrounded by the ſea. It is a fertile ſpot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, with very good mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn Harbour there is a quarry of ſtone, called Aſbeſtos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the Linum Aſbeſtinum, called here Salamander's Wool. It is a ſubſtance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this there is a yellow ſulphureous copper ore, which has never been worked. At Llaibadrig, about three miles eaſtward from hence, there is a great body, or vein of ſtony oker, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the Cimolia kind. Theſe might be of great ſervice to painters, potters, and ſtone-cutters.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in the province of Chili, 105 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 299. 40. lat. 38. 10.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Dande and Coanza, in Congo. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral colonies and ſettlements on the coaſt. However, the Engliſh and Dutch traffick with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves. Theſe are the moſt lazy and ungovernable of any on the Coaſt of Guinea; becauſe they are generally brought from inland countries, where they have not the leaſt knowledge of the reſt of the world. They go almoſt naked, and are very fond of dog's fleſh, though they have plenty of other proviſions. All the males are circumciſed; but for what reaſon they cannot tell.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, and capital of the dutchy of Angoumois, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands on the middle of a mountain, ſurrounded with rocks, the river Charante runs at the foot of it. It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, 62 S. E. of Rochelle, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 49. lat. 45. 39.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limouſin and La Marche, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGORA, or ANGORA, a town of Turky, in Aſia, and formerly Ancyra, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and is remarkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be ſeen in the ſtreets but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which there is a ſpecies of reddiſh porphyry marked with white, and red and white jaſper, with large ſpots. Though the houſes at preſent are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The caſtle has a triple incloſure, and the walls are of white marble and a ſtone reſembling porphyry. Here they breed the fineſt goats in the world, and the

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hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople, and 98 E. of Bursa. Lon. 50. 25. lat, 39. 30.

ANGRA, a sea-port town of the island of Tercera, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and is subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in the Atlantick Ocean, between Europe and America. Lon. 356. 0. lat. 39. 0.

* ANGRIE, a town of France, in Anjou, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It is seven miles W. of Pignerol, and eight W. of Lucerna. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 48. 42.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, 100 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to Great Britain.

* ANGUILLABA, a small town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Merns on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife on the S. with the shires of Perth and Goury on the W. It has many lakes and hills, and yet is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the county of Mansfield, on the W. by the dutchy of Halberstadt, on the E. by the dutchy of Saxony, and on the N. by the dutchy of Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda; and its principal trade is in beer.

ANHOLT, an island of Denmark, in North Jutland, lying in the Categut, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from Seeland, or Zealand, and seven from Halland. It is [illegible] to [illegible], for whi[illegible]

ANIAN, a [illegible] N. E. of [illegible]; but at prese[illegible]

ANIAN, a country [illegible] Africa, near the R[illegible] have very little [illegible]

* ANIANE, a town [illegible], in [illegible] Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river [illegible], with a [illegible] dictine abbey. Lon. [illegible] lat. [illegible]

ANJUNGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Lon. 93. 35. lat. 7. 0.

ANJOU, a province and dutchy of France, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Touraine. The country is very pleasant, and fertile in wine, corn, pulse, and fruit. Its quarries of slate are the best in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Henry II. by inheritance.

ANJUAN. See JOHANNA.

ANNA, a town of Turky, in Asia, seated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and is the pleasantest place in all these parts, for there is plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. Of these last there are prodigious quantities; and there are two sorts not common elsewhere. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the largest of which is surrounded with old walls, and the houses are built with brick and stone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 160 miles N. W. of Bagdad, and 150 S. by W. of Mousul. Lon. 69. 10. lat. 32. 30.

ANNAND, the capital town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland, and is a parliament town. It stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, 12 miles N. W. of Carlisle, and 70 S. of Edinburg. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 54. 56.

ANNAMABOE, an English factory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa. The fort is very neat and compact, and they carry on a considerable trade in gold and slaves; and they have also a great deal of corn, and the palm-wine [illegible]

ANNAPOLIS, the capital town of Maryland, in North America, of which lord Baltimore is the proprietor, and its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 299. 35. lat. [illegible]

[illegible], the capital of Nova Scotia, [illegible]. It is a fortified town, in [illegible] and it belongs to Great Britain. Lon. 313. 35. lat. [illegible]

[illegible], a town in the dutchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, with a castle. It is seated on the river Siar, and on [illegible] and four broad. It is 70 miles

miles S. of Geneva; and 22 N. E. of Chamberry, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 45. 53.

* ANNOBONA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called because it was found out on New-Year's-Day. It is prodigiously stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds in cocoas, oranges, lemons, bonanaes, palm-trees, and several other fruits; besides hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and are of very villainous dispositions; and the women are all common whores, as the sailors find to their cost; and yet most of them are very ugly. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 1. 50.

* ANNONAY, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, seated on the river Deume, 22 miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 45. 1.

ANO CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and it lies on the West side thereof.

ANANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was restored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Casal, and 25 E. of Asti. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 44. 40.

* ANSE, an ancient town of France in the Lionois, ten miles W. of Trevoux, and 25 S. of Macon. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 45. 55.

* ANSICO, a kingdom of Africa, under the line, which abounds with two forts of sandal-wood. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted man-eaters. Some have said, that they had publick markets for human flesh. But this is so far from being true, that it may be doubted whether there are any man-eaters in the world or not. They are find to adore the sun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANSLO, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a strong castle. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 20 miles N. W. of Frederickstadt, and 220 W. of Stockholm. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 59. 24.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Brandenburg, and is a very handsome place. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 49. 14.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and seven S. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 56. 15.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, that rises beyond Falaise, and, after a course of four miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO, one of the Carribbee islands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. However, it is now said, they have lately discovered springs. The chief produce is sugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadalupe. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 17. 30.

ANTEQUERA, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, which is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle. The Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountains; and five miles from the town, there is a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 30 miles N. of Malaga, and 58 N. W. of Alhenucar. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 36. 51.

* ANTEQUERA, a town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W. of Nice, 9 S. of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Grasse. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 43. 35.

ANTICOSTE, an island lying before the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in N. America. It is a barren place, and is subject to the French. Lon. 313. 35. lat. from 49. to 50.

* ANTIGNY, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

* ANTIGNY, a town of France, in the generality of Rouen.

AN-

Antilles, the names which the French give to the Carribbee Islands, in America. They were discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. See Caribbee.

Antio, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, near which is an harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whose ruins extend over a long tract of land.

Antioch, now **Anthakia**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost come to nothing: however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, 22 S. of Scanderoon, and 40 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 55. 10. lat. 36. 20.

* **Antiochetta**, a town of Turky, in Asia, in Carimania, with a bishop's see, over against the island of Cyprus. Lon. 49. 45. lat. 36. 42.

Antiparos, an island of the Archipelago, over against Paros, from which it is five miles distant. In this island there is a wonderful grotto, by which some that have visited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of stones.

Antivari, a strong town of Turky, in Europe, in Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and is subject to the Turks. It is ten miles N. of Dulcigno, and 42 S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 43. 0.

Antiventria, a sub-division of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

* **Antoine**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the diocese of Vienne, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 45. 43.

Antonio St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the western coasts of Africa, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of very good water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 18. 0.

* **Antongil**, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in, and the land about it is very fruitful.

* **Antonin St.** a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodez, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveirou. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 44. 10.

Antrain, a town of France, in Upper Britanny, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranche, and 20 W. of Rennes. Lon. 16. 4. lat. 48. 22.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful: it contains 18,014 houses, 56 parishes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and sends ten members to parliament, two for the county, two for Lisburn, two for Belfast, and two for Antrim.

Antrim, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, seated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, and is 13 miles W. of Carickfergus. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 54. 45. It sends two members to parliament.

Antwerp, a large handsome town of the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but it is now removed to Amsterdam. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour is very handsome and commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The publick buildings are very beautiful, and are at least 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine structure, and the town house is thought to be as handsome as any in the world. The streets are very large and regular, and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the Low Countries. It was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, and surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies. It was taken by the French in 1746; but was restored to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Scheld, 22 miles N. of of Brussels, with which it communicates by a canal, 22 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 51. 12.

* **Anvers-le-Hamon**, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche.

* **Anweiler**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Quich, above Landau.

An-

* ANZERMA, is a town and province of S. America, in the Popayan, where there are mines of gold. The town is feated on the river Coca. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 4. 0.

AOUSTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a dutchy of the fame name, with a bifhop's fee, is fubject to the king of Sardinia. It is remarkable for feveral monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anfelm, archbifhop of Canterbury. It it feated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 37 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. of Turin, and 62 S. E. of Geneva. Lon. 25. 3. lat. 45. 38.

AOUSTA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a dutchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the pafs of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvree, and of the Milanefe, as far as St. Bernard. It abounds in paftures, and all forts of fruits, and the capital is of the fame name.

* APALACHE, a river of North America, in Florida, which divides it into fix provinces, that have each their own chief. The country is full of high mountains, whofe vallies are very fruitful. Thefe mountains are called by fome the Apalachian mountains; but very improperly, for their true name is Alleany, fo called from the river of that name, ufually known by the title of the Ohio. Thefe mountains lie W. of the Britifh plantations, between 35 and 44 degrees of Lat. It is alfo very doubtful, whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not to be found in the moft modern maps.

* APAMEA, now called APAMIA, not Hamah, as fome travellers have thought a town of Syria, in Afia, feated on the river Affi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 54. 42. lat. 55. 31.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an ifland in the Mediterranean Sea, called in this part by fome, the Sea of Candia, which has a fpacious harbour, in the form of a half moon; but the bottom is fo deep, that fhips cannot anchor there. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 36. 18.

* APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Slefwick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered feveral times, and is feated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltick Sea, 25 miles N. of Slefwick. Lon. 27. 1. lat. 55. 4.

* APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Afiatick Turky: it is called Aphiom, becaufe it produces a great deal of opium, called Aphiom, by the Turks. Lon. 48. 30. lat. 38. 35.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the fouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the fame name, which is the 13th and laft. It is the capital of this canton, which is divided into twelve communities; fix called the interior, are Roman Catholicks, and the exterior are Proteftants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, three N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zurick. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 47. 31.

APPER HOFEN, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, feated on the river Keyfell, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochftet. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 48. 56.

* APPE VILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen.

APPLEBY, the county town of Weftmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whitfun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen cloth and merchandize; and on Auguft 10, for horfes, fheep, and linen cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad ftreet of mean houfes; however, it ftill keeps the aflizes and feffions, and at the upper part is the caftle. The church ftands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewife erected a town houfe. It is ten miles E. by S. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 54. 30. It is feated on the river Eden, by which it is almoft furrounded, and fends two members to parliament.

* APPLEDORE, a town of Kent, feated on the river Rother, not far from its influx into the fea. It had a fmall market, and there is ftill a fair on June 22, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 50. 55.

* APPLESHAW, a village in Hampfhire, four miles W. of Andover, that has two fairs, on May 23, and November 5, for fheep.

* APPLETERWICK, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, five miles N. of Skipton, with a fair on October 2, for cattle and horſes.

* APREMONT, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 46. 45.

* APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a river of S. America, in Peru, that is extremely rapid. It is 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

APTE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is ſeated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S. E. of Orang. Lon. 23. 6. lat. 43. 50.

APULIA, the E. ſide of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whoſe modern names are the Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

AQUA-NEGRA, a ſmall town of Italy in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Chieſa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Uſtiano. Lon 27. 55. lat. 45. 10.

AQUILEIA, formerly a very flouriſhing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who reſides at Udino. It is ſeated on the Triuli, near the ſea, 22 miles W. of Treiſte, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 45. 55.

AQUILA, a large and handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. There was an earthquake in 1700, by which 2400 perſons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is ſeated on the river Peſcara, 35 miles from the ſea, 52 N. E. of Rome, and 100 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 42. 20.

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, lying on the river Piſnigra.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined by the emperor Conrade; and now conſiſts of about 35 houſes. It is the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas. It is ſeated 20 miles N. E. of Caietta, and 35 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 31. [illegible] lat. 41. 32.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, which is a peninſula, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates and the Perſian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the deſart of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenneſs. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now deſtroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deſerta, which is ſo called from the nature of the ſoil, that is generally a barren ſand. However, there are great flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the deſart there are great numbers of oſtriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in ſeveral places. Arabia Felix is ſo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the reſt. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for it is a kingdom on the S. coaſt, whoſe capital is Sanaa. The Arabs in the deſart live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob. There are caravans which travel over part of this deſart from Buſſerah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to viſit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-arabick, and more eſpecially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs that live in the deſart have no houſes, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers ſoon after his death conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, eſtabliſhing their religion wherever they came. Lon. from 52. to 77. lat. 12. to 34.

ARABO, commonly called RAAB, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary, which has its ſource in Steirmack, and falls into the Danube.

ARACAN, a ſmall maritime kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, but thin of people, which produce the fruits proper to the Eaſt Indies. They have only two ſeaſons; the rainy ſeaſon, which continues from April to October, and the fair ſeaſon, which includes all the reſt of the year, and is called the ſummer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women are tolerable fair; but the longeſt ears are reckoned the moſt beautiful, and in theſe they wear many rings. There are great numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers.

There

There are but few places inhabited on account of the ravage made by theſe animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, ſtick-lack, and elephant's teeth, and ſometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. Horſes are very ſcarce, and the houſes are very low. Lon. 110. 30. lat. 20. 30.

ARAFAT, or GIBBEL-L-ARAFAT, which ſignifies in Arabick, the mountain of knowledge, is not far from Mecca, and thither the pilgrims reſort to the number 70,000 every year. There are certain ſtones placed as boundaries, to ſhew how far the ſacred ground extends. Here they implore pardon for their ſins, and receive the bleſſing of the imaums, which is performed in the moſt ſolemn manner; and here they firſt receive the title of Hadgis. Before they go to reſt, each perſon gathers 49 ſmall ſtones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, which they ſay is the place where Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building, which is done to ſhew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three ſeveral times, and three ſeveral places. This ended, they each buy a ſheep, which are brought by the country people for that purpoſe, which they ſacrifice, eating part of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor.

ARAL, a lake of Aſia, lying to the E. of the Caſpian Sea, from which it is diſtant above 200 miles. It is but lately diſcovered, and is above 300 miles in length, and in ſome places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caſpian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 76 and 80. 10. of lon. and between 42 and 47. of lat. in the country of the independant Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 15 S. E. of Uxes. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 43. 54.

* ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is croſſed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Conninges.

* ARANDE-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, which is pretty large and handſome. It is in Old Caſtile, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Oſma, and 42 E. of Valololid. Lon. 14. 33. lat. 41. 40.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 40. 0.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Aſia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark reſted. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of it, and ſeen the ark; but that is impoſſible, for it is always covered with ſnow, and no one could ever get up, though ſeveral attempts have been made.

* ARASSI, a maritime trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which is populous, and very neat. It is three miles S. W. of Albinguay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 3.

* ARAVA, a fortreſs of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the ſame name, 72 miles N. W. of Caſſovia, and 87 N. E. of Neuhauſel. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 49. 20.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in South America, and in one of the fineſt vallies, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. The natives are ſo brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 42. 30.

* ARAW, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argow, ſeated on the river Aar. It is pretty handſome and large, and is remarkable for its church, its fountains, and the fertility of the ſoil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurick. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 47. 25.

ARAXES, or ARAS, which is its preſent name, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite acroſs Armenia, and part of Perſia.

* ARBE, a town of the republick of Venice, in an iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles diſtant, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 32. 54.

ARBELA, a town of Aſia, in Curdeſtan, where Alexander fought the laſt deciſive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mouſel. Lon. 61. 35. lat. 35. 15.

* ARBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a handſome caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is ſeated on the river Aar, in a kind of iſland, ten miles N. W. of Bern, and 12 S. W. of Soleur. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 47. 0.

ARBOIS, a ſmall populous town of France, in the Franche Compte, famous for its

wines. It is 14 miles S. E. of Dole, and 22 S. W. of Besanzon. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 46. 55.

ARBON, an ancient town in Switzerland, seated on the S. side of the lake Constance, in Turgow, with a castle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Constance; but both the Protestants and Papists have the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance, and eight N. of St. Gall. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 47. 38.

* ARBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in Argow, on the river Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress, cut out of the rock. It is 12 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Basa, and 30 W. of Zurick. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 47. 10.

ARC, a river of Italy in the dutchy of Savoy, arising in the Mericnne, and falling into the Isere: it is rapid, and full of cascades.

* ARC-EN-BARROIS, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 15 N. W. of Langres. Lon. 22. 37. lat. 47. 55.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 27 N. of Navarin, and 22 S. of Logganico. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 37. 24.

* ARCES, a town of France, in the generality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an an aqueduct, which is thought by some to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a noted sea-port town of N. Russia, and capital of the province of Durina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, to which the ships sail through the Baltick Sea. It is seated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Mosco, and 400 N. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 57. 20. lat. 64. 26.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia, in Europe, which contains a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

* ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, contains 45 principal islands.

* ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a small handsome town of France, in Champagne. It is seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Sesanne. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 48. 30.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It is very well seated near the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Trent, and 20 N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 45. 52.

* ARCOS, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadalete, 25 miles N. of Cadiz, and 40 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 2. lat. 36. 40.

ARCY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of salt.

ARDEBIL, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and in Ardirbei-Zan. It is one of the most famous, and the most ancient in Persia, on account of the residence and burial of the kings; and more especially on account of Shick-Sefi being buried there, who was the author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W. of Casbin. Lon. 65. 0. lat. 37. 55.

ARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but it has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is ten miles N. E. of Bruges, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 51. 16.

ARDENNE, a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, which in Cæsar's time extended far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville, in Luxemburg, and the city of Liege.

ARDRA, or ARDRA, a small territory, or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place to meet in on a religious account. How-

ever, they are very courageous, and their king was abſolute; but about three years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under ſubjection, and burnt the towns, particularly that of Ardra. The air is very unwholſome to Europeans; yet the natives have a long life; but the ſmall-pox makes great deſtruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which laſt all the year; and they make a great deal of ſalt. Lon. 2. 35. lat. 5. 0.

ARDAS, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the dutchy Mercœur. It is the ſtaple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and is 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 45. 22.

* ARDIN, a town of France, in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Niort.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suſſex, five miles N. W. of Eaſt Grinſtead, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

ARDRES, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of France, in Lower Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. It is ſeated in the midſt of a moraſs, eight miles S. of Calais, and ten S. W. of Gravelines. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 50. 35.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Caſtile, in Spain, that falls into the Doura.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the ſlave coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, ſeated at the mouth of the river Formoſo. The Engliſh had once a factory there, and the Dutch have ſtill. It is a large oblong place, indifferently well furniſhed with houſes and people. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 6. 0.

* AREKEA, a ſea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquem. It is large and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port there is an iſland of about paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Ahr, 22 miles S. of Cologn, and 25 W. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 33. lat. 50. 27.

* ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill in the county of the ſame name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologn, and 32 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 51. 25.

* ARENSBURG, an epiſcopal and ſea-port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the iſle of Oſel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 58. 15.

* ARENSHARN, a tract of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, which contains the greateſt part of the famous rampart, built by the Daniſh king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence againſt the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends acroſs the country, about eight or nine miles in length.

* ARENSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the lake Stuin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 33. 22. lat. 53. 13.

AREQUIPA, a town of South America, in Peru, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is very temperate, and the beſt in the country. Near it there is a dreadful vulcano; and it is ſeated on a river, in a very fertile country, 200 miles S. by E. of Lima, and 127 N. of Arica. Lon. 308. 0. lat. 16. 40.

AREZZO, an ancient town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the territory of Florence, with a biſhop's ſee. Guyarifen, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, who was the inventor of the muſical notes, as ut, re, mi, and ſo forth. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citta-di-Caſtello, and 27 N. E. of Sienna. Lon. 29. 32. lat. 43. 27.

ARGA, or EGA, a river of Spain, that runs through the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

* ARGENCES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, ten miles E. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaiſe. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 49. 15.

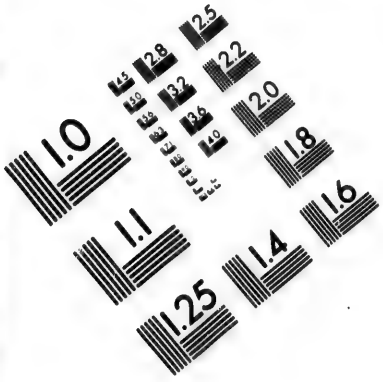
* ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence, which has its ſource in the marquiſate of Oliares, and falls into the Mediterranean, near Frejus.

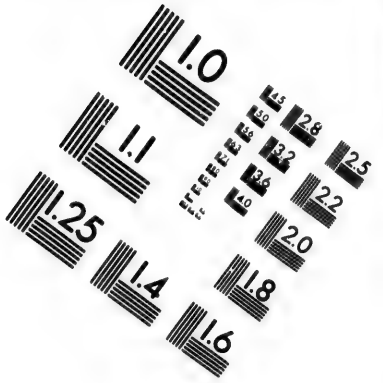
ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turky.

* ARGENTAC, a town of France, in the Limoſin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles S. E. of Tuiles, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Lon. 29. 33. lat. 45. 5.

* ARGENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Seez, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a fine fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 12 miles N. W. of Seez, 14 S. E. of Falaiſe, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 17. lat. 48. 44.

AR-





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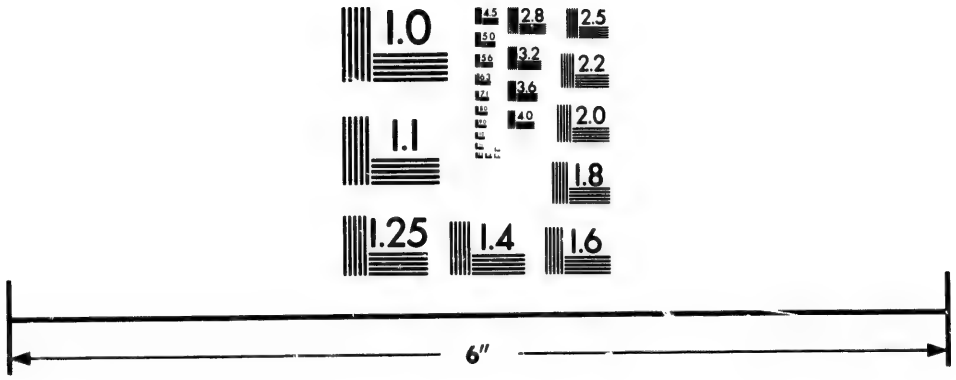

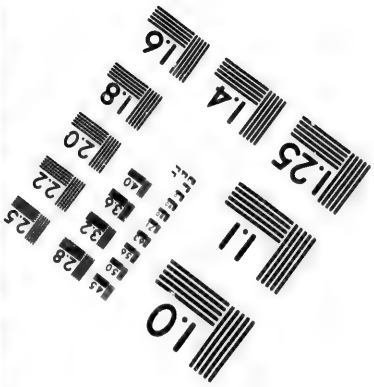

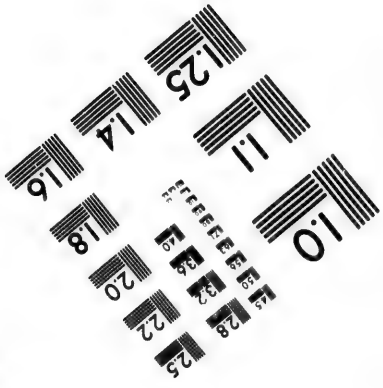

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* Argenteuil, a town of the isle of France, seated on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E. of Pontoise. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the priory of the Benedictine monks, they pretend to have the seamless coat of Jesus Christ; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 19. 58. lat. 48. 52.

Argenteuil, a town of France, in Champain, near the river Armancon, eight miles S. of Tonnarre, eight N. E. of Noyers, and five N. W. of Reviere.

Argentiera, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Milo. Its name is taken from the silver mines that are in it. It is a barren place, and they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and are very debauched, having little religion. There is but one village in this island. Lon. 42. 40. lat. 36. 50.

* Argentiere, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the Viverais, five miles S. W. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 44. 30.

Argenton, a town and county of France, in the dutchy of Berry, divided into two by the river Creuse. Lewis XIV. demolished the castle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 62 S. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 40. 30.

Argonne, a territory of France, between the rivers Meuse, Marne, and Aine. St. Menehould is the capital.

Argos, a sea-port town of Turky, in Europe, in the island of Morea, seated on a bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 37. 30.

* Argostoli, a sea-port town of the isle of Cephalonia, over against Albania, with a fort of the same name, which is five miles distant; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress.

* Argow, a county of Swisserland, lying on the river Aar, from whence it derives its name.

Arguin, an island of Africa, on the western coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638, and afterwards the French took it from the Dutch, and they have kept possession of it ever since. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 1. 0. lat. 20. 20.

Argun, a river of Tartary, in Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

Argun, a strong town of the Russian empire, in East Tartary, and the last they have on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and there is a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 136. 20. lat. 49. 30.

Argyleshire, in Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the ocean on the W. by the Irish Sea, and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N. with the title of a dutchy. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the burgh.

Arhusen, a considerable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of Arhuse, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is advantageously seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Guda, which runs through it, and it is surrounded with forests full of game. It is 27 miles S. E. of Wiburg, and 50 S. of Alburg. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 56. 10.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles E. of Benevento, and ten N.W. of Trevico. Lon. 32. 49. lat. 41. 8.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. It is seated on a branch of the river Po, eight miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 38. lat. 45. 0.

Arica, a sea-port town of South America, in Peru, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It never rains here, and there are a great many farms employed in the cultivation of pimento, in which they have a great trade with Lima, and other places on the coast. They have a great quantity of the dung of a bird called gana, which renders the soil so fertile, that one corn will produce 500. It is 125 miles N. W. of Atacama, and 300 S. E. of Lima. Here they ship the treasure which is brought from Potosi, it being seated on the South Sea. Lon. 307. 15. lat. 18. 26.

* Ariege, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, it falls into the Garonne. There is gold dust found among its sands, and it produces good fish, particularly trouts.

* Aripo, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it there is a bank, where they fish for pearls. Lon. 97. 55. lat. 8. 42.

Ark-

Arklow, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 52. 55.

Arles, a large, handſome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an academy, conſiſting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it is as pleaſant as any part of France, and it produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and all kinds of fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre, and the obeliſk, are the moſt remarkable. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Niſmes. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 43. 40.

* Arles, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey; there is here a famous tomb, in which it is pretended there is water enters miraculouſly on certain days of the year.

* Arlesheim, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhoprick of Baſil, or Baſle, where the canons of that city reſide.

* Arleuf, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

Arleux, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambreſis, with a caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the Allies in 1711. The French got poſſeſſion again the ſame month, and drove them away. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 50. 17.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Netherlands, which was formerly a ſtrong place; but is now diſmantled, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on a mountain, ten miles N. W. of Luxemburg, 15 S. E. of Montmedi, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 49. 45.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, it is 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tironne and Monochan, on the N. by Lough-Neagh, and on the S. by Lough. It contains 10,510 houſes, 49 pariſhes, five baronies, and two boroughs, and ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

Armagh, once a conſiderable town, but now a ſmall village, which gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of Ireland, and is about 30 miles S. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 54. lat. 54. 50.

Armagnac, a province of France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, in the government of Guienne. It is bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bigorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gaſcony, and on the N. by Condomois and Agenois, and Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a trade in brandy, wool, and Bon-Chretien pears, which are excellent.

Armenia, a large country in Aſia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdiſtan, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shervan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the moſt fertile, and fineſt countries in Aſia, being watered by ſeveral large rivers. It has had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Perſians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are a ſort of Chriſtians, and have a patriarch and an archbiſhop.

Armentiers, a ſmall handſome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and diſtrict of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who diſmantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is ſeated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Liſle, 30 S. W. of Dunkirk, and 35 S.W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 27. lat. 50. 40.

Armiers, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, ſeated on the river Samber, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 15.

Armiro, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia. It is ſeated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles N. W. of the iſland of Negropont, and 30 S. E. of Lariſſo. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 38. 34.

Armuyden, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in the iſland of Walcheren, formerly very flouriſhing; but now inconſiderable, the ſea having ſtopt up the harbour. The ſalt-works are its chief reſource. It is three miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 30.

Arna, a town of Andros, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago, where there is a harbour.

Arnay-le-Duc, a town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is ſeated in the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux, 15 miles N. W. of Baune. Lon. 21. 56. lat. 47. 7.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

* ARNEDO, a town of South America, in Peru, with a harbour, a mile and half from the South Sea, and 25 N. of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 25 E. of Utrecht. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 52. 0.

ARNE, a large river of Italy, in Tuſcany. It has its ſource in the Appenines, and paſſing by Florence and Piſa, falls into the ſea a little above it.

* ARNOULD ST. a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the foreſt of Iveline.

* ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Altzey, eight miles from Crutzenach.

* ARNSTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, ten miles S. of Erford. Lon. 28. 33. lat. 50. 54.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Eſtramadura, in Spain. It is ſeated on the river Caro, a little above Badajox, five miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 14. lat. 14. 39.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is one mile from Angiera, which ſtands on the other ſide of the lake Maggiore, on which it is ſeated, 24 miles N. of Verceil, and 30 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 45. 41.

* AROOL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the Ukrain, ſeated on the river Occa, 200 miles N. of Moſcow. Lon. 55. 50. lat. 51. 58.

* AROSBAY, a town of the Eaſt Indies, on the coaſt of the iſland of Madura, near the iſland of Java. Lon. 132. 0. lat. 9. 30.

* ARPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is eight miles N. of Aquino, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 41. 45.

* ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, and territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is ten miles S. E. of Padua, and five N. E. of Eſt. Lon. 29. 17. lat. 45. 43.

* ARQUES, a town of France, in Normandy, in the territory of Caux, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, four miles S. E. of Dieppe, and three N. E. of Longueville. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 49. 54.

ARRAGON, a kingdom, and one of the moſt conſiderable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from France, on the W. by Navarre and the two Caſtiles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, on the E. by a part of Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholeſome; but the country, tho' abounding in rivers, is in want of good water to drink. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places it is dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron, and there are mines of ſalt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragoſſa is the capital town, and the Ebro is the moſt conſiderable river.

ARRAN, an iſland in Scotland, in the firth of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham, with the title of an Earldom. There is plenty of fiſhing about it.

ARRAN, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden, where the Proteſtant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Artois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furniſhed library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and is ſeated on the river Scarp, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, 22 N. W. of Cambray, 35 N. W. of Amiens, and 105 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 26. lat. 50. 17. It belongs to the French.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic ſea, to the N. of the iſland Dulcen, and a little to the S. of Funen. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 20.

* ARROJO-DE-ST.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajox. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 38. 40.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the territory of Morduates, ſeated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Aſtrachan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moſcow, and 500 N. by W. of Aſtracan. It was here general Doldiruki puniſhed the rebellious Coſſacks.

ARTA, a conſiderable and ancient ſea-port town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and where there

are more chriſtians than Mahometans. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and it is ſeated on the river Afdhas, 22 miles N. E. of Previſa, 87 W. by S. of Lariſſa, and 70 N. by W. of Lepanto. Long. 39. 0. lat. 39. 28.

ARTOIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Flanders, and partly on the E. and by Hainhalt, Cambreſis, and Picardy on the S. and W. It is one of the beſt provinces in France; and is 62 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. Its trade conſiſts of corn, flax, hops, wool, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are ſincere and laborious; and are greatly attached to the ancient cuſtoms and privileges.

* ARTONNE, an ancient but ſmall town of France, in Lower Auverne, ſeated on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of ſeveral popiſh ſaints.

* ARVERT, an iſle of France, in Saintonge, to the S. of the mouth of the river Suder, and to the E. of the river of Marenne. It produces a great number of ever-green trees; and has a town of the ſame name.

ARUBA, an iſland near the continent of Terra Firma, in America; ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 308. 5. lat. 12. 30.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suſſex, with the title of an earldom; and which has a great market on Thurſdays, and a ſmall one on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 14 for cattle and hogs; on Auguſt 21 for hogs, cattle, and ſheep; on December 25 for cattle and ſheep; and on December 17 for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden bridge, where ſhips of 100 tons may ride. The ancient caſtle is ſeated on the river Tame, and is ſaid to be a mile in compaſs. It is 8 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 55 S. W. by S. of London. It is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It has two ſtreets paved with ſtone; about 200 houſes, which are alſo built with ſtone, and about 800 inhabitants. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 50. 45.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handſome ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, who abandoned it long ſince. It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez; and 60 S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 35. 30.

* ASAD-ABAD, or ASED-ABAD, a handſome town of Aſia, in Perſia, in Irac-agemi; 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Long. 66. 5. lat. 36. 20.

ASAPH, ST. a town in Flintſhire, in North Wales, with a biſhop's ſee; and is commonly called a city on that account. It is ſeated on the river Elwy, where it unites with the river Clayd; and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place; and is of note only for its cathedral. It has a ſmall market on Saturdays; and four fairs on Eaſter Tueſday, July 15, October 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Cheſter; and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 53. 18.

* ASCHERLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, ſeated on the river Eine. It was raiſed out of the ruins of Aſcania, from whence the princes of the houſe of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace in this city. It is the place where the king of Great Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. His army was attacked by the French the next day in their march to Hanaw; but they were repulſed. It is 20 miles E. of Franckfort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 50. 14.

ASCENTION, an iſland in the ocean between Africa and Braſil, diſcovered in 1508. It was ſaid to be in want of water; but that is a miſtake, for there is a good ſpring 8 miles from the ſea-ſide, behind a very high mountain. If any ſhips ſhould happen to touch there, there are plenty of good tortoiſes or turtles for their ſubſiſtence; beſides goats, and land-crabs. Sometimes the Eaſt India ſhips, in their return home, call here to ſupply themſelves with theſe turtles, which often prove a great ſuccour. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 8. 0.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, and territory of the church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronto; 30 miles N. E. of Aquila; 50 S. of Ancona; and 75 N. E. of Rome. Long. 31. 23. lat. 42. 47.

Ascoli de Satriano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate; with a bishop's see. It is ſeated on a mountain 27 miles N. W. of Acerenza; 37 E. of Benevento; and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 15. lat. 41. 8.

* Ashbrittle, a village in Somerſetſhire, 5 miles W. of Willington, with a fair, on February 25, for cattle.

* Ashborn, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays; and 7 fairs: on February 13, for horſes of all ſorts and horned cattle; on April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horſes, horned cattle, and wool; on Auguſt 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on October 20, and November 29, for coarſe heavy horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in a rich ſoil, and is a pretty large town, though not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. It is 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 0.

Ashburton, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays for wool and yarn only; and on Saturdays for proviſions of all ſorts. The fairs are on the firſt Thurſdays in March, the firſt Thurſday in June, Auguſt 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is one of the 4 ſtannery towns. It is ſeated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handſome church; as alſo a chapel, which is turned into a ſchool. It ſtands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter; 25 N. E. of Plymouth; and 191 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* Ash, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury, with 2 fairs on March 25 and September 29, for pedlar's ware.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs on Eaſter Tueſday and Whit Tueſday for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on St. Bartholomew and St. Simon and Jude for horſes and cows. It had a caſtle with a very high tower, a great part of which is ſtill ſtanding. It has alſo a good free-ſchool, and is 13 miles S. of Derby; 19 N. of Coventry; and 98 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 40.

Ashford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on May 17 and September 9 for horſes, cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidſtone, 14 S. W. of Canterbury, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 15.

* Ashill, a village of Somerſetſhire, 5 miles E. of Taunton, with two fairs on Eaſter Wedneſday, and the firſt Wedneſday after September 8, for all ſorts of cattle and pedlar's ware.

* Ashington, a village of Suſſex, 10 miles S. of Horſham, with one fair on July 10 for ſheep and cattle.

* Ashover, a village in Derbyſhire, ſix miles S. of Cheſterfield, with two fairs on April 25, and October 15, for cattle and ſheep.

* Ashton under Line, a village in Lancaſhire, ſix miles E. of Mancheſter, with two fairs on Auguſt 5, and December 3, for horned cattle, horſes, and toys.

Asia, one of the four great parts of the world, and the ſecond in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and is generally ſaid that the firſt man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, ariſing from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But, be that as it will, arts and ſciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the conſiderable religions now known had their firſt beginning in Aſia; and there are ſtill a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thouſand years old. They have one ſort of religion in China, and another in India, whoſe prieſts are the Brachmins; not to mention the Jews, Chriſtians, and Mahometans, whoſe beginnings are ſufficiently known to all the world. This was the ſeat of ſeveral ancient empires, or monarchies; ſuch as that of the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanels on the W. to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the moſt northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into 10 great parts, namely, Turkey in Aſia, Arabia, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, with the two Peninſulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea,

Engraved
(by the King's Authority)
NORTHERN
OCE
Nova Zembla
Drontheim
Arctic Circle
Stockholm
Baltic S.
GERMANY
Warsaw
POLAND
Vienna
BUNGARY
Venice
Tripoli
BARBARY
Mediterranean Sea
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Astrakan
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Kalmucks
Bukaria
TARTARY
Kalkas
CHINESE
Mongol
L. TIBET
GR. TIBET
PERSIA
Ispahan
Arabian Sea
Socotra I.
Adel
Mogul Empire
Bay of Bengal
Madras or F.S. George
Pondicherry
Ceylon I.
Maldivia
Islands
THE INDIAN OCEAN
Laquedives
Chagos I. & Bassas
I. Diego Garcia
MADAGASCAR I.
Mombaza
Melinda
Mozambique
Quiloa
Sennar
Gondar
Dongola
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
Red Sea
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
Aden
Bassora
Bagdad
Aleppo
Smyrna
Constantinople
Sardinia
Corsica
Tunis
Malta
Candia
Cyprus
Rhodes
Tartary
Siberia
Jenisei
Irkutsk
Lake Baikal
Nankin
Canton
Pekin
Siam
Malacca
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
Ceram
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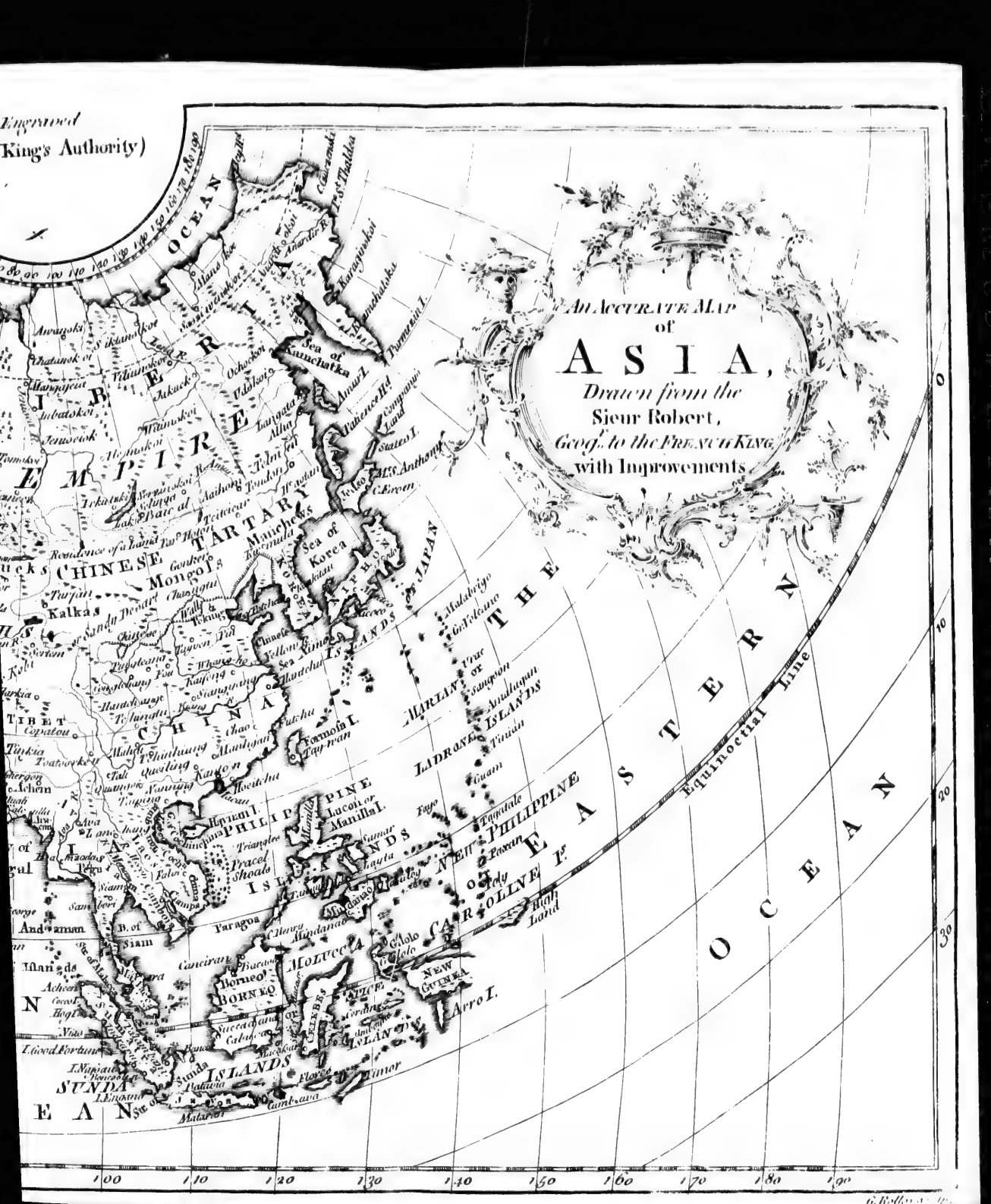
Engraved
King's Authority)
An Accurate Map
of
ASIA,
Drawn from the
Sieur Robert,
Geog.r to the French King
with Improvements
OCEAN
Sea of Kamchatka
Sea of Korea
TARTARY
Manchews
Mongols
CHINESE
CHINA
TIBET
Kalkas
Turfan
Kokonor
Yellow Sea
Formosa I.
Hainan I.
PHILIPPINE
Lucon or Manilla I.
Pracel Shoals
Paragon
Canciran
Borneo
BORNEO
MOLUCCA
ISLANDS
Celebes
Succadana or Calibo
Macassar
Sunda
Batavia
Timor
Flores
Cambaya
Malacca
Siam
Pegu
Andaman
Islands
Achen
Cocos I.
Nias
I. Good Fortune
I. Nassau
I. Engano
Str. of Malacca
SUNDA
ISLANDS
EAST INDIES
THE
EASTERN
OCEAN
JAPAN
NIPHON
Isles
Malabrigo
Gr. Volcano
Urac or Sangeon
Amalugan
Tinian
Guam
Fayo
Tagadale
Paxan
Poly
MARIAN
LADRONE
ISLANDS
NEW PHILIPPINE
CAROLINE Is.
High Land
Gilolo
NEW GUINEA
Arro I.
Equinoctial Line
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190

Corea, Grea
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Thibet, and
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of Saſſari.

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of Perugia,
41. 10. lat.

ASKEATON,
province of
Limerick, ſe
and ſends tw

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goods; and
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16. 35. lat.

ASMER, a pro
the Ganges,
Indus, and

Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Iſlands. The governments of Aſia are generally monarchical; and Turky, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, Thibet, and China, are ſubject to ſingle monarchs; but the reſt is divided among ſeveral ſovereigns; inſomuch, that there are reckoned ſeven emperors, and 30 kings, beſides petty princes, and the rajas of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Chriſtian is but ſmall in reſpect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one third of Aſia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Beſide theſe, ſome pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the chriſtian. The languages are ſo many and ſo various, that it is impoſſible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkiſh, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chineſe, the Perſian, and the Old Indian. In ſhort, every country and iſland has almoſt a diſtinct language. Beſides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroſes, and many others. There are ſeveral great lakes; but the principal are the Caſpian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the Lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers, I ſhall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

Asia the Less, now called Natolia; which ſee.

* Asinara, an iſland of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Sardinia, 17 miles N. of Saſſari. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 41. 0.

Asiito, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 80 N. of Rome. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 43. 0.

Askeaton, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, in the county of Limerick, ſeated on the river Shannon, and ſends two members to parliament.

* Askrig, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with three fairs on May 11, and the firſt Tueſday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, braſs, and millenary goods; and in October 28 and 29 for horned cattle, woolen-cloth, pewter, and millenary goods. It is ſix miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 50.

Asmer, a province of India, on this ſide the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

Asmind, or Asmild, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at preſent is a royal fief.

* Asna, or Esna, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, ſo near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it there is an ancient temple cloſed on three ſides; and in the front there are 24 columns very well preſerved: they ſupport ſtones placed croſs ways, on which reſt great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the ſame manner as the ſides and columns. The people here drive a conſiderable trade into Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that paſs over the deſerts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and are governed by a caſhif and two ſheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 49. 10. lat. 38. 15.

* Asola, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the Breſſan, being part of the territory of the republic of Venice. It is 20 miles S. E. of Breſſa, 20 N. E. of Cremona, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 27. 48. lat. 45. 15.

* Asolo, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, ſeated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Treviſan, and 10 N. E. of Baſſano. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 45. 49.

Asoph, a town of Coban Tartary, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Meotis, or the Sea of Aſoph. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken of late years; but, in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and that the town ſhould remain under the ſubjection of Ruſſia. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 47. 18.

* Asperosa, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 42. 50. lat. 40. 58.

* Assancale, a ſtrong town of Armenia, ſeated on the river Ares, and on the road from Erzerum to Erivan. There are hot baths greatly frequented, and it is 22 miles E. of Erzerum. Lon. 59. 0. lat. 39. 46.

* Assanchif, a town of Aſia, in Diarbekir, ſeated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 36. 40.

Assens, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Fiunen. It is the common paſſage that leads from the dutchy of Sleſwick to Copenhagen, and is

27 miles S. W. of Odenſey. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 55. 15.

Assisio, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and Dutchy of Spoleto, built on the ſide of a very high mountain. The church of St. Francis is very magnificent, and is compoſed of three churches one above another. It is 10 miles S. E. of Perugia, 40 N. W. of Spoleto, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 43. 4.

Assos, a ſea port town of Natolia, ſeated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, and ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 38. 30.

Assumption, a large and handſome town in S. America, in Proper Paraguay, with a biſhop's ſee. It is populous, and ſtands in a country fertile in all ſorts of corn and fruit. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is ſeated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 223. 40. lat. S. 25. 30.

Assyria, a country of Aſia, which formerly comprehended thoſe provinces of Turky and Perſia, now called Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, and Irac-Arabi.

* Astabat, a very handſome town of Aſia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakſivan. The ſoil is excellent, and produces good wine. It is the only country which produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 39. 0.

Asterabat, a large town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the Southern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, 200 miles N. of Iſpahan, and 150 W. of Meſched. Lon. 72. 5. lat. 36. 50.

* Asterac, or Esterac, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, which is very populous and fruitful, and Mirande is the capital town.

* Astier, St. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the dioceſe of Periguex, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

Asti, a handſome and ancient town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of the county of Aſti, in Piedmont, and was twice taken by the French, that is, in 1703, and 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is ſeated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, 20 S. W. of Caſal, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 54. 50.

Astorga, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified by art and nature, and is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, where there are delicate trouts, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 42. 20.

Astrachan, a town of Tartary, in Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a large populous place, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Perſia. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and is famous for excellent fiſh; and the melons are as good as in Perſia. It rains here but ſeldom: but the river Wolga, on which it ſtands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the graſs grows in leſs than a month. From Aſtrachan to Terki, on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, there are long heaths, which produce a vaſt quantity of ſalt, with which the Ruſſians carry on a great trade. It is ſeated on an iſland made by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caſpian Sea, and 188 N. of Terki. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 46. 22.

Astrop-wells, near Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, are reſorted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.

Asturia, a place of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.

Asturia, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Biſcay, on the S. by Old Caſtile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, the firſt of which is called Aſturia d'Oviedo; and Oviedo is the capital town. The other is Aſturia de Santillana, and Santillana is its capital. This province is full of mountains and foreſts, and the wine and horſes therein are excellent. There are mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion. The inhabitants have a good character for being more induſtrious than in other parts of Spain. This province belongs to the eldeſt ſons of the kings of Spain, who bear the name and the arms thereof.

* Astwick, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, five miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on the Thurſday before Whitſuntide for horned cattle.

* Atacama, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great deſert of the ſame name, and a chain of mountains which ſeparate Peru from Chili. On the mountains the cold is ſo violent that paſ-

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passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 309. 10. lat. S. 22. 30.

* ATALAVA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress. It is five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 39. 25.

ATAVADA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

* ATENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior principality, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 12 miles N. W. of Marsico. Lon. 33. 8. lat. 40. 28.

ATH, a small, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt. It was taken by the French several times; and last of all, in 1745, though it was afterwards restored to the Austrians. It is seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, 25 S. W. of Brussels, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 50. 35.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Athina, and is an archbishop's see: though at present it is inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15000 inhabitants, who are chiefly christians of the Greek church, and they speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side, and there are several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and it is situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Misitra, or Lacedemon, 143 S. by E. of Lariffa, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 41. 55. lat. 38. 5.

ATHERTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs on April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; on July 18 for pleasure; on September 19 for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheese; and on December 4 for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Ankar, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is three miles S. of Stratford upon Avon, 18 S. by W. of Coventry, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 40.

ATHLONE, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 53. 20.

ATHOL, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Badenoch, Broadalbin on the S. Gauria on the E. and Lochabber on the W. It abounds with lakes; and Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANTO, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, and in a peninsula to the S. of the gulph of Contessa. Its shadow reaches as far as the island of Lemnos a little before sun-set. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers, or Greek monks, who have a great many monasteries upon it; and no women are allowed to come within sight of them. These monasteries are as strong as so many forts. It is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 40. 0.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare, not far from the borders of Queen's county. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 53. 0.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, which separates Barbary from Biledulgered, and runs from E. to W. It is inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

ATOCK, or ATTOCK, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the Great Mogul was prisoner to Kouli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 90. 40. lat. 32. 20.

ATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Abruzzo, with the title of a dutchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Adriatick Sea, or Gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 45.

ATTIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne. It is an ancient place, w[h]ere several of the kings of France had their residence. It is seated on the river Aisne, eight miles S. E. of Rhetel, and

20 N. E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 49. 30.

ATTLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thurfdays for fat bullocks; and three fairs, on April, Holy Thurfday, and Auguft 15, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, 15 S. W. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 33.

AVA, a kingdom of Afia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the fame name, which is pretty large and populous. The houfes are all of wood, and the ftreets are as ftrait as a line. The king's palace is very large, and built of ftone, and greatly embellifhed with guilding. The inhabitants are well fhaped, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are fmall, but whiter than the men, and very well fhaped. Their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton cloth loofe on the top of their heads. They wear a cotton garment clofe to their bodies, which reaches down to the middle of the thigh, and under that they have a kind of petticoat which is open before, and almoft every ftep will difcover what decency fhould oblige them to hide. This, they fay, was an invention of a queen of this country to draw the men from unnatural crimes. They are very fond of the Europeans, and any ftranger may have a wife for the time he ftays in the country; and during this time they are very careful in the management of the men's affairs, buying and felling all forts of commodities. If the man has a mind to keep her while he is abroad, he muft pay the value of fix fhillings and eight pence per month, and then fhe cannot cohabit with any other man. The women here are thought to be never the worfe for thefe fort of bargains. Lon. 114. 0. lat. 21. 0.

* AVA, a kingdom of Japan, with a town of the fame name, which is the capital. It is feated in an ifland that lies between thofe of Niphon and Bongo. Lon. 151. 10. lat. 33. 0. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninfula of Niphon. Lon. 159. 0. lat. 35. 20.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, capital of a bailiwick of the fame name. It carries on a great trade, and is feated on the river Coufain, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 47. 38.

AUBAGNE, a town in Provence, in the road from Marfeilles to Toulon. It is feated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Merfailles, and 17 N. W. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 22. lat. 43. 17.

AUBE, a conſiderable river of France, which rifes in a mountain on the S. extremity of the wood of Auberive; and croffing part of Champagne falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* AUBENAS, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the Lower Viverais, feated on the river Ardefche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 44. 40.

* AUBENTON, a town of France, in Picardy, feated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Vervins, and 11 S. W. of Rocroi. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 49. 51.

* AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, feated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angouleme, and 22 W. of Perigeux. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 45. 15.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berry, with a caftle, and the title of a dutchy, which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the dutchefs of Portfmouth, who was alfo a dutchefs of Aubigni, and from whom he is defcended. It is feated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, 22 miles N. of Bourges, and 25 S. of Orleans. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 47. 29.

AUBIN, a town of Jerfey, on the coaft of Normandy, belonging to England, which is the beft harbour in the whole ifland, and is defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocefe of Rennes. It is famous for a battle between the vifcount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was made prifoner. It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and 12 S. of Antrain. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 48. 15.

* AUBONNE, a handfome town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, feated on a river of the fame name, in the territory of Vaux, four miles N. of the lake of Geneva, and ten W. of Laufanne. Lon. 23. 24. lat. 48. 30.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltfhire, with a market on Tuefdays, but no fairs. It is but an indifferent town, and is feated on a branch of the river Kennet, 8 miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 30.

AUBUS-

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Limoſin, with the title of a viſcounty. It has a manufacture of tapiſtry, which renders it a populous trading place. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 17 E. of Bourganeuf. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 45. 58.

AUCH, a town of France, and capital of the county of Armagnac, and metropolis of Gaſcony, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the fineſt in France. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouſe, and 375 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 43. 40.

* AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, ſeated on a mountain. Lon. 61. 55. lat. 9. 10.

* AUCONBURY, or ALCONBURY, a village in Huntingdonſhire, four miles N. W. of Huntingdon, with a fair on June 24 for pedlar's ware.

* AUDLEY-END, a village in Eſſex, by Saffron Walden, with one fair on Auguſt 5 for cheeſe.

AUDE, a large river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alec, then to Carcaſſone, and paſſes from thence W. thro' Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, ſeated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a dutchy, and a good harbour. It is five miles from the ſea, and 30 S. of Porto. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 40. 30.

AVELLINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principate, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 12 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 33. lat. 40. 53.

* AVENCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swiſſerland, but now is almoſt come to nothing. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, five N. W. of Friburg, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 37. lat. 46. 50.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley which is two miles long, and about one broad. Authors have formerly ſaid that the water was ſo bad that birds dropt down dead when flying over it. And for this reaſon poets called it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poiſonous quality; for, birds not only fly over it, but ſwim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is cave where ſome pretend they went formerly to conſult the Cumæan Sybil. There is alſo ſome old walls ſtanding, that ſome ſuppoſe to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 41. 0.

AVES, or the Iſland of birds, lies in S. America, in lat. 11. 45. to the S. of Porto Rico, aud to the S. E. of the iſland Bonair, with a good harbour proper for the careening of ſhips. It is ſo called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the ſame name lying to the N. of this lat. 15. 0. and another in N. America, near the eaſtern coaſt of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5.

AVESNES, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt, ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Heſper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 10.

* AUGE, a ſmall territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viſcounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the ſea there are ſalt-works, where they make very fine white ſalt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are ſold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levique are the principal towns.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an iſland in the Adriatic Sea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near Ragufa, ſubject to Venice. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 42. 35.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a fort of N. America, on the E. coaſt of Florida, and on the extremity of a neck of land, to the N. of which there is a bay with an iſland. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and the Engliſh have ſeveral times attempted to take it, but without ſucceſs. Lat. 8. 30.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Braſil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 8. 30.

AUGUSTOW, a ſmall, but ſtrong, town of Poland, in the dutchy and palatinate of Podlakia, ſeated on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielſk, 100 N. by E. of Warſaw, and 175 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 41. 37. lat. 53. 25.

AVIG-

Avigliano, a ſmall town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeven miles W. of Turin, and ten N. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 44. 40.

Avignon, a handſome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which depends on the pope, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was formerly the reſidence of the popes before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handſome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, which are now reduced to three. There is an inquiſition erected here, but it is not ſo rigorous as thoſe of Spain and Portugal, becauſe the Jews are allowed to have a ſynagogue here. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the river Rhone, 12 miles S. of Orange, 40 N. of Aix, 17 N. E. of Arles, and 20 E. of Niſmes. Lon. 22. 29. lat. 43. 57.

Avila, an ancient, pleaſant, and ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with an univerſity. They have a manufacture of fine cloth, and it is ſeated in a fine large plain, ſurrounded with mountains that are covered with fruit trees and vineyards. It is 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, 40 S. E. of Salamanca, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 40. 35.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, in Aſſuria d'Oviedo, on the Bay of Biſcay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 11. 36. lat. 43. 41.

Avis, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on an eminence, with a caſtle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 17 miles W. of Aſtremoz, 22. N. of Evora, and 60 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 38. 40.

Aukland Biſhops, a town in the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs on Holy Thurſday, June 21, and on the Thurſday before Old Michaelmas day, for cattle and ſheep. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is noted for its caſtle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whoſe architecteture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 54. 44.

* Aulcester, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs on Tueſday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horſes and cheeſe. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, and is 14 miles W. S. W. of Warwick, ſeven W. of Stratford upon Avon, and eighty-one N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 43. lat. 52. 15.

* Aulps, a town of France, in Provence, in the dioceſe of Frejus, with the title of a Vigueria. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 43. 40.

Aumale. See Albermarle.

* Aunay, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois. There is alſo an abbey of the ſame name in Normandy, and dioceſe of Bageux of the Ciſtertian order, which is very rich.

* Auneau, a town of France, in the territory of Chartrain, with an old caſtle. It is ten miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

Aunis, a ſmall territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is ſeparated by the river Seure. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonge. It is a dry country, and yet produces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marſhy grounds there are meadows which feed a great many cattle. Wood is very ſcarce, but there are many ſalt marſhes, out of which they make as good ſalt as any in Europe. As it has ſeveral ſea-port towns, it carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

Avon, a river that riſes in Wiltſhire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its courſe to Briſtol, where it falls into the Briſtol channel a few miles N. W. of that city.

Avon, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its courſe by Eveſham, and falls into the Severn at Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire.

Aurach, a town of Germany, in the S. part of Swabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermſt, 15 miles from Tubingen, and 25 W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 4. lat. 48. 25.

Auranches, an ancient town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin, with a biſhop's ſee. This territory is 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and the air is mild and temperate. The cyder that is made here is thought to be the beſt in Lower Normandy. The town is ſeated in a mountain near the river See, a mile and half from the ocean, 22 S. of Courtances, and

and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon. 16. 17. lat. 48. 41.

Auray, a ſea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian. It is eight miles W. of Vannes, 15 S. E of Hennebon, and 58 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 47. 48.

Aure, a river of Normandy, in France, that riſes in the pariſh of Parfouru, ſix miles from the ſea. It unites with the Drome in the pariſh of Malſons, and gradually diſappears, but it is thought to riſe again at Port-en-Beſſin.

Aurengabad, a large town of India, in Aſia, and capital of the province of Balagate, in the dominions of the great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and is ſeated in a very fruitful country, 140 miles S. E. of Surat, and 145 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 19. 10.

Aurick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in E. Frieſland, with a caſtle where the count reſides. It is ſeated in a plain ſurrounded with foreſts full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Embden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 53. 28.

* Aurillac, a conſiderable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a ſecular abbey. It is ſeated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 3. lat. 44. 55.

Ausburg, or Augsburg, a handſome, lage, famous, and ancient town of Germany, and circle of Swabia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, being governed by the town-council and the repreſentatives of the burghers, who are half Proteſtants and half Papiſts. The churches, town-houſe, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is ſurrounded with fine paſture land, beautiful and very fertile plains, with large foreſts full of all ſorts of game. It was in the biſhop's palace where the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles, held in the year 1550; and from hence it is called the confeſſion of Auſburg, which occaſioned a civil war in the empire between the Proteſtants and Papiſts, that laſted upwards of 20 years. The biſhop is one of the eccleſiaſtical princes of the empire, but has no ſhare in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockſtadt. It is ſeated between the river Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich, 62 S. of Nuremberg, 125 E. of Straſburg, and 200 W. of Vienna. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 48. 24.

* Austle, St. a village of Cornwall, that has formerly been of ſome account; and it has now three fairs on Good Friday, Whit-Tauſday, and November 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſix miles W. of Foy.

Austria, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbiſhopric of Saltzberg. The river Ens divided it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Isintz is capital of the Upper. Auſtria excels all the provinces of Germany by the fertility of its ſoil, the plenty of its paſtures, the wholeſomeneſs of the air, and the beauty of the country. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the ſaffron is better than that which comes from the Eaſt-Indies. We muſt not confound Proper Auſtria with the Circle of Auſtria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor yet with the territories of the houſe of Auſtria. It was long ſince made an archdutchy, and enjoys great privileges

Authie, a river of France, that riſes on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the ſea.

Autre Egliſe, a village of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a ſignal victory over the French at Ramilles in 1706. It is two miles N. E. of Ramilles, and 20 N. of Namur. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 40.

Autun, an ancient and very handſome town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly, ſince it was ruined by the Saracens in 730. It is ſeated at the foot of three large mountains near the river Aroux, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, 40 S. W. of Dijon, 30 W. of Chalons, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 55. 57.

Auvergne, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Torez and Velay, on W. by Limeſin, Quercy, and La Marche,

che, and on the S. by Rovergne, and the Cevennes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and this laſt is called Limagne, which is one of the moſt fertile and pleaſant countries in the world. Auvergne ſupplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, and makes a large quantity of cheeſe; and has manufactures of ſeveral kinds. The inhabitants are ſo induſtrious that 10 or 12000 labourers and tinkers go into Spain and other countries every year. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. There are three remarkable high mountains, and ſeveral mineral ſprings. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a biſhop's ſee. The epiſcopal palace is one of the handſomeſt in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageouſly ſituated for trade with Paris on the river Yone, 25 miles S. of Sens, and 92 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 14. lat. 47. 54.

AUXONNE, a ſmall fortified town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy. It is ſeated on the river Saone, where there is a bridge of 23 arches to facilitate the running off of the waters after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge there is a cauſway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon, 12 N. W. of Dole, and 185 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 4. lat. 47. 11.

* AUXOIS, a ſmall territory of France, in Burgundy, of which Semur is the capital.

AWLAN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Oetting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 48. 52.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, and toys. It is ſeated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, which is long but narrow. It is ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 30.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, which was taken by the French in 1747. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 12 miles N. of Ghent, and 15 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 51. 17.

AXIM, a territory on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, and contains two or three towns or villages, lying on the ſea-ſhore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and ſell a great deal of gold to the Engliſh and Dutch. They are likewiſe induſtrious in fiſhing and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they tranſport to other places on the coaſt, and bring back Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. They all go naked in the ſame manner as on the reſt of the coaſt, having nothing to hide their nakedneſs but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Antony. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 5. 0.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on April 25, Wedneſday after June 24, and the firſt Wedneſday after September 29, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the river AX, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of ſome note in the time of the Saxons. This town has a portreve; but has no conſtable, nor any other officer. It has one church, and about 200 houſes; but the ſtreets, tho' paved, are ſomewhat narrow. Here is a ſmall manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; alſo ſome carpets are here made in the Turky manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, 43 W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 146 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. 40.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handſome town of Abyſſinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at preſent it is no more than a village. However there are a great number of ruins which ſhew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 14. 13.

* AY, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Marne, a mile and half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 49. 4.

AYAMONTE, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock. It ſupplies the ſhips with ſailors that are bound to the Weſt-Indies, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppoſite to Caſtro Martna. It is 15 miles E. of Tavira, 90 W. of Seville, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 37. 9.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, which was formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of Berwick, from

from which it is six miles N. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 55. 50.

* AZAMOR, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Duquela. It was formerly very considerable, but was ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 32. 50.

* AZAY, a town of France in Touraine, seated on the river Inder, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and ten S. W. of Chinon. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 47. 18.

AZEM, ASEM, or ACHAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lac, which makes the best varnish of all Asia. The inhabitants are well made, and look upon dog's flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters, and marry several wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERQUE, a river of Lyonnois, in France.

* AZMER, a town of the East-Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with an extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul sometimes goes thither. They marry their children very young, and the inhabitants are very rude and unpolite. The roads are very stony, and they shoe their oxen, which many use instead of horses. The principal trade of this province consists in salt-petre. Lon. 93. 0 lat. 25. 30.

* AZO, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 107. 0. lat 25. 0.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, are islands that lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles W. of Lisbon. They were discovered in the middle of the 15th century, and are nine in number. Angra, in the island of Tercera, is the capital of the whole. The air here is very wholesome, and they produce corn, grapes, fruit, and cattle in plenty. They are sometimes called the Western Islands, and are subject to Portugal. Lon. from 346, to 354. lat. 39.

B

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a streight between the coast of Africa and Arabia, and which unites the Red Sea with the ocean. There is a small island and a mountain of the same name, from whence it is so called. Lon. 62. 5. lat 12. 20.

* BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemburg. It is five miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 26. 46. lat. 48. 39.

* BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABOLIZA, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Drave between Possega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, on the Tygris. This last place is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for, within the walls, there were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The tower of Babel within this city was built in a square form, and was 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom was 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. There were four of them that contained each four acres of land, and they were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace that was 2,500 paces in circumference, and they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; and they were built of bricks, and instead of mortar they made use of bitumen; the circumference was 50 miles as above, and they were 200 feet high, and 50 thick, according to some. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, which was the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonassar.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada: it was formerly very ſtrong. It is 15 miles N. E. of Guadix, and 17 S. W. of Gueſcar. Lon. 15. 34. lat. 37. 18.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a handſome ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Viſapour, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is 50 miles S. of Daman, 20 N. of Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 90. 40. lat. 19. 0.

BACANO, or BACCANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake, on which it beſtows its name, and even a river and a wood, but it has nothing elſe conſiderable, only the river is well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninſula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally reſides, and is 60 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 45. 30.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine. It is ſeated on the Rhine, nine miles E. of Caſtellaun, 20 S. of Coblentz, and 17 E. of Mayence, or Mentz. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 57.

* BACH, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, ſeated on the river Danube; it was formerly a biſhop's ſee.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch, who have a fort here. Lon. 142. 35. lat. 0.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Ruſſia, in Europe, in the diſtrict of Wornoneſh; it is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a plain on its eaſtern bank, and is defended by a citadel.

BACHTA, a river of Ruſſia, in Aſia, that falls into the Jeneſey.

BACHU, a ſea-port of Perſia, in the province of Shirvan, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 300 miles S. of Aſtrachan, and 120 N. of Ferabat. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 40. 0.

BACTRIA, a country formerly ſo called, which is now part of Uſbeck Tartary, and the Perſian province of Chorazan.

BADAJOZ, a large and ſtrong town of Spain, and capital of Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſtrong caſtle, and a famous bridge built by the Romans on the river Guadiana. It was on this bridge that the Portugueſe were defeated by Don John of Auſtria, in 1661. It was beſieged by the Allies in 1705, but to no purpoſe. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in paſtures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, 100 N. by W. of Seville, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 27. lat. 38. 35.

* BADDLESMORE, a village in Kent, eight miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linnen and toys.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a fortreſs on the Mediterranean. It is the place where lord Peterborough landed, in 1704, when he was going to beſiege Barcelona, from which it is ten miles E. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 41. 12.

BADEN, a ſmall handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the ſame name, of which it is capital, with the caſtle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often reſides. It is remarkable for its baths, from whence it takes its name, and is ſeated near the Rhine, three miles S. E. of Raſtat, 20 N. E. of Straſburg, and 30 S. of Spire. Lon. 26. 54. lat. 48. 50.

* BADEN, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded on the N. by the palatinate and biſhoprick of Spires, on the E. by the dutchy of Wirtemburg, and principality of Furſtemberg, on the S. by the Briſgaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the county of the ſame name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue maſters of it, allowing the Papiſts liberty of conſcience. It is ſeated on the river Limat, ten miles N. W. of Zurick, and 30 S. E. of Baſle, or Baſil. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 27.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Auſtria, famous for its hot baths, which is ſeated on the river Suechat, 12 miles N. E. of Newſtat, and 15 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 48. 0.

BAD-

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden. It is seated near the Rhine, ten miles S. E. of Friburg, and 12 N. E. of Basle. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 47. 55.

BADINOCH, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Invernes, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 59. 15.

BAEZA, a large and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholick. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen, five S. W. of Ubeda, and 425 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 58. lat. 37. 45.

* BAFFO, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins near the port, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. It is a large and agreeable place; and there are transparent stones to the westward of it, which some have taken to be diamonds, but falsely. Lon. 50. 0. lat. 34. 50.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in N. America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there is an hundred islands.

* BAGBOR, WEST, a village in Somersbire, six miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a town of Asia, seated on the E. bank of the river Tygris, which formerly belonged to Persia, but now is in possession of the Turks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but is wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being several vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Christians as well as Turks and other religions. It has a pretty strong castle seated on the banks of the river; and over against it, on the other side, there is another town, which is looked upon as the suburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks, in 1638, and they have been in possession of it ever since. Kouli-Khan besieged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora, or Buzzarah, 150 S. by E. of Mousol, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 33. 15.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better sort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the suburbs, which is three miles long. It was the residence of the kings of Golconda before it was taken by Aurengzebe. It was chiefly taken notice of for a magnificent reservoir of water, round which a colonade was built supported by arches. It is seated near the river Nerva, 75 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Masulitapan. Lon. 96. 0. lat. 15. 30.

* BAGNARA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a dutchy. It is eight miles S. of Palma. Lon. 33. 48. lat. 38. 15.

* BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, with a bishop's see. It is five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 36.

* BAGNERES, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre. It is so called on account of its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, ten miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 43. 3.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 60 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Posega. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 44. 0.

* BAGNOLAS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handsome square and two fountains which rise in the middle of the town. It is seated near the river Cese, in which gold-dust has been found, eight miles S. W. of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 22. 13. lat. 44. 10.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, which are often called the Lucca Islands, lying in the Atlantick ocean. They are very numerous but there are only 12 which are taken much notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail this way in their passage to Europe;

Europe; lies between theſe iſlands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an iſland which gives name to thoſe in the preceding article, lies between 300 and 303 degrees of longitude, and between 26 and 27 of latitude. Theſe iſlands were diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492. But for a more particular account ſee PROVIDENCE.

BAHAREN ISLAND, lies in the gulph of Perſia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl-fiſhery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 67. 35. lat. 26. 0.

BAHUS, a ſtrong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock in a ſmall iſland, ten miles N. of Gottenburg, and 150 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 57. 52.

BAJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra de Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, of which there are ſome ruins remaining; but it is now otherwiſe inconſiderable. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 41. 6.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, 45 miles N. W. of Eſſeck. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 40.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coaſt of Africa, S. of the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 1. 35. lat. 27. 0.

* BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Muſcovy to China. It is of very large extent, and yet the waters are freſh and very clear, but at a diſtance it looks of a deep green like the ſea. There are a great many ſeals in it which are all of a blackiſh colour, with multitudes of fiſh, particularly ſturgeons of a monſtrous ſize. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. There are camels here of a very large ſize, as alſo muſk-deer, which look very like a young buck without horns. They ſell their camels to travellers, for which they receive ſuch commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both men and women are robuſt, large, and handſome, eſpecially conſidering the country. In winter both ſexes wear long coats made of ſheep ſkins, with a broad girdle round their waſtes. They have alſo caps made ſo as to draw over their ears in cold weather: but as they never waſh themſelves, or pare their nails, they look very frightful. Their religion is next to none, for they worſhip dead animals. They live in huts made of wood and covered with earth, on the top of which there is a hole to let out the ſmoke, the fire being made in the middle of them. In ſpring and autumn great companies of them go out together on horſeback to hunt ſtags, wild ſheep, and roe-bucks, of which there are prodigious numbers.

* BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very ſtrong, but now without defence. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 50. 45.

BAKA BANYA, a royal free-mine town in the kingdom of Hungary.

* BAKAN, a large and handſome town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and ſeated on a river of that name. Lon. 115. 30. lat. 19. 35.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Wye among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 on the ſame point from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty ſpire. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 15.

* BAKOU, or BAKA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Shirvan, ſeated at the extremity of the gulph of Ghilan, on the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 40. 20.

BAKTSCHISARAI, the reſidence of the khan of Tartary, and it lies on the W. ſide of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Ruſſians, in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 14, and July 20, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guiniad, which is in ſhape not much unlike a ſalmon, and its taſte is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, which is noted for ſalmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, 87 N. E. by E. of Cardigan, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 52. 45.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, are thoſe which divide the coaſt of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almoſt the whole length

length of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges from N. to S.

* BALAGNA, a ſmall northern province of the iſland of Corſica, whoſe capital is Calvi.

BALAGNA, a town of Muſcovy, in the province of Little Novogorod, ſeated on the river Wolga, 50 miles N. of Niſna, or Niſa Novogorod. Lon. [illegible] 35. lat. 50. 36.

* BALAGUER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a caſtle, and a bridge over the river Segra, on which it is ſeated, at the foot of a craggy rock, 12 miles N. E. of Lerida, 32 S. E. of Balbaſtro, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 41. 38.

* BALAMBUAN, or PALAMBUAN, a ſtrong trading town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Java, in a territory of the ſame name, of which it is capital. Lon. 133. 0. lat. 7. 50.

* BALARUC, a ſmall town of France, in Languedoc, about a quarter of a mile out of the great road from Montpellier to Toulouſe, which is famous on account of the baths that are near it.

BALBASTRO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragoſſa, and 22 S. E. of Hueſca. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 41. 50.

BALBEC, a town of Aſia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, being the ancient Heliopolis. It is agreeably ſeated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, being of a quadrangular form, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, but the houſes are very mean. On the E. ſide there are noble ruins of an ancient Pagan temple, now converted into a caſtle. There are alſo other magnificent ruins. It has many teſtimonies of its former grandeur, and ſome of the ſtones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by chriſtians of the Greek church. It is 37 miles N. of Damaſcus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 33. 25.

BALCH, a town of Uſbeck Tartary, in Aſia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, lying on the frontiers of Perſia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 82. 35. lat. 37. 0.

BALDIVIA, or VALDIVIA, a ſea-port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spaniſh Spaniſh general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is between the rivers Callacalles and Portrero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 306. 52. lat. S. 39. 58.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and five fairs on Wedneſday after February 4, the laſt Thurſday in May, Auguſt 6, and December 11, all for cheeſe, houſhold goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and is ſeated between the hills in a chalky ſoil fit for corn, and is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Royſton, 58 S. S. E. of Oakham, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 55.

BALE. See BASIL.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the iſlands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an iſland of the Eaſt-Indies, between which and that of Java there is a ſtreight through which the Eaſt-India merchant-ſhips ſometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the paſſage is very difficult on account of contrary winds. This iſland is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and are of the Pagan religion. It lies to the E. of Java. Lon. from 133 to 135. lat. 9. 0.

BALISORE, a ſea-port town on this ſide the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the ſea by land, but by the river 20, and is ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, ſeveral ſorts of pulſe, aromatick ſeeds, tobacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. The Engliſh, French, and Dutch have factories here; but they are now of no great account. The ſides of the river are overgrown with ſhrubs, which are a ſhelter for tigers that do a great deal of miſchief. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hugley. Lon. 102. 50. lat. 21. 30.

* BALLAN, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Mons, with the title of a marquiſate, ſeated on the river Orne. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 10.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 40. lat. 53. 48.

Ballishannon, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven. It is 12 miles S. E. of Kilbeg, ten S. of Donnegal, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 54. 25.

Balliconnel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon. 9. 45. lat. 54. 6.

Ballicora, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, which sends two members to parliament.

Ballineikel, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Leinster, which sends two members to parliament.

Baltic Sea, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly of Bothnia, Finland, Livonta, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. On the coast of this sea is found yellow amber, and no where else, as is generally thought.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, with the title of a barony. It is seated on a head-land which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. W. of Rosse, and five N. E. of Cape Clear. Lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 15.

* Baluclavo, or Jambol, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Seignior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 52. 43. lat. 44. 50.

* Bamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. There are a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, converted by the Portuguese.

Bamberg, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now is subject to the bishop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorish; and it has a university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 30 miles N. of Nuremburg, 40 N. E. of Wirtsburg, 75 N. W. of Ratisbon, and 250 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 50. 0.

* Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz, and 40 N. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 49. 53.

* Bambou, or Bambuck, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are several gold mines; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Bamf, a capital town of the shire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Doverne, but has no harbour, and consequently little trade, except for corn and salmon. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 15. 30.

* Bamf, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Stathdovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It contains mountainous and arable lands, and the former yield grass sufficient to feed sheep and cattle. There is a hill which abounds with whetstones and hones, which are so plentiful, that some cover their houses with them instead of slate. It sends one member to parliament for the shire.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses and toys. It is a large town, and is seated near the river Isis, the market is but small. It is 12 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 66 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 40.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 18 S. S. W. of Minehead, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 5.

* Banares, or Benares, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with several handsome Pagods, or Pagan temples. It carries on a great trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is consecrated by their chief priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, and it brings the Brachmans in considerable sums. Here the people of the religion of

of the Brahmins have the moſt conſiderable ſchools in theſe parts. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon. 101. 30. lat. 26. 20.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs on Thurſday after January 17, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the firſt Thurſday in Lent, for the ſame and fiſh; on Holy Thurſday, June 13, and Auguſt 12, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on Thurſday after October 10, for hiring ſervants, hogs, and cheeſe; and on October 29, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built mayor-town, containing ſeveral good inns, and its markets are well ſerved with proviſions. It is the ſecond town for beauty in the county, and is ſeated on a flat on the river Charwell. The houſes are generally built with ſtone, and the church is a large handſome ſtructure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheeſe, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, 20 E. S. E. of Stratford upon Avon, and 77 N. W. of London. It ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BANCA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, between that of Sumatra and that of Borneo, with a town and ſtreight of the ſame name. Lon. 122. 35. lat. 3. 0.

BANCALIS, a ſea-port town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 118. 0. lat. 1. 5.

BANCOCK, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the Eaſt-Indies, with a fort, which was once in the poſſeſſion of the French, but they were drove from thence, in 1688. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and having no furniture in their houſes, are contented to ſit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the ſea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 119. 0. lat. 13. 25.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, which are the chief that produce nutmegs, which are covered with mace, as the huſk of a filbert covers the nut. They are all very ſmall, the largeſt being ſcarce 20 miles in length. Theſe iſlands have always been eſteemed on account of theſe ſpices. The Dutch have ſeveral forts here; for from the year 1609 they have had poſſeſſion of it, and drove the natives, as well as the Engliſh, away; ſtill keeping this valuable trade in their own poſſeſſion. Theſe iſlands are very ſubject to earthquakes, and Banda is 15 miles from Ceram, and 75 S. E. of Amboina. It lies in about 4 degrees S. latitude.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBROON.

BANDER CONGO, a ſmall ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, ſeated on the Perſian gulph, 100 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 72. 25. lat. 27. 0.

BANDORA, the capital town of the iſland of Salſet, on the W. coaſt of the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Bombay, by a narrow channel, and is ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 90. 5. lat. 19. 0.

BANGOR, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, with a biſhop's ſee, on which account it has the title of a city. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. It was ſo conſiderable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is in a low ſituation, and the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the biſhop's palace; but it is now an inconſiderable place. It is 36 miles W. of St. Aſaph, and 236 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 53. 20.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, which ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the S. ſhore of the bay of Carickfergus, over againſt the town of that name. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 54 42.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 53. 10.

BANIANS, a religious ſect of Aſia, in India, whoſe profeſſors never eat any thing that has life. They are diſperſed all over the Eaſt, being the greateſt merchants in the world, and may, in ſome ſenſe, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is ſcarce a merchant in the Eaſt-Indies but has one of theſe Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the tranſmigration of ſouls, and think cleanneſs of the body is a conſiderable part of ſanctity. They marry their children at ſeven years of age, and ſeldom ſtay till they are 12.

BANJAR, a river in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the mouth of

which there is a town, where the East-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that there are sometimes no less than 4 or 500 sail of ships loaded with cod-fish here every year; and the season continues from the spring to the autumn. That which is called the great bank is the largest shoal of sand as yet known in the ocean; however, it is not at all dangerous.

BANTAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the most powerful of the island of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a fortified castle. It is divided into two towns, which are separated by a river, and one of them is inhabited by Chinese. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and they are so powerful, that they have deposed the kings of the ancient race; and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 123. 30. lat. S. 6. 20.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is seated on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W. part of the kingdom. Lon. 8. 15. lat. 51. 30.

* BANWELL, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Axbridge, with two fairs on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* BAPAUME, a strong town of France, in Artois, and in the French Netherlands, with a castle. It has been in possession of the French ever since 1641, and is seated on a dry spot, 12 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. W. of Cambray, and 92 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 31. lat. 50. 6.

BAR, a very strong town of Poland, in Podolia, seated on the river Kiow, 30 miles W. of Breslaw, and 62 N. by W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 50. 6.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aoust, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 10.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a considerable territory of France, lying on both sides the river Meuse, or Maese, between Lorrain and Champagne. It was given to king Stanislaus, in 1736, on condition that it should return to France after his death.

BAR-LE-DUC, a capital town of the dutchy of Bar, with a handsome castle; it is divided into the upper and lower town; and this last is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which there are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, 40 W. of Nanci, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 48. 35.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the vallage, where there is very good wine. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. W. of Joinville, 20 N. W. of Chaumont, and 20 N. E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 48. 14.

BAR SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the same name. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube, 15 S. E. of Troys, and 105 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 48. 5.

BARACOA, a town of America, in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, with a harbour. It is 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 21. 0.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and is seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena, 50 W. of St. Martha, and 15 from the North Sea. Lon. 306. 0. lat. 11. 0.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is seated on the rivulet Crasso, that falls into the Danube. It is 15 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, being subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 46. 0.

BARBADOES, an island of America, which is the easternmost of the Windward Islands. It is in general a level country, though it is not without hills, and is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, but it is now

now almoſt all conſumed with carrying on the ſugar-works. The commodities which they export are ſugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have moſt of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington and other benefactors; but it has not anſwered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants are about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro ſlaves. They have no manufactures among them, nor do they breed many cattle; for which reaſon they receive moſt of their corn cattle, fleſh, and ſalted fiſh, from our colonies in North America; and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are ſubject to hurricanes in July and Auguſt; but not ſo much as in the Carribbee Iſlands: however, it is the moſt healthy iſland of any in theſe parts, becauſe, unleſs when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a conſtant ſettled eaſterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The ſugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which riſes out of the earth, and ſwims upon the ſurface of the water. It is of great uſe in the dry belly-ach, and in diſeaſes of the breaſt. It is 70 miles E. of the iſland of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in lon. 318. 40. lat. 13. 20.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itſelf along the ſea-ſhore on the ſide of the Mediterranean. However, ſome reckon that it extends ſouthward as far as Negroland, but very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in ſome places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the beſt country in all Africa, except Egypt; and is fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits; particularly, there are citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade conſiſts in the ſale of their fruits, in the horſes called barbs, Morocco-leather, oſtrich-feathers, Indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are ſome Jews; but no chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

* BARBEGINS, a territory of Africa, over againſt Cape Verd.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentin. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Sieva. It is 12 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 43. 40.

* BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a marquiſate, and a manufacture of linnen-cloth. It is 22 miles from Saintes, and 37 from Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 45. 23.

BARBE, St. a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, near which are rich ſilver-mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 267. 35. lat. 26. 0.

* BARBETS, the name of the inhabitants of ſeveral valleys in Piedmont; particularly thoſe of Lucern, Angrona, Peruſa, and St. Martin.

* BARBONNE, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

BARBORA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the ſtreight of Babel-Mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is alſo an iſland of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 64. 32. lat. 10. 45.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee iſland in America, belonging to the Engliſh, which is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themſelves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furniſhing the neighbouring iſlands with proviſions. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and is pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to huſbandry, and ſowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the ſugar-iſlands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 17. 30.

* BARBUSINSKOY, a town of Aſia, in the empire of Ruſſia, ſeated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Lake Baikal, at the place where the ſmall river Barbuſigga falls into that lake.

* BARBY, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Sax-Weiſſenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren deſart, and is inhabited by none but wandering Arabs, who are in ſome ſenſe ſubject to the Turks. It was here

that the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was ſeated, that was very difficult of acceſs on account of the ſands.

BARCELONA, a handſome, large, rich, and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is capital, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on a fine plain, which lies along the ſhore of the Mediterranean Sea, and is of an oblong form, containing about 15000 houſes. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called Mont Joy, which ſtands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the ſea on the S. with a mole running out for the ſecurity of ſmall veſſels. It is divided into the new and old town, ſeparated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are ſeveral beautiful ſtreets and ſquares, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-ſtones. It is the ſeat of a viceroy, and has a fine univerſity, beſides an inquiſition. It is adorned with ſeveral handſome ſtructures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arſenal contains arms for ſeveral thouſand men. There is an exchange where the merchants meet, and a yard with docks to build galleys in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn ſtones, and adorned with marble pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houſes where they make curious works in glaſs, and the beſt in all Spain. The knives are likewiſe in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly uſed in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women are handſome, lively, and free in their converſation. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got poſſeſſion of it, after a ſiege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. inveſted it with a numerous army; but Sir John Leake raiſed the ſiege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long ſiege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel was built to keep it in awe. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant fruitful country, watered by ſprings and rivulets, and thick ſet with villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid, 180 N. E. of Valencia, and 90 N. of the iſland of Majorca. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 41. 26.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the Embrunois, being the capital of the valley of Barcelonetta. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and is ten miles E. of Embrun, 17 S. W. of Pignerol, and 45 N. of Nice. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 44. 26.

BARCELOR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a conſiderable trade in pepper. It is 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 92. 0. lat. 3. 45.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Duero, on the river Sourilla, 15 miles S. W. of Brague, and 25 N. of Porto. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 20.

* BARDA, an iſland of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portugueſe.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg. It was formerly a very large place, but was ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, ſince which time it has never recovered itſelf. It is ſeated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and ſeven N. E. of Lunenburg. Lon. 37. 41. lat. 53. 40.

* BARDFEILD, a village in Eſſex, four miles E. of Thaxſtead, has one fair on June 22, for cattle and toys.

* BARDOUE, an abbey of France, in the dioceſe of Auſch. It is of the Ciſtercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a ſtrong and rich town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, with a caſtle, and a ſpacious harbour. It is ſubject to the Swedes, and is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles E. by N. of Stralſund, and 75 N. by W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 54. 23.

* BAREGE, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bagniers, which is famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, and belongs to a prince of the houſe of Brandenburgh, whoſe title is margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 15 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 50. 0.

* BARENTON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Auvranche, near the ſource of the river Ardee.

BAR-

Barfleur, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. It was ruined by the Engliſh in 1346, and the harbour is filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherburg; and near it part of the royal navy of France was deſtroyed in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 24. lat. 49. 40.

Bari, a very handſome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Terra di Bari, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice. It is well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was deſtroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani, ten N. E. of Bitonto, and 125 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 31.

* Bari, or Terra-di-Bari, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N.W. by the Ulterior Principato, on the S. by the Baſilicata, on the S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E. by the gulph of Venice. It has no conſiderable river, except the Ofanto, which ſeparates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in corn, fruit, and ſaffron; but there are a great number of ſerpents; and ſpiders, called tarantulas, whoſe bite is to be cured only by dancing. Bari is the capital town.

Barjols, a ſmall populous town in Provence, 12 miles from Riez. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 35.

* Barkan, a ſmall town of Hungary near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Chriſtians over the Turks; the one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

Barkhamstead, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheeſe. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-ſchool, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

Barking, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horſes. It is ſeated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholeſome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monaſtery, now in ruins, there being nothing left ſtanding but a ſmall part of the walls, and a gate-houſe. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 51. 30.

Barkley, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on April 14, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly was of ſome note for a nunnery; and has the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 40.

Barkway, a town in Hertfordſhire, which had formerly a market on Fridays, and has one fair on July 20, for pedlar's ware. It is on the great road from London to York, and is 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 52. 0.

Barlemont, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, ſeated on the river Sombre, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 15 S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 10.

Barletta, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. of Bari, 32 S. E. of Manfredonia, and 100 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 2. lat. 41. 30.

Barnard-Castle, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs on Eaſter-Monday, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a bottom, on the river Tees, and is indifferently large, with a manufacture of ſtockings. It is 30 miles S. W. of Durham, 13 N. N. W. of Richmond, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 54. 35.

Barnaveldt, an iſland of South America, in the Streights of Magellan, to the S. of Terra-del-Fuego, diſcovered in 1616. Lon. 340. 0. lat. 56. 20.

Barnet, a town of Middleſex, part of which is in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on July 24 and 25, for toys; on October 18 and 19, for Engliſh, Welch, and Scotch cattle; and on Auguſt 24, 25, 26, for horſes, cows, and cheeſe. It is a great thorough fair town, well provided with good inns, and the market is very remarkable for hogs. It is 12 miles N. W. of London, and ten S. E. of St. Alban's. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 42.

Barnstable, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the ſecond Friday in Decem-

December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the river Tau, over which there is a large bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, ten S. S. E. of Ilfarcomb, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 51. 15.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and has a manufacture in wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnſley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 53. 35.

BAROCHE, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, ſeated on a riſing ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and ſuch mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the baftas made here are the beſt in all India, becauſe they have the beſt cotton in the world. The Engliſh and Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon: 89. 40. lat. 22. 15.

BARRADA, a deſart of Siberia, in Aſia, that lies between the rivers Irtiſch, and Ob. There are no trees; but in ſome places there is good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

* BARRAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, which is five miles in length, and three in breadth, being rocky on the E. ſide, and having arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this iſland; and ſeveral ſmall ſhips from Orkney come hither in ſummer, and return laden with theſe fiſh. Lon. 11. 0. lat. 56. 55.

BARRAUX, a fortreſs of Savoy, and in Dauphiny, belonging to France. It ſtands at the entrance of the valley of Greſivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, eight miles E. of Chamberry, 20 N. E. of Grenoble, and five W. of Montmelian. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 45. 0.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Iſlands in America, 20 miles N. of St. Chriſtopher's, and ſubject to France. The French ſent a colony here in 1648, and it is about 20 miles in circumference, having a good harbour. Lon. 315. 30. lat. 18. 6.

* BARTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 13 for ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Humber, where there is a conſiderable ferry to paſs over into Yorkſhire, which is of conſiderable advantage to the town, which is a large ſtraggling place. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 53. 40.

* BARUTH, an ancient town of Turky, in Syria, where there is a Chriſtian church of the Neſtorian perſuaſion. It is inconſiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is ſeated in a fine fertile ſoil, 20 miles N. E. of Seyda, and 42 E. of Balbec. Lon. 52. 50. lat. 33. 30.

BASARTSCHICK, a conſiderable town of Turky, in Europe, and in Romania. It is pretty well built, and the ſtreets are clean and broad. It has a great trade, and is ſeated on the river Meritz; here are alſo ſeveral baths. Lon. 42. 10. lat. 41. 49.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital town of the canton of Baſil, in Swiſſerland. It is a large, rich, populous place, and the moſt handſome in all Swiſſerland, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is divided into two towns by the river Rhine; the largeſt of which is on the ſide of Swiſſerland, and the leaſt on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handſome bridge. It has five gates, ſix ſuburbs, 220 ſtreets, ſix large ſquares, and 46 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The leſſer Baſle ſtands in a plain, and has but two gates, with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The town-houſe, with fine paintings in Freſco, and the picture done by Holben, which repreſents the paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuſcript as printed: and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are ſeveral exceeding ſcarce. The clocks here always go an hour too faſt, becauſe it did ſo on the day appointed to murder the magiſtrates, by which the conſpiracy was diſconcerted. This town is ſurrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and baſtions, and yet it is not a ſtrong place. The art

art of making paper is said to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by W. of Geneva, 400 W. of Vienna, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 47. 40.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron; and Cirenza is the capital town. It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra-di-Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* BASILIGOROD, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, an island of the Tuscan Sea. It is one of those called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference; it has no inhabitants.

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for trifling matters; and on October 10, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke-downs on Easter-Tuesday, and September 21, for cattle and cheese. It is a corporation, and a great thorough-fair town on the western road. It is seated on a small brook, noted for trouts, and is 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 20.

* BASKARIA, a country of Muscovite Tartary, bordered on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen; and on the E. by those of Baribinskoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sortora, and on the W. by the dutchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, towards the Pyranean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the district of Soule.

BASS, an inaccessible rock and fort on the coast of E. Lothian, in Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 45 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 3.

BASSAM. See BACAIM.

* BASSANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vicentino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine.

BASSEE, or BASS, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on a canal which runs to Deule 18 miles S. W. of Lisle, and ten N. of Arras. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 53.

BASSE-TERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, which was formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. St. Christopher's is one of the Caribbee Islands.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle that was fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things necessary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Turky, in Europe, and in Albania, over against the island of Corfu, seated at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 39. 40.

BASTIA, a town of Italy, and capital of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English and the mal-contents, in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoese some time afterwards. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, eight miles E. of Florenzo, 100 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 42. 35.

BASTIMENTOS, are small islands near Terra Firma, in America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre-de-Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these there is an excellent spring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives, tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a considerable fishery for coral; and the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIOGNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 50. 10.

* BASVILLE, a town of the island of Martinico, with a very good harbour, which was built by the French.

* BATACALA, a small kingdom of the East-

East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town of the same name, standing on a little river about four miles from the sea. There is now nothing left worth taking notice of, but 10 or 11 small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the English had a factory here, who were all murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort at the mouth of the river, where there is a harbour, and two pretty large islands. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 99. 53. lat. 7. 55.

* BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, seated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 30.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java, and in the kingdom of Bantam, with a castle. This is the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, and the greatest part of it is of stone, which was brought from Europe. Besides this, they have five other forts about the city, to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and is built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; and particularly there were a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth was confiscated for the use of the Dutch. It is the residence of the general-governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, who continues but 3 years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East-Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. There is always a large fleet here, that is sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and to hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves. The harbour is excellent, and is seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 134. 30. lat. S. 6. 10.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their healths, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, and particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who are obliged to come thither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, 19 N. E. of Wells, and 108 W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 27.

* BATHA, BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube. It was taken by the emperor, in 1686. It is 18 miles E. of Esseck, 17 S. of Colocza, and 62 S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 46. 40.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Whitsun-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, and pedlar's wares. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and is famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is eight miles N. of Hastings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 50. 55.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the river Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 45.

* BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about

about 400 houſes built with brick and ſtone, and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church built with ſtone, and one long broad ſtreet paved; but has no manufactory.

* BATUSABER, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſeated on the S. part of the peninſula of Malacca

BAVARIA, a conſiderable country of Germany, with a title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, on the E. by Auſtria, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and the biſhopric of Paſſau, on the S. by the biſhopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iſer, and the Lech. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fertile in wine, wheat, and good paſtures; but the country is poor, becauſe it has little trade. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors ſince the year 1623. We muſt not confound the dutchy of Bavaria with the circle of of that name, which is much more extenſive, comprehending, beſides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, the biſhopric of Freiſinguen, Braſſaw, and Ratiſbon, and the dutchy of Neuburg. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Auſtria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whoſe capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainhalt, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is 3 miles S. W. of Malplaquet, 10 E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 25.

BAUGE, a ſmall town of France, in Anjou, with a caſtle. It it famous for a battle fought here in 1421, and is ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 13 miles E. of Angiers. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 47. 30.

* BAUGE, a town of France, in Breſſe, pleaſantly ſeated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquiſate. It is three miles from Macon. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 46. 20.

* BAUGENCI, a town of France, in Proper Orleannois, where there is an Auguſtine abbey.

* BAUME, St. a mountain of France, in Provence, between Aix, Marſeilles, and Toulon. It is pretended Mary Magdalen died here, upon which account it is much frequented.

* BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, ſeated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Beſanzon. Five miles from this town there is a famous cavern, whoſe entrance is 20 paces wide, and after deſcending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is ſeen, twice as large as a city gate. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is alſo a ſmall brook, which is frozen in ſummer, but not in winter, and at the bottom there are ſtones that perfectly reſemble candied citron-peel. When the peaſants perceive a miſt proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 12.

* BAUMEN, or BAUMAN, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goſlar. The entrance through a rock is ſo narrow, that not above one perſon can paſs at a time. There are ſeveral paths in it, which the peaſants have diſturbed in ſearching for the bones of animals, which they ſell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goſlar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the ſkeletons of men have been found there of the common ſize, who are ſuppoſed to have been loſt there in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance there is a brook that falls from a rock, whoſe water is good for the ſtone. The water that drops from the top turns into a ſtone, or ſpar, as is common in vaſt cavities. When reduced to powder it heals the wounds of animals.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a ſmall but important town in the dutchy of Courland, and on the frontiers of Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Ruſſians in 1705, after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Muſza, 15 miles E. of Mittaw. Lon. 42. 14. lat. 56. 30.

* BAUTRY, or BAWTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Holy-Thurſday, and November 22, for cattle and herſes. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-ſtones and

grind-ſtones, which are brought hither up the river Idle, on which it is ſeated. It is ſeven miles S. by E. of Doncaſter, 45 S of York, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 27.

Bautzen, or Budissen, a conſiderable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony, with a ſtrong citadel. The proteſtants as well as the papiſts have the free exerciſe of their religion. It is ſeated on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Dreſden, 22 W. of Gorlitz, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 51. 10.

* Baux, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on a rock, at the top of which there is a ſtrong caſtle. It is eight miles E. by N. of Arlos. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 43. 42.

* Baya, or Baja, a ſmall town of lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, ſeated near the Danube, 32 miles N. of Eſſek, and 65 S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 46. 25.

Bayeux, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Beſſin, with a rich biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is accounted the fineſt in that province; its front and three high ſteeples are ſaid to be the beſt in France, and that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 pariſh churches in the town and ſuburbs, beſides 7 convents, that is, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is ſeated on the river Aar, 4 miles from the Engliſh Channel, 15 N.W. of Caen, 75 W. of Rouen, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 16. 57. lat. 49. 16.

* Bayon, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* Bayon, or Bayona, a town of France, in Galicia, ſeated on a ſmall gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy, and as much N. of the river Minho. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 42. 3. It has a very commodious harbour; the country about is fertile, and there is excellent fiſh on the coaſt.

Bayonne, a town of France, in Gaſcony, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated three miles from the ſea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the firſt waſhes it on one, and the ſecond divides it into two unequal parts: there is an excellent harbour, which renders this town a place of great trade. In the ſuburbs of St. Eſprit, there is a bridge that leads to the ſmalleſt part of the town, which is called Little Bayonne, and it is ſeparated from the other by the Nive; and by this the veſſels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that ſhut up the avenues. The Pont-majour is the largeſt bridge, and it leads to a ſtreet inhabited by merchants. The cathedral church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but there is nothing remarkable in it, except the ſhrine of St. Leon, patron of the town. The new caſtle that defends the harbour is ſeated at the mouth of the Nive, and is flanked with ſix groſs round towers; the town college is near it, and in the high-ſtreet of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. The Palace of Audience is on the Key, from whence the harbour may be ſeen full of ſhips from different parts of the world. There is alſo a caſtle in Great Bayonne, which conſiſts of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water; there are a great number of cannon, which appear on the top of the walls. The Dutch buy a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for ſpices. Bayonne is the capital town of Labour, and is 25 miles S. W. of Dax, 42 N. of Pampelona in Spain, 40 W. of Pau, and 425 S. by W. of Paris.

Bazadois, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gaſcony; and it lies between proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country, and the capital town is Bazas.

Bazas, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, whoſe foot is waſhed with a ſmall river, 5 miles from the river Garonne, 37 N. W. of Condom, 35 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 345 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 44. 20.

* Bazieges, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouſe, between the city of Toulouſe and Carcaſſone.

* Bazoche, a town of France, in Lower Perch, ſeated on the river Coitron.

* Bazzano, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in the territory of Aquila, and in the Ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Aufidus.

Beachy-Head, a promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex, between Haſtings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the Engliſh and Dutch in June 1690.

Beaconsfield, a town in Suſſex, with a ſmall market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs,

fairs, on February 13, and Holy Thurſday, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It ſtands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has ſeveral good inns. It contains about 100 well-built houſes, and is 8 miles N. W. of Uxbridge, 38 S. E. of Oxford, and 27 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 36.

* BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales, with a great market on Mondays for live cattle, and two leſſer on Thurſdays and Saturdays for proviſions. There are alſo three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes, whoſe inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, 53 N. of Cardiff, and 92 S. of Cheſter. Lon. 3. 18. lat. 52. 4.

* BEAMINSTER, or Bemiſter, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on September 19, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is a pretty place, and is ſeated on the river Bert, and is 4 miles S. of Crookhorn, 15 W. N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 45.

BEARALSTON, a town in Devonſhire, that does not conſiſt of 100 houſes. It had a market on Thurſday, which is now come to nothing, and it has no fairs; but it ſends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Arragon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gaſcony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484 towns and villages. It is ſo populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants were 198,000 in number, and Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile, eſpecially in paſtures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, ſober, active, and ſo deſirous of gain, that vaſt numbers go to work in Spain every year, either to till the ground, get in the harveſt, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themſelves are very indolent and lazy.

* BEAT, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 5 miles to the S. of St. Bertrand. All the houſes are built with marble, which is here more common than free-ſtone. Lon. 18. 86. lat. 42. 50.

* BEAUBEC, an abbey of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray. It is 8 miles N. W. of Gournay.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair that is kept here yearly, on July 22. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nimes, 10 N. of Arles, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 19. lat. 43. 39.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the Iſle of France, Blaſois, and Orleannois. It is very fertile in wheat, for which reaſon it is called the granary of Paris. There are ſcarce any vines, meadows, or water. Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a caſtle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated 15 miles E. of Angers, and 40 W. of Tours. Lon. 17. 26. lat. 47. 26.

* BEAUFORT, a village, in France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy, and a caſtle; it is ſeated on the river Boire, 3 miles from Roſnay.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, ſeated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. of Monſtiers. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 45. 40.

BEAUJEU, a ſmall handſome town of France, in Beaujolois, of which it was formerly the capital, with a caſtle famous for its antiquity. It is ſeated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles W. of Saone, and 12 S. W. of Macon. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 46. 9.

BEAUJOLOIS, a diſtrict of France, bounded on the S. by proper Lionnois, on the W. by Forez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the principality of Dombes. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and Ville-Franche is the capital town.

* BEAULIEU, a village in Hampſhire, 4 miles S. W. of Southampton, with two fairs on April 16, and September 4, for horſes and cattle.

* BEAULIEU, an abbey of France, in Champagne, near the dutchy of Bar, and 5 miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* BEAULIEU, the name of two ſmall towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, ſeated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne,

on the river Dordogne, with alſo a Benedictine abbey.

Beaumaris, a town of Angleſea, in North-Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thurſday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It ſtands on the ſtreight Menay, and was fortified with a caſtle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common council men, and ſends one member to parliament. Here the general and quarter-ſeſſions are held, and the county gaol is kept. It lies on the road from Cheſter to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheeſe. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Cheſter, 27 E. of Holyhead, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 53. 20.

Beaumont, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the Engliſh in 1691, who blew up the caſtle. It is ſeated between the rivers Maeſe and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge, and 12 S. of Charleroy. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 50. 12.

* Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in the Iſle of France, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, with the title of a county. It has a bridge over the river Oiſe, and is 5 miles N. E. of Pontoiſe, 20 S. E. of Beauvais, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 59. lat. 49. 9.

* Beaumont-le-Roger, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with the title of a county. It is ſuppoſed, that the founder's name was Roger. It is 22 miles S. W. of Rouen or Roan, in Normandy. Long. 18. 26. lat. 49. 2.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, a town of France, in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alenzon. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 48. 12. There are ſeveral other towns of the ſame name in France.

* Beaumont, a village of Swifferland, in the territory of Vaud. It is ſeated between the river Orb and mount Jura, and is the chief of a ſmall government, which depends on the canton of Bern.

* Beaune, a handſome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hoſpital founded here in 1443. It had a ſtrong caſtle built by Lewis XII. which was demoliſhed by Henry IV. It is ſeated in a fruitful country, 15 miles N. of Chalons-ſur-Saone, and 25 S. of Dijon. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 47. 2.

* Beauport, or Porto-Hermoso, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo in the Weſt Indies, and one of the Caribbee Iſlands; it is on the S. ſide, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

Beauvais, a conſiderable town of France, in the Iſle of France, and capital of Beauvaiſis, with a biſhop's ſee, and a county. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is much cried up for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relicks, and a library of curious books. There are ſeveral other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was beſieged by the Engliſh in 1443 to no purpoſe, and in 1472 by the Duke of Burgundy with an army of 30,000 men. In this laſt, the women ſignalized themſelves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who ſet up a ſtandard that is yet preſerved in the church of the Jacobins. The Duke was obliged to raiſe the ſiege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they always march firſt in a proceſſion on the 10th of July every year, the anniverſary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Therin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, 37 E. of Roan, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 49. 26.

* Beauvais, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Teſcou, 8 miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 44. 2.

Beauvoir-sur-mer, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquiſate. It is 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 46. 45.

* Beauvoisis, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, and now in the Iſle of France, whereof Beauvais is the capital.

* Bebelinguen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and in Suabia, ſeated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds. It is 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 26. 38. lat. 48. 45.

* Bec, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Roan, ſeated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handſome Benedictine abbey. It is 18 miles S. W. of Rouen or Roan. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 49. 12.

BECANOR, a town of India, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar. It is 140 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. N. W. of Calcutta, an Engliſh factory. Lon. 100. 34. lat. 27. 40.

* BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as alſo, on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handſome church, and a tall bulky ſteeple, ſeated on an eminence ſome diſtance from the church. Here the ſeſſions for the liberty of Blithing, are commonly held. It is 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, 39 N. N. E. of Ipſwich, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 38.

* BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt, in 1619. It is ſeated on the river Lauſnics, 12 miles S. of Tabor, 20 N. of Budweiſs, and 65 N. of Prague. Long. 32. 35. lat. 49. 14.

* BECKLY, a village in Suſſex, 6 miles N. W. of Winchelſea, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Thurſday, and December 26.

* BECKUM, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Munſter, in Weſtphalia, ſeated at the ſource of the river Verſe, 20 miles S. E. of Munſter, and 14 W. by N. of Lippe. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 51. 46.

* BECSANGII, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the ſea of Marmora, on the S. by proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was antiently called Bithynia, and the principal town is Burſa.

* BEDARIEUX, or BEC-D'ARIEUX, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beſiers, ſeated on the river Obe, 20 miles N. of Beſiers. Lon. 20. 54. lat. 43. 29.

* BEDAS, a people of Aſia, in the iſland of Ceylon, who inhabit a large foreſt near the ſea, and in the N. E. part of the iſland. They are ſavages, but are very ſkilful in ſhooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and they live upon hunting, and the honey which they find in the foreſt in plenty.

* BEDDGELERT, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonſhire, with two fairs, on Auguſt 18, and December 23, for cattle.

BEDEL, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a good market on Tueſdays, and five fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, Whit-Tueſday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horſes, pewter, braſs, tin, millenary goods, and ſheep; on October 10, 11, for horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, and leather; on Tueſday ſevennight before Chriſtmas, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is a ſmall place ſeated on a little brook, 10 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 30 N. W. of York, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 54. 30.

* BEDER, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is in the province of Balagueta, in the kingdom of Decan, 92 miles N. of Golconda, as much E. of Viſapore, and 150 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 95. 10. lat. 16. 50.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedfordſhire, with two markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and ſix fairs, on the firſt Tueſday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Auguſt 21, October 12, and December 19, for all ſorts of cattle. Bedford is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge with 2 gates, one at each end, to ſtop the paſſage occaſionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ſite is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and 2 ſerjeants at mace. The Tueſday-market is on the South-ſide for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the North-ſide, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, 52 E. N. E. of Oxford, 28 W. by S. of Cambridge, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of a dutchy, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 6.

BEDFORDSHIRE is in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and is 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houſes, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 pariſhes, 10 market-towns, and ſends 6 members to parliament. It is a pleaſant inland county, and is diverſified with fruitful plains and riſing hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich paſtures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of ſtraw.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, is only a village, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but yet it is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a conſiderable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications

eations are ſtill remaining. It is 74 miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, a ſort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deſerts of Arabia. There are alſo ſome of the ſame ſtock in the deſerts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently ſhift their abodes in ſearch of graſs and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be ſtronger. The principal men are called Emirs and Sheiks.

BEFORT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of France, and capital of Suntgaw, in Alſace. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbelliard, and 28 W. of Baſil, or Baſle. Lon. 24. 32. lat. 47. 38. There is not above 100 houſes in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alſace from Franche Comptè. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

* BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 25 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 37. 0.

BEJA, a pretty large and ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſeated near a lake of the ſame name, where it is pretended there is a ſort of fiſh that bellow like a bull before a ſtorm; but this muſt needs be a fable. It is 32 miles S. of Evora, and 62 S. by E. of Liſbon. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 37. 58.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in a county of the ſame name, and in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony. It is 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 51. 20.

* BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Alſace, ſeated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine. It is 5 miles N. of Port Lewis, and 6 S. W. of Raſtadt. Lon. 26. 42. lat. 48. 52.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 45. 2.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by thoſe of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-douro, and Minho; on the S. by Eſtremadura of Portugal; on the E. by Eſtremadura of Spain; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

* BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worceſterſhire, 3 miles N. W. of Bromſgrove, with two fairs, on the firſt Monday in April, and on Monday before October 18, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

BELCASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 8 miles from the ſea, and 10 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 39. 6.

* BELCHAM, ST. PAUL'S, a village in Eſſex, a mile S. E. of Clare, with one fair, on November, for cattle and toys.

* BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 41. 19.

BELCHOI, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Fermanagh, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 9. 24. lat. 54. 2.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tajo, about a mile from Liſbon, to the N. of the river, deſigned to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ſhips that ſail up the river, muſt bring to. Here they inter the Kings and Queens of Portugal.

* BELESME, a town of France, in Perche, which formerly had a caſtle. It is 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 90 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 48. 23.

* BELESTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a ſpring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELEZERO, a town in Ruſſia, a capital of a province of the ſame name, on the S. E. ſhore of the White Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 53. 40. lat. 61. 50.

BELFAST, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Antrim. It is ſeated on Carrickfergus bay, and has a good trade. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 54. 38.

* BELFORD, a poſt town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berwick, with two fairs, on Tueſday before Whitſuntide, and Auguſt 23, for black cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is a good thoroughfare, and is 16 miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in Eaſt-Pomerania, in the Province of Caſſubia, 15 miles from Colbert, and 55 miles N. of Stetin; ſubject to Pruſſia. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 54. 10.

BELGOROD,

BELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Donets. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 51. 20.

BELGOROD, a ſtrong town of Turky, in Europe, and in Beſſarabia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nieſter on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a ſtrong and famous town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Servia, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a very large and moſt important place, and has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Chriſtians and Turks. It was taken laſt by Prince Eugene, in Auguſt 1717, and it was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demoliſhing the walls, inſomuch that now they are in poſſeſſion of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. by E. of Vienna, and 400 N. by W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 38. 30. lat. 45. 10.

* BELGRADE, a ſmall, but handſome town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated on the ſtreight of Conſtantinople, 20. miles N. of that city. Lon. 40. 30. lat. 41. 22.

* BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the ſtate of Venice. It is ſeated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10 from Concordia. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 46. 0.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, ſeated on the rivulet Unicon, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 44. lat. 46. 4.

BELLCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 25 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 25. lat. 53. 56.

BELLE, a town in the French Netherlands, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 45.

BELLEGARD, a ſtrong place of France, in Rouſſillon, above the defile of Pertuis, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and is an important place, on account of its being a paſſage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 42. 20.

* BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Saone, with the title of a dutchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jean de Laune, and 15 N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 46. 57.

BELLE-ISLE, an iſland of France, lying 15 miles from the coaſt of Brittany, almoſt over againſt Port-Louis. It is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. In times of peace, there is generally a garriſon of 22 companies of infantry; but, in wartime, more. It is divided into four pariſhes, one of which is that of Palais, a ſmall fortified town, with a citadel. It is is diverſified with craggy mountains, ſalt-works, and pleaſant fertile plains. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 47. 20.

BELLE-ISLE, an iſland of North-America, lying at the mouth of the ſtreight between the country of the Eſkimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland; from whence it is called the Streight of Belle-Iſle. Lat. 51. 50.

* BELLE-VILLE, a town of France, in Beaujolois, ſeated near the river Saone, 5 miles N. of Ville-Franche, and 8 S. E. of Beaujeu, with a rich Auguſtin abbey. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 45. 5.

* BELLEY, or BELLAY, a town of France, capital of Bujey, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ceded to France, by the Duke of Savoy, in 1601. It is ſeated near the river Rhone, 17 miles N. W. of Chambery, 40 E. of Lyons, 40 S. W. of Geneva, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 45. 43.

* BILLINGHAM, or BELLINGHAN, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, ſheep, linen and woollen cloths. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, 18 W. of Morpeth, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 55. 10.

* BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiſs poſſeſs in that country. It is ſeated on the river Jeſino, 5 miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and it is fortified with two ſtrong caſtles that had been joined together by a wall flanked with towers; but the Swiſs have demoliſhed part thereof. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 46. 8.

BELLUNO, a handſome, but ſmall town of Italy, and capital of the Belluneſe, in the territories of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among the Alpine mountains on the river Piave, and is pretty populous. It is 17 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 10 N. of Ceneda. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 46. 9.

* BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, which lies between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the biſhopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only conſiderable place.

* BELMONTE,

* Belmonte, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the hither Calabria. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Tuſcan ſea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 39. 20.

Belt, the Great, a famous ſtreight of Denmark and the Iſland of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. This ſtreight is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented, as the Sound. It is obſervable, that, in 1658, this ſtreight was frozen over ſo hard, that Charles-Guſtavus, King of Sweden, marched over it, with a deſign to take Copenhagen.

Belt, the Leſſer, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the Iſland of Funen and the coaſt of Jutland. It is one of the paſſages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though it is not three miles in breadth, and is very crooked.

* Belton, a village in Leiceſterſhire, 7 miles W. of Loughborough, with one fair, on Monday after Trinity-week, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, but principally for horſes.

* Belton, a village in Lincolnſhire, two miles N. of Grantham, with one fair for flax and hemp.

Beltz, or Belzo, a town of Poland, in Red-Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the confines of Upper Volhynia, among marſhes, and is 30 miles N. of Leopol. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 50. 5.

* Beltz, or Belzo, a province of Poland, in Red-Ruſſia, bounded by that of Leopol on the S. Chelm on the N. Little Poland on the E. and Volhynia on the W. Beltz is the capital town.

Belvedere, a conſiderable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the ſame name in the Morea. This province lies on the weſtern coaſt of the ſea, and is the moſt fertile and rich in all the Morea. This place is charmingly ſeated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirenza, and 17 S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 38. 5. It is ſubject to the Turks; and our raiſins come from thence which are called Belvederes.

Bember, a chain of mountains, which divide India from Tartary.

Bemster, or Beminster, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on September 19, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. of Dorcheſter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 50. 45.

Benavarri, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balfaſtro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 41. 55.

Benavento, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in the Tierra-di-Campos, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, 30 N. of Zamora, and 25 E. of Aſtorga. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 42. 4.

Bencoolen, a fort and town of Aſia, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, belonging to the Engliſh. About a quarter of a mile from the ſea ſtands an Indian village, whoſe houſes are ſmall and low, and built on poſts. The natives have a ſwarthy complexion, and their ſtature is ſlender and ſtrait. They are very deſirous of trade; but when affronted, are very treacherous and revengeful. There are a few ſmiths among them; but moſt of them are carpenters. There are alſo fiſhermen, who get their livelihood by fiſhing. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are ſeveral volcanos in the iſland. The air is unwholeſome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; and indeed all proviſions, except fruit, are pretty ſcarce. The chief trade here is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. There are frequent bickerings betwixt the natives and the factory, to the no ſmall injury of the Eaſt-India company. The factory was once entirely deſerted; and, if the natives had not found their trade decreaſe, they would ſcarce ever have been invited there again. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 0.

Bendermasseh, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 131. 20. lat. S. 2. 40.

Bender, a town of Turky in Europe, in Beſſarabia, ſeated on the river Nieſter, 100 miles N. W. of Belgorod, and 100 S. E. of Bracklaw. It is remarkable for the reſidence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Ruſſians at Pultowa. He was maintained by the Turks here ſeveral years, till he was at laſt forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which

which he returned to his own dominions. Lon. 46. 35. lat. 46. 40.

Benedetto, St. a conſiderable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles N. of Mirandola, and 35 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 45. 0.

* Benesoeuf, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile, and is the reſidence of a Bey, who is the governor of it. The moſques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 48. 30. lat. 29. 10.

Benevento, a handſome, large, and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ulterior Principate, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, and particularly in 1688; and the archbiſhop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the Papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is ſubject to the Pope, and is ſeated in a delightful and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Calore, 15 miles from Capua, 12 N. from Avellino; and 30 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 27. lat. 41. 6.

Benfeld, a town of France, in Alſace, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 12. miles S. W. of Straſburg, and 7 N. of Schelеſtat. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 48. 14.

Bengal, a country of Aſia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jeſuat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orixa; and on the W. by provinces of Narvar and Malva; being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province, the Engliſh, Dutch, and French, have factories; and the principal of that of the Engliſh is called Calcutta, or Fort St. George. This country has the ſame advantage as Egypt, which is annually overflowed by the river Nile; for this is watered in the ſame manner by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentows, whoſe women had a cuſtom of burning themſelves with their dead huſbands; but this practice is now greatly reſtrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a Nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he has ſince been depoſed, and killed, and there is now a friend to the Engliſh in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleaſant country, by ſome eſteemed a ſort of earthly paradiſe, and it lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchaſing their various commodities and manufactures.

Benguela, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whoſe principal town is of the ſame name, and is under the dominion of the Portugueſe. This is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the iſland of Loando. Lon. 31. 35. lat. S. 11. 0.

* Beniarax, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated in a ſoil abounding in corn, honey, and paſtures. It is 37 miles S. W. of Oran, and as much N. E. of Tiemizen. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 35. 0.

Benin, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa. Some give it the title of a city, which it does not deſerve, though the ſtreets are vaſtly long and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephant's teeth, and European wares. It was formerly very cloſe built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houſes; but at preſent they ſtand widely diſtant from each other: they are all built with clay-walls, and covered with reeds, ſtraw, or leaves, having no ſtone in the country. The women here are kept greatly in ſubjection; for, beſides their houſhold affairs, they are obliged to keep the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is ſeated in a very large plain, with no other houſes near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it ſtands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marſhy, and its banks are adorned with great numbers of trees: upon this account it is peſtered with great numbers of muſquitoes, which are extremely troubleſome to ſtrangers, and ſting them ſo ſeverely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ſhips ever arrive here, without loſing a great part of their company. The natives dreſs all alike with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only

differs in goodneſs, according to their quality: but the children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumſtances will allow; for their is no reſtraint in regard to number. They take care to keep their wives from their own countrymen; but they are ſo far from jealouſy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negroe lies with another man's wife, if he is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the huſband, and the wife is puniſhed ſeverely with a cudgel. The cuſtom of circumciſion is here univerſally practiſed, though there is no other reaſon to be given for it, than that their anceſtors have done it before them. The government of this country is veſted in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a ſort of religion; but it is ſo abſurd and perplexed, that it is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe it: however, it is certain that every thing that is extraordinary, is eſteemed as a god, and they make offerings to it accordingly. Theſe are ſometimes a few boiled yams mixed with oil, which they lay before the images: ſometimes they offer a cock; but then the idol muſt be contented with the blood, for they eat the fleſh themſelves. They have a ſort of a Sabbath every fifth day, which the great men obſerve by killing cows, ſheep, and goats; and others are contented with dogs, cats, and chickens: but whatever is then killed, is diſtributed to the poor. The animals are the ſame here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the reſt of the productions of this country. They have ſome ſorts of manufactures, and are particularly ſkilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty; and they export many thouſands of them every year to other places. The town is ſeated near the river, 37 miles N. W. of Coffo, and 115 N. W. of Oavera. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 7. 40.

* BENNINGTON, a village in Hertfordſhire, 4 miles S. E. of Stevenage, with one fair, on June 29, for pedlar's ware.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dioceſe of Mentz, ſeated on a rivulet, 10 miles N. E. of Worms, and 8 S. of Darmſtad. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 43.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and is ſubject to its own prince. It is ſeated on the river Vecht, 32 miles N. W. of Munſter, and 37 W. of Oſnabrug. Lon. 24. 43. lat. 52. 23.

* BENTHEIM, a village in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the wapon-take of Stantleff, with a fair, on July 24, for cattle.

* BENTIVOGLIO, a ſmall town and caſtle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna, remarkable for the family of Bentivoglio. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 18 S. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 4. lat. 44. 87.

BER, or BERRE, a conſiderable river of Germany, in Alſatia, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulſe, and poppies; from which laſt they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almoſt without cultivation. Shapour is the capital town.

* BERAUN, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, 12 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 50. 2.

* BERBICE, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. ſea, under 6. 30 degrees of latitude. This is the only river in the country, and it waters a great number of Cotton plantations, as alſo a plant called Orellana, which ſerves for dying.

* BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, which ſerves all the neighbourhood with ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Aha, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 47. 30.

* BERDOA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Grandga. The air is excellent, and there is abundance of cattle, eſpecially very fine mules. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. of Grandga. Lon. 65. 30. lat. 41. 0.

* BEREBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, and in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. The principal riches conſiſt in cattle.

BERENICE, a ſea-port town in Egypt, at the bottom of the gulph called the Red-Sea, now called Suez, which ſee.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, but no fairs. It is a very poor place, and is 12 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 50. 40.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eaſtern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, and Duſſeldorp is the capital town.

* BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Breſſan, the Valteline, and the Milaneſe. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and they have manufactures in hard-ware and tapeſtry. They have cattle, marble, and ſtones of which they make mill-ſtones. Their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, ſtrong, and and ancient town of Italy, in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamaſco, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. The greateſt part of the inhabitants have a ſwelling in their throats, called Brochocele, which is owing to the badneſs of the water. It is 25 miles N. E. of Milan, 27 W. by N. of Breſcia, and 37 W. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 45. 42.

BERGAS, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, It is ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 32 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 41. 17.

BERGEN, a handſome, and ancient ſea-port town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a ſtrong caſtle, a deep harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. They carry on a great trade in ſkins, fir-wood, and dried fiſh. They have ſcarce any wheat, but what is brought from other places. It is ſubject to Denmark, and is 300 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen; and 200 N. W. of Gottenburg. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 60. 11.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the Iſle of Rugen, ſubject to the Swedes. It it 12 miles N. E. of Stralſund. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 54. 30.

* BERGENHUS, the moſt weſtern province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the ſea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGERAC, a town of France, which is very rich, populous, and trading. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIII. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles S. W. of Perigueux, and 50 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 7. lat. 45. 0.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the moraſs with which it is ſurrounded. It has ſeveral times been beſieged, but to no purpoſe; however, it was taken by the French by aſſault in 1747, as they ſay; but moſt think, by treachery It is ſeated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 8 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 30.

* BERG-ST.VINOX, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marſhal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is ſeated on the river Coſme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk, and 12 E. of Gravelines. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 57.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in Alſace, 9 miles S. W. of Landau, 5 N. of Weiſſemburg, and 8 W. of the river Rhine. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 49. 4.

BERKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breath. It is bounded on the N. by Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, on the W. by Wiltſhire, on the S. by Hampſhire and Surry, and on the E. by Middleſex and part of Buckinghamſhire. It contains 140 pariſhes, 12 market-towns, and 16906 houſes. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of the White Horſe; and it has the title of an earldom.

BERLIN, a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Pruſſia reſides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiouties and medals, an academy of ſciences, and an obſervatory, beſides a ſuperb arſenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Libe on the

W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. It is ſeated on the river Spree, 25 miles E. of Altbrandenburg, 42 N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, 4 N. E. of Wirtemberg, 72 S. by W. of Stetin, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 7. lat. 52. 53.

BERMUDA ISLANDS are a cluſter of very ſmall iſlands, almoſt in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, and ſurrounded with rocks, which render them almoſt inacceſſible to ſtrangers. They lye in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the Engliſh, and enjoy a pure and temperate air, having plenty of fleſh, fiſh, and garden-ſtuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building of ſloops, and the making of women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. They were diſcovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but they were not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Summers was caſt away upon them, and they belong to Britain ever ſince. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an univerſity here; but by miſtake he was carried to New-England, which prevented his deſign. Lat. 32. 30. Some travellers talk of ſpiders webs here, which are ſo ſtrong that they will catch ſmall birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland. Here is a celebrated ſchool, and a rich library, and there are 12 companies of tradeſmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a ſtrong place, and is ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the river Aar, almoſt in the middle of the canton. It is 17 miles N. E. of Friburg, 50 S. of Baſle, 50 S. W. of Zurich, and 37 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 0.

* BERN, the canton of, is the largeſt of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government conſiſts in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called Avoyers. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This laſt is moſt commonly called the Country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of Vaud into 13. Their religion is Calviniſm, and Bern is the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 50. 0.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Swiſſerland and Savoy, between Valais and the Val-d'Aoſt, at the ſource of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all ſtrangers gratis for 3 days, without any diſtinction of religion.

* BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 miles from Berlin, where they make excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and is ſeated on the river Carantone, 15 miles S. W. of Liſieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 49. 6.

* BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the houſe of Anhalt reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sara, 15 miles W. of Deſſam, and 22 N. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 51. 55.

* BERN-CASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a caſtle built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is ſeated on the river Moſelle, between Trarbach and Weldens.

* PERRE, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in the dioceſe of Arles. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 43. 32.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blaiſois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois, and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marche; and on the W. by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in ſome places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and Bourges is the capital town.

BERSELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, which is very well fortified. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, 10 miles N. E. of Parma, 15 N. W. of Reggio, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 44. 55.

* BERSUIRE, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. E. of Thouars, and 5 S. E. of Mauleon. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 46. 52.

* BER-

* Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagnia, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence, and 50. N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 29. 17. lat. 44. 8.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the county of Comminges, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, 47 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. of Tarbe. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 43. 2.

Bervy, a ſea-port and parliament town of Scotland, and county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 56. 40.

Berwick, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, which properly belongs to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horſes. It is a town and county of itſelf, and is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a caſtle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and ſalmons. It is ſeated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handſome bridge of 16 arches. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 E. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 48.

* Berwick North, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſeated on the Frith of Forth. It was near this place that General Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745, and made his eſcape to Berwick upon Tweed. It is 36 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 20 W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 1. lat. 56. 5.

Berwick, a ſhire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and graſs, and has in it ſeveral ſeats of perſons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteater, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and caſtle of Dunſe, which is the beſt place for trade in the county. It ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lauder, &c.

Bezanzon, an ancient, handſome, large, and very ſtrong town of France, in the French Compté, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities, and particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever ſince. It is 42 miles E. of Dijon, 66 N. of Geneva, 75 S.W of Baſle, 25 N. E. of Dole, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 47. 18.

Besiers, or Beziers, an ancient, and handſome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a viſcounty. It has a delightful ſituation, and the country it ſtands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Orbe and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, 12 N. E. of Narbonne, and 10 W. of Agde. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 43. 21.

* Besigheim, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Entz and Neckar, between Hailbron and Stutgard.

*Bessarabia, a territory of Turky in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themſelves by their cattle, huſbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and cuſtoms, are like thoſe of the Crim-Tartars. When there is any forces ſent againſt them, they retire among the mountains, and the Black Sea, where it is impoſſible to come at them, on account of the moraſſes and defiles. The moſt remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Smiela.

Bestricia, a town of Tranſilvania, remarkable for the gold-mines that are near it. It is 85 miles N. W. of Hermanſtadt, and 90 E. of Tocka. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 48. 0.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the river Mandeo, and on a bay of the ſea, 32 miles N. E. of Compoſtella, and 20 S. of Ferrol. Lon. 9. 40. lat. 43. 21.

* Betelfagui, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, famous for the vaſt quantity of coffee which is bought and ſold there. It is the mart where the country people bring their coffee to ſell; and the Europeans who come to Mocha, go thither to purchaſe it, or at leaſt ſend their factors, or broker. It is 25 miles E. of the Red Sea, and 92 N. of Mocha. Lon. 65. 0. lat. 15. 40.

Bethlehem, a town of Paleſtine, in Aſia, famous for the birth of Jesus Christ.

It

It is ſeated on the ridge of a hill, which runs from E. to W. and has a moſt delightful proſpect. It is now an inconſiderable place, but much viſited on the above account. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, which is yet entire, and is in the form of a croſs. On the ſides are four rows of pillars, 10 in a row, and made each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully ſpeckled. The walls are covered with large ſquares of white marble almoſt to the top, and the reſt is adorned with Moſaic painting now almoſt defaced. Over the midſt of the chancel is a ſtately cupulo, covered with lead, and adorned with Moſaic figures. The inſide of this church is quite naked. Here is alſo a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to ſhew the manger that Chriſt was laid in; as alſo another, called the Chapel of Joſeph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. There are a few poor Greeks; and, not far from thence, there is a monaſtery of the Franciſcans, ſurrounded with walls. It is 2 miles S. of Jeruſalem, and 24 W. by S. of Jericho. Lon. 53. 25. lat. 31. 30.

Bethlehem, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 51. 2.

Bethune, a town of France, in the county of Artois, with a caſtle, and ſeveral fortifications by marſhal Vauban. It was taken by the Allies in 1710, and reſtored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on a rock by the river Biette, 20 miles E. of St. Omers, 15 N. W. of Arras, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 50 32.

Betley, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the confines of the county next to Cheſhire, in a barren ſandy country, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 142 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 35. 0.

Betlis, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, with a citadel. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock on the frontiers of Turky and Perſia, and is ſubject to its own Bey, or Prince, and is a ſanctuary for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 60. 10. lat. 37. 20.

* Bettus, a village of Merionethſhire, in North-Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 16, June 22, Auguſt 12, September 16, and December 12; all for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* Bettyweys, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in North-Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with two fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

Betuve, or Betaw, a territory of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Guelderland, between the river Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moiſt, and the rains often render the roads impaſſable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Bevecum, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50. 45.

Beveland, N. and S. are two iſlands in the province of Zealand, and between the eaſtern and weſtern branches of the river Scheld, being part of the United Provinces.

Bevergern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and diocefe of Munſter, 22 miles from that city.

Beverley, a town in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Thurſday before St. Valentine's day, Holy Thurſday, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is a large well-built town, having two pariſh churches, beſides the minſter, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the river Hull, and is well inhabited by the better ſort of people and tradeſmen. It is 9 miles N. of Hull, 36 miles E. of York, and 179 N. of London. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 53. 50.

Beverungen, a town of Germany, and diocefe of Paderborn, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weſer, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 51. 40.

Bewdley, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen, and woolen cloth; on December 10, for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen, and woolen cloth. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Severn, and is a neat well-built town, enjoying a good trade for malt, leather, and caps. It is 14 miles N. of Worceſter, 22 E. of Ludlow, and 122 N.W. of London. It ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 15. 14. lat. 52. 25.

Beziers. See Besiers.

Biafar, the capital town of a kingdom of

of the ſame name of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 6. 10.

* Bialogorod, or Akerman, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, ſeated on the Lake Vidono, by the ſea-ſide, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Neiſter, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 46. 24.

* Biana, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo. It is 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 95. 30. lat. 26. 20.

Biberach, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow. It has a large manufacture in fuſtians, and is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile valley on the river Ruſs, 17 miles S. W of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 32. lat. 48. 4.

Bibersberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Preſburg. Lon. 35. 5. lat. 48. 35.

* Bicester, or Burcester, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and ſheep; and one fair, on Auguſt 5, for tanned leather and horſes. It is a ſtraggling place, and is ſeated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, it being 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 53.

* Bicetre, a caſtle of the Iſle of France, 2 miles from Paris, where they impriſon madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courſes.

* Bidache, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 31.

Bidassoa, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the ſea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddiford, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Torige, over which there is a large ſtone-bridge, with 24 piers, and ſo high, that a veſſel of 60 tuns may paſs under it. It is a large well-inhabited place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, 7 N. of Torrington, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 10.

* Bieez, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. It is ſeated on the river Weſeloke, 40 miles S.E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandamir. Lon. 38. 53. lat. 49. 50.

Biel. See Bienna.

* Biela, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Opſcha, 125 miles W. of Moſcow. Lon. 52. 25. lat. 55. 0.

* Biela, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 12 N. E. of Ivrea. Lon. 25. 33. lat. 45. 22.

* Biela, Osero, or Bolozero, a town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Conſa, 340 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 56. 40. lat. 58. 55.

Bielgorod, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, which is part of Little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſſacks. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the river Donis.

Bielsk, or Bielskoi, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, 100 miles N. E. of Warſaw, and 62 S. of Grodno.

Bielskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Smolenſko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolenſko, and 170 N. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 52. 35. lat. 56. 40.

* Bienna, a town of Switzerland, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. It is 17 miles N. W. of of Bern, 12 S. W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 47. 11.

* Bierolet, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukelings, who invented the methods of pickling herrings, died, in 1397. It is 2 miles N. of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 25.

* Bietigheim, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is ſeated, produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near the place where a ſmall river falls into the Ens, and is near Betikheim, Stutgard, and the ſtrong caſtle of Aſperg.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Eaſter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is much more conſiderable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road, which runs through it, and it has ſeveral commodious inns for travellers. It is 11 miles S. S. E. of St. Neot's, 46 N. N. W. of London, and 10. S. E. of Bedford, being one of the greateſt barley markets in England. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Eſterac, on the E. by the territory of Cominge, on the W. by Bearn, and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe is the capital town.

* BIHAEZ, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia, and in an iſle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Corloſtrat. Lon. 33. 32. lat. 44. 35.

BILBOA, a large, handſome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biſcay, with a good frequented harbour. It is a trading town, and its exports are wool, ſword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel. It is remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of its air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into a bay of the ſea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebaſtian, 66 N. E of Burgos, and 188 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 43, 23.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday, and two fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, and Holy-Thurſday. It has one large church, which is ſeated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Anabaptiſt meeting. It is ſeated in a creek on the river Breton, and conſiſts of about 400 low houſes; the ſtreets are dirty and not paved. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets; but at preſent, almoſt the only buſineſs of the town is ſpinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 20.

BILEDULGERID, a large county in Africa, which extends from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Deſart on the S. The air is very hot, but wholeſome; and though the ſoil is dry, yet it it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vaſt quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no conſiderable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horſes, and oſtriches; beſides great numbers of ſerpents and ſcorpions, whoſe ſtings are very venomous. The inhabitants are of two ſorts, the original natives, and the Arabs. Theſe laſt live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the conveniency of paſture. Many of them rove in the Deſart, and lye in wait to rob caravans, and yet they profeſs the Mahometan religion.

BILEVELT, town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg. It is 7 miles S. E. of Ravenſburg, and ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 52. 0.

BILLERICAY, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on July 22, for horſes, and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is ſeated on a hill, and the market is pretty large for corn and proviſions. It is 9 miles S. by W. of Chelmſford, 23 N. by E. of Graveſend, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 35.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſcontinued, but it has a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, ſheep, linen, and woolen cloth. It is 28 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 286 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 20.

* BILLINGHURST, a village of Suſſex, 4 miles S. S. W. of Horſham, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

BILLON, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in Lyonois, 20 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 45. 36.

BILSDEN, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 23, and July 25, for pewter, braſs, and toys. It is ſeated in a ſmall place, and the market but mean. It is 9 miles S. E. of Leiceſter, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 40.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Leeds, ſeated on the river Demur, 8 miles W. of Maeſtricht, and 15 N. of Leeds. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 50. 48. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the Duke of Marlborough went to attack the French, and

and gained the battle of Ramillies; in May 1706. It is subject to the house of Austria.

* Bimini, one of the Lucaay Islands, in North-America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is covered with trees, and is inhabited only by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 25. 0.

Bimlipaton, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. E. of Vizagapatan, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, which is designed to buy up all the cloth that is manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 100. 35. lat. 18. 0.

* Binagar, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. E. of Wells, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for all sorts of cattle, and Whit-Tuesday, for cloth and horses.

* Binaros, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for its good wine. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 40. 24.

Binbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesday, but no fairs. It is seated in a bottom, and, tho' a very small town, has two parish-churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 53. 32.

Binch, a little fortified town of the Low Countries, in the county of Hainhalt, subject to the house of Austria. It is 9 miles E. of Mons, and 10 W. of Charleroy. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 50. 23.

* Bingazi, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour. It is 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 32. 20.

Bingen, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, with strong walls. It is seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, and is 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 20 S. of Coblentz. Lon. 75. 18. lat. 50. 3.

Bingham, a town in Nottingham, seated in the vale of Belvoir, which is now but a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small; but it has three fairs, on February 20 and 21, for strong horses, on the first Tuesday in May, for a shew of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, and on November 8, chiefly for foals and hogs. It is 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 56. 0.

Bingley, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with no markets, but two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on August 25, 6, 7, for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aire, near Skipton in Craven, and is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 212 N. N. W of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 50.

* Bintan, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 121. 20. lat. 1. 0.

Biorko, an island of Sweden, 3 miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

Biorneburg, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstadt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 40. 5. lat. 62. 6.

Bir, or Beer, a town of Turky in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain. It is neither large nor strong, but the country round about it is very pleasant and fruitful. They have a particular kind of vultures here, that are so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35 W. of Orfa. Lon. 55. 36. lat. 36. 10.

Birkenfield, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 20 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 97. S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 24. 39. lat. 49. 35.

Birmingham, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-shops and ware-

houſes of the manufacturers, and conſiſts chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular ſtreets, and a handſome ſquare, elegantly built. It has two churches; one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall ſpire; the other is a very grand modern ſtructure, having a ſquare ſtone-tower, with a cupola, and turret above it: in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a ſet of muſical chimes, which play ſeven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has alſo two chapels, and meeting-houſes for every denomination of diſſenters. The houſes in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and their number is continually increaſing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 48 S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 30.

* Birviesca, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and capital of the ſmall territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 42. 34.

Birza, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 56. 35.

* Bisaccia, a ſmall handſome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conga, and 13 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 41. 3.

Biscara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Labez. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 35. 10.

Biscay, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Aſturia-de-Santillana, on the S. by Old Caſtile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuſcoa. It is about 27 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in ſome places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fiſh, and all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh from the ſea, as alſo wood for building ſhips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biſcayers are active, brave, and the beſt ſeamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital town.

Biscay, New, a province of N. America, in Mexico. Parral is the moſt conſiderable place, and there are ſilver-mines. The river De-las-Naſſas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25. to 28.

* Biseglia, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Trani. Lon. 34. 19. lat. 41. 18.

Biserta, a ſea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, ſeated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly ſtood, and whoſe inhabitants are addicted to piracy. It is 37 miles N. W. of Tunis. 30 N. W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 37 20.

* Bishofisheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, ſeated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia. It is two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 27. 7. lat 49. 40.

* Bischofs Zell, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in Turgau, with a caſtle, where the biſhop's bailiff of Conſtance reſides. The inhabitants are independent, and are governed by a ſupreme council. They are all Papiſts ſince 1529. It is ſeated on the river Thur, 12 miles S. of Conſtance, and 8 W. of St. Gall. Lon. 26. 53. lat. 47. 33.

* Bischofs Werda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, 3 miles from Dreſden. It was taken by the Swedes in 1639, and 1641.

Bischweillen, a fortreſs of Alſace, 5 miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in poſſeſſion of the French. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 48. 40.

Bishops-Aukland. See Aukland-Bishops.

Bishops-Castle, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Fridays, and five fairs, on Friday before Good-Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated not far from the river Clun, and is a corporation, which ſends two members to parliament, and the market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worceſter, 8 E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 30.

Bishop and his Clerks, ſome little iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

* Bishops-Lydiard, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles N. W. of Taunton, with two fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horſes, and ſheep, and September 8, for all ſorts of toys.

Bishops-

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a good market on Thurſday, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, Corpus-Chriſti day, and October 10, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a handſome town, with ſeveral good inns; but the ſtreets are not paved. It has a large church, one Preſbyterian, and one Quaker meeting. Here was formely a caſtle, called Weymore-Caſtle, wherein a garriſon was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 50.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 17 miles N. of Cozena, 15 S. W. of Roſſano, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 39. 37.

* BISLEY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with two fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for black cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in a province of the ſame name, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and conſequently much viſited by travellers. It is 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 95. 30. lat. 13. 20.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of Iſlands on the coaſt of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio-Grande, and 200 miles to the S. of the river Gambia. The largeſt is about 100 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Pagan negroes. They are glad to trade with ſtrangers, and uſe them very well.

* BISTRICZ, a handſome ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 142 miles N. E. of Coloſwar. Lon. 42. 33. lat. 47. 33.

* BITBURG, a town of the N. the lands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 24. 13. lat. 50. 0.

* BITCHE, a town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the ſame name. The fortifications were demoliſhed in 1698; but ſince it has fallen into the hands of France again, they are rebuilt. It is ſeated at the foot of certain mountains near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wiſemburg, 21 W. of Deux-Ponts, and 30 N. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 14. lat. 49. 5.

* BITETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 34. 26. lat. 41. 8.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Leſſer Aſia, near the Streights of Conſtantinople. It has no modern name.

* BITO, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, to the S. of the river Niger, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be rich.

BITONTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. The Spaniards gained a battle near this place in 1734; after which they became maſters of the kingdom of Naples, as well as of the Two Sicilies, and have kept them ever ſince. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 8 miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 22. lat. 41. 13.

* BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, between Hall and Wirtemburg.

* BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, ſeated upon a mountain, with the title of a dutchy.

* BIZU, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Eſcura. It is ſeated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be rich.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulſter, 7 miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 12.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle, horſes, and toys, on September 30, for horſes and ſmall wares, and on October 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater which runs through it; and it is ſeated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preſton, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 40.

BLACK-FOREST, a foreſt of Germany, in Suabia, which runs from N. to S. between Ortnau, Briſgaw, part of the dutchy of Wirtemburg, the principality of Fuſtemburg, and towards the ſource of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Baſle. It is part of the Hyrcinian foreſt.

* BLACKHEATH, a village, near Greenwich, in Kent, which has two fairs, on

May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horſes, and toys.

* BLACKMOOR, a village in Eſſex, 7 miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and has one fair on Auguſt 20, for cattle in general.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Aſia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circaſſia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia. It lies between Lon. 50. and 61. and from lat. 42. to 46. being entirely ſurrounded by the Turkiſh dominions, who have the ſole navigation of it. The Ruſſians once made an attempt to trade upon this ſea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their fortreſſes they had upon it, and conſequently to abandon the navigation.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and diſcharges itſelf into Youghall bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Armagh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a caſtle belonging to the Duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28. N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 56. 46.

BLAISOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

* BLAKENEY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with two fairs, on April 12, for horned cattle, and November 12, for the ſame, and fat hogs.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the little river Veſouze, 12 miles N. of Luniville, and 28 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 35.

* BLANC, a town of France, in Berri, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 46. 38.

BLANCA, an uninhabited iſland in America, to the N. of Maguerita, near Terra Firma. Lon. 313. 0. lat. 11. 50.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South-America, on the coaſt of the South-Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lat. S. 3. 45.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 359. 25. lat. 20. 0.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horſes, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Store, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place; but has been ſubject to ſeveral dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almoſt all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was ſoon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquiſate, and is 12 miles S. of Saliſbury, 18 N. E. of Dorcheſter, and 107 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 50. 50.

BLANES, a ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne. It is ſeated near the river Tordera, and it ſuffered greatly by the French troops in 1695. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 30.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 50. 44.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the Duke of Brunſwic-Wolfembuttle. The caſtle, or palace is lately built, and is the reſidence of the Princeſs-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfembuttle. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 51. 50.

* BLANKENHEIM, a ſmall territory of Germany, with the title of a county, which is part of that of Eyffel, near the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and dutchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a caſtle, built upon a mountain.

* BLANZAC, a town of France, in Angumois, ſeated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whoſe principal has the title of an Abbè.

BLAREGNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt. Near this place the Engliſh, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithſtanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each ſide conſiſted of 120,000 men, whereof at leaſt 20,000 were killed. This is ſometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

* BLASEY, ST. a village of Cornwall, five

five miles N.W. of Foy, with one fair on February 2, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops.

Blaubeuren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and 32 E. of Tubingen. Lon. 27. 27. lat. 48. 22.

Blavet, a ſea-port town of Brittany, in France, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which is one of the ſtations of the royal navy of France. It is ſometimes called Port-Lewis, and is 65 miles S. E. of Breſt, and 75 N. E. of Nantes. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 47. 40.

Blaye, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a ſtrong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ſhips which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns and weapons here. It is ſeated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, 40 S. of Saintes, and 50 S. W. of Angouleme. Lon. 16. 53. lat. 45. 6.

Blechingley, a town of Surry, which has no market, but two fairs, on June 22, and November 2, for horſes, bullocks, and toys. It is 20 miles E. of Guilford, and 24 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 20.

* Blegon, a village in Somerſetſhire, 7 miles S. S. E. of Huntſbill, with one fair, on the laſt Friday in Auguſt, for bullocks, horſes, ſheep, and all ſorts of toys.

Bleking, a territory in the South part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S. by the Baltic ſea, and on the W. by Schonen. It is 15 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and it is a pleaſant, though mountainous country, containing about 5000 inhabitants.

Blenheim, a village of Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodſtock, at the charge of the government. It happened in Auguſt 1704. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochſted, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Auſburg. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 48. 40.

Blessington, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Liffy.

Blith, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle and horſes, and on October 6, for ſheep and hogs. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a caſtle and a priory, of which there are ſome obſcure remains It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 140 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 25.

* Blockley, a village in Worceſterſhire, though incloſed in Glouceſterſhire, is 7 miles S. E. of Eveſham, and has two fairs, on Tueſday after Eaſter-week, for a few cattle, and on October 10, for hiring ſervants.

* Blockzil, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yſſel, with a fort. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles W. of Stenwick. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 52. 44.

Blois, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Orleanois, and in the diſtrict of Blaiſois, with a magnificent caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Here are very fine fountains, and a handſome bridge. The inhabitants are ſaid to be very polite, and they carry on a conſiderable trade. It was formerly the reſidence of ſome of their Kings, and is an elegant place. It is ſeated on the river Loire, in one of the moſt agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleanois, 47 W. of Tours, 17 S. E. of Vendome, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 47. 35.

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia, 20 miles W. of Warſaw. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 52. 0.

* Blythborough, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, though it is a poſt-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a ſtately handſome church. It has but one fair, and that for toys, on April 5.

* Bobenhausen, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caſtle; it is 3 miles from Francfort on the Maine, and is ſeated on the ſmall river Gerſbrentz.

Bobio, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and territory of Pavia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Trebia, 50 miles N. E. of Genoa, 20 S. W. of Placentia, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 44. 48.

* Bobio, the largeſt river of Chili, in S. America. It has its ſource in the great mountains, called Andes de Cordillera, and

and falls into the ſea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

Bocca-Chica, the ſtreight, or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S. America; it is defended by ſeveral forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the Britiſh forces in 1741; but through ſome miſmanagement, they did not take the town itſelf.

Bocca-del-Drago, a ſtreight ſo called, between the Iſland of Trinadad, and Andaluſia, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America.

Bochar. See Bokham.

Bochetta, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the higheſt mountain, there is a narrow paſs which will hardly admit 3 men to go a-breaſt. This paſs is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialiſts, by which means they opened a way to that city.

Bockholt, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and the dioceſe of Munſter, capital of a ſmall diſtrict. It is 20 miles E. of Cleff, or Cleves, and is ſubject to the biſhop of Munſter. Lon. 122. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* Bocking, a very large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only ſeparated by a ſmall ſtream. Its church is a deanry, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houſes: but the market is kept at Braintree. In both pariſhes there are about 1500 houſes, which are in general but indifferent ones, and the ſtreets are narrow and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 42 miles N. E. of London.

* Bodgam, a village in Suſſex, 9 miles N. W. of Winchelſea, with one fair, on June 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

Bodmin, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on January 25, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholeſome. It chiefly conſiſts of one ſtreet, and the many decayed houſes ſhew it has been a place of greater note. It is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 263 W. by S. of London. It has the title of a viſcounty. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 50. 32.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Widen. Lon. 62. 54. lat. 45. 10.

Bodroch, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the N. E. ſhore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 37. 50. lat. 46. 15.

* Boedodof, a trading village on the coaſt of South-Guinea, in Africa. It conſiſts of about fifty houſes, or huts, built with reeds and leaves, and is governed by a magiſtrate, called by the Portugueſe Vzador; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

* Boen, a town of France, in Forez, ſeated at the foot of mountains, on the ſide of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

Boeschot, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 51. 5.

Bog, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-Sea, between Ockzakow, and the river Nieper.

Bog, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Banf, near the mouth of the river Spey, 4 miles S. of Murray Frith, 12 E. of Elgin, and 100 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 57. 40.

* Bogdois, a conſiderable nation of Eaſtern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade conſiſts in the ſkins of ſables and black foxes.

Boglio, a diſtrict in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the ſame name.

Boglio, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 44. 12.

Bogoto, the capital town of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 4. 0.

Bohemia

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Miſnia and Luſace, on the E. by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S. by Auſtria, and the W. by Bavaria. Some place Sileſia and Moravia in this kingdom: but about this geographers differ; and ſome will have it only to conſiſt of Proper Bohemia and Moravia; but this is a diſtinction of no conſequence. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſtures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and ſilver, and in ſome places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Proteſtants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, lying to the N. of the iſland of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 139. 35. lat. 10. 0.

BOIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moleſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 10 miles S. of Moleſe, 37 N. of Benevento, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 41. 30.

* BOINITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of ſaffron that grows about it. Lon. 36. 40. lat. 48. 42.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, with ſeveral forts. There are yet here a great many Papiſts, who are allowed to ſay maſs in private houſes. It is ſeated between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among moraſſes, 22 miles E. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 46. lat. 51. 45.

BOKHARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Usbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is a large, populous place, and is ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, and moſtly built of mud; but the caravanſerais, and the moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The Bazars, or market-places, have been ſtately buildings; but the greateſt part of them now are in ruins: theſe were generally built of [illegible] and ſtone. Here is alſo a [illegible] for the education of the pri[illegible] Mahometans, they hate the Perſians more than the Chriſtians. The air and ſoil are wholeſome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the ſkin and the fleſh, of great length. There are a great number of Jews and Arabians, who frequent this place; but the Khan ſeizes on their poſſeſſions at his pleaſure. The produce of the country is cotton, lamb-furs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture, ſoap, cotton, and calicoe. They import rhubarb, muſk, and caſtor, beſides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calmucks, and Tafcheund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 13 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 83. 20. lat. 39. 15. The river Amo runs into the lake Aral, and not into the Caſpian Sea, as was formerly thought.

* BOKE-MEALE, a capital town of a province of the ſame name lying under the Line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchaſe elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea, to be ſold.

BOLESLAFF, or BUNTZLAU, a town of Sileſia, ſeated on the river Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, 25 E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 33. 28. lat. 51. 12.

* BOLINGBROOK, or BULLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom. It is now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 15.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 50. 25.

* BOLKOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Glogaw, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 51. 27.

* BOLNEY, a village in Suſſex, 9 miles N. of New-Shoreham, with two fairs, on May 17, and December 20, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLOGNA, an ancient and large, rich and very handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bologneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and

and an univerſity. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, and eſpecially the paintings, which are done by the greateſt maſters. There are a great number of ſuperb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio reſides; and the private houſes are alſo well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the ſummer; inſomuch that you may ſee into their apartments and gardens, where are vaſt numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It a place of great trade, which is in ſome meaſure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the ſilk-works; beſides, they deal in wax, ſoap, hams, ſauſages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly eſteemed. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 37 W. of Ravenna, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 44. 27.

BOLOGNESE, a ſmall province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrareſe, on the W. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuſcany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil the moſt fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called BOLOGNA THE FAT. It produces abundance of all ſorts of grain and fruits, and particularly Muſkadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. There are alſo mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linnen, ſilk-ſtockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNA, a town of Italy, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 8 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 33. lat. 42. 37.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Weſt-Friezland, and in the county of Weſtergoe, 8 miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 53. 6.

BOLTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on July 19, and October 2, for horſes, horned cattle, and cheeſe. It is 11 miles N. W. of Mancheſter, 14 N. N. E. of Warrington, and 237 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 55.

* BOLTON, a village in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, 3 miles N. E. of Skipton, with one fair, on June 28, for cattle and pedlars wares.

* BOLZANO, a large and handſome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, ſeated on the river Eiſach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 28. 46. lat. 46. 42.

BOMAL, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 50. 20.

BOMBAY, an iſland on the W. coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, in the Eaſt-Indies, being 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the Engliſh by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water ſcarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. This iſland is eminent for little elſe beſides its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but ſcarce any corn, or cattle, but what is brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of ſeveral nations, and are very numerous. It is very well ſituated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal ſettlements the Engliſh have in this part of the world. The factory, and thoſe depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, 40 N. W. of Dunde-Rajapore, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 90. 30. lat. 19. 0.

* BOMBON, a province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is very barren.

BOMENE, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, ſeated on the N. ſhore of the iſland of Schouen, oppoſite to the iſland of Goree. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BOMMEL, a handſome town of the United Provinces, in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications before they left it. It is ſeated on the N. ſhore of the river Wahal, and is 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 51. 55.

BONAIRE, an iſland of S. America, near the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curaſſou, and to the N. W. of Margarita. It belongs to the Dutch, and it abounds

abounds in Rabrittoes and ſalt. Lon. 311. 20. lat. 20. 16.

Bonais, very high mountains of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, not far from Laſſneburg, and in ſome ſeaſons they cannot be aſcended without great danger.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan. The air is very unwholſome, and it is 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 303. 20. lat. 3. 20.

Bonavista, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and the moſt eaſtern of thoſe of Cape Verde. It is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and was formerly the beſt of them all. It has now a great many goats, and cotton, and ſome indigo. The inhabitants are blacks and very lazy. It is 200 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa, and ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 16. 0.

Bonifacio, a ſea-port town in the iſland of Corſica, near the mountains, and the iſland of Sardinia. It is well fortified, and populous, and is 37 miles S. of Agaccio. Lon. 26. 47. lat. 41. 25.

Bonn, a ſmall, but ſtrong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the Elector commonly reſides. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1703. The palace of the Elector is handſome, and the gardens magnificent. It is ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Rhine, 10 miles S. of Cologne, 17 E. of Juliers, 65 N. by E. of Treves, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 50. 44.

Bonna, or Bona, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Conſtantine. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. in 1735; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is noted for the fruit called Jujubs. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Conſtantine, 125 W. of Tunis, and 200 E. of Algiers.

Bonne Esperance. See Cape of Good Hope.

Bonnestable, a town of France, in Le Maine, which carries on a great trade in corn. It is 15 miles N. E. of Mans, and 12 S. W. of Beleme. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 48. 11.

Bonneval, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun, and 17 S. E. of Chartres. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 48. 10.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Arve, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 46. 18.

* Bonny, a town of France, in Gatanois, ſeated at the confluence of a river of the ſame name, with the Loire, five miles S. of Briare.

* Bootel, a village in Cumberland, five miles S. of Ravenglaſs, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn.

* Boppingen, a ſmall, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, ſeated on the river Eger, 4 miles E. of Awlen, and 9 W. of Norlingen. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 48. 51.

Boppart, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhopric of Treves, formerly imperial. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz, and 12 W. of Naſſau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 50. 19.

Borderek, a town of Tranſilvania, and in the county of Weiſſemburg, ſeated on the river Maros, with a caſtle on a high rock fortified with towers.

Borch, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 52. 25.

Borchloen, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, and ſubject to that biſhop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 50. 50.

Bordoe, an iſland belonging to Norway, and one of thoſe called the Faro Iſlands. It has a ſecure harbour on the N.W. ſide, called Klack; and between the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th of theſe iſlands, there is a ſmall whirlpool.

Borgo, an ancient town of Sweden, on the Gulph of Finland, and province of Nyland, and in the diſtrict of Borgon, 20 miles N. E. of Helſingfors. Lon. 44. 0. lat. 60. 34.

Borgo-Forte, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 17. lat. 55. 3.

Borgo San Domino, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 12 miles W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 41. 53.

Borgo-di-Sa.-Sepulcro, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 40 miles E. of Florence, 22 S.W. of Urbino, and

five N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 43. 35.

Borgo-val-di-taro, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 20 miles S.W. of Parma, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 28. 11. lat. 44. 35.

Borja, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S E. of Taracona, and 35 N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 41. 50.

* Boriquen, an iſland of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The Engliſh ſettled there, but were drove away by the Spaniards. It is at preſent without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholeſome, and the water good. There are a great number of crabs, from whence ſome call it Crab-Iſland. Lon. 313. 0. lat. 18. 0.

Boristhenes. See Nieper.

* Borkelo, a ſtrong place of the United Provinces, in the county of Zuthphen, ſeated on the river Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zuthphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 15.

Bormio, a handſome populous town of the country of the Griſons, and capital of a county of the ſame name. The governor is called Podesta, and is ſent thither by the Griſons, to manage criminal and civil affairs. It is ſeated on the river Adda, 47 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 26. 45.

Borneo, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and the largeſt in the known world. It is about 1800 miles in circumference, and is almoſt of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but, towards the ſea, very low and marſhy, occaſioned by the great rains that fall 8 months in the year. It produces rice, and many ſorts of fruits, beſides ſeveral animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the weſtward they have ſmall diamonds of a yellow water. Sambaſs, another part of this iſland, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which laſt is uſed inſtead of money. The people in general are very ſwarthy, but not quite black, and they go almoſt naked. There are Mahometans on the ſea-coaſt; but all the reſt are Gentows, or Pagans. The E. India company have had factories there; but differences ariſing between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered: however, the Engliſh have ſtill a liberty of trading thither. The ſea-coaſt is uſually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ouſe and mud; for which reaſon, ſome of the houſes are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or poſts. The capital town is of the ſame name, and it is large and populous, with a good harbour. It is built upon piles, and is ſeated on the N. ſide of the iſland, 42 miles S. W. of Bacaſa, and 82 N. E. of Maluna. Lon. 129. 50. lat. 4. 55. This iſland was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1521.

Borno, or Bournou, a kingdom of Africa, on the eaſtern part of Negro-land. It is partly mountainous, and partly level, and produces plenty of corn. It has no towns; but there are ſeveral villages, and the inhabitants go almoſt naked, living in a bruiſh manner, and having their women in common. However, they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at leaſt none that could be diſcerned by thoſe who have been among them. Many of theſe people rove about in tents, like the Arabs. The longitude is from 32. to 41. and the latitude from 10. to 20. S.

Bornholm, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Iſle of Rugen. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 55. 15.

Boroughbridge, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and ſheep, on June 22, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hard-ware, and on October 23, for horn-cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Your, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and ſends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, 53 S. of Durham, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10.

Bosa, a ſea-port town in the weſtern part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles S. E. of Algheir, and 27 N. of Oriſtagni. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 40. 19.

* Bosco, or Boschi, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and in Aleſſandrino. It is ſeated on the river Orbe, 5 miles E. of Aleſſandria, and 12 N. E. of Aqui. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 44. 53.

Bosna-

Bosna-Serago, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and capital of the province of Boſnia. It is 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jaiofa. Lon. 36. 28. Lat. 44. 40.

Bosnia, a province of Turky in Europe, ſo called from the river Boſna, which runs through it. It is bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a Beglerbeg, who reſides at Bagni-Alech, which is the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen the laſt king, and ſtead him alive.

Bosphorus of Thrace, or the Channel of Conſtantinople, is a ſtreight by which the ſea of Marmora communicates with the Black-Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narroweſt. The Turks have built two caſtles over againſt each other, to defend the paſſage. It ſeparates Aſia from Europe; and the country about it is very pleaſant. On one ſide of it ſtands Scutari, where the Grand Seignior has a palace, and it is looked upon as a ſuburb to Conſtantinople.

Bossney, or Boss-Castle, a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſcontinued, but it has two fairs, on Auguſt 5, and November 22, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 17 miles N. W. of Launceſton, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 40. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bossora. See Bussarah.

Bossupt, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 52.

Bost, a very ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of the province of Sableſtan, with a ſtrong citadel. Lon. 81. 50. lat. 31. 50.

Boston, a town of Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for ſheep, another on Auguſt 11, called Tonn-Fair, and on December 11, for horſes. It is commodiouſly ſeated on both ſides the river Witham, over which it has a handſome, high, wooden-bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the ſea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handſome town, with a ſpacious market-place; as alſo a high ſteeple, which ſome [illegible] the beſt built tower in the world; and it ſerves as a land-mark for ſailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, 48 N. by N. E. of Peterborough, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53. 3.

Boston, the capital town of New-England, in North-America, ſeated on a peninſula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by ſmall iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour; and the country beyond riſing gradually, affords a delightful proſpect. There is but one ſafe channel to approach the harbour, and that is ſo narrow, that three ſhips can ſcarce ſail a-breaſt; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 ſail to lye at anchor. At the bottom of the bay, there is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ſhips of the greateſt burden may come up cloſe to; and, on the N. ſide, there are warehouſes for the merchants. The ſtreets are handſome, and the chief runs from the pier to the town-houſe. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which 6 belong to the independents. At each end of the town there is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, there is a beautiful ſtrong caſtle, with a large garriſon in time of war. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to be about 14,000; and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in North-America. Lon. 306. 0. lat. 42. 24.

Bosworth, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, and on July 10, for horſes and cows. It is ſeated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and graſs. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard loſt his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leiceſter, and 104 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 43.

Bothnia, a conſiderable province of Sweden, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coaſts of this gulph are full of inhabitants.

Bottesdale. See Budtesdale.

Botwar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Wirtemberg, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbron, and ſubject to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 0.

* Botzenburg, a handſome town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is ſeated on the river Elbe; and all barks that paſs by pay duty. Lon. 28. 23. lat. 53. 34.

Bova, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 34. 3. lat. 37. 55.

Bouchain, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and capital of Oſtervant. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but it was retaken the year following. It is 9 miles W. of Valenciennes, 8 N. E. of Cambray, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 50. 17.

* Bouchart, a ſmall iſland and town of France, in Touraine, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

* Boudry, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuf Chatel, and capital of Chatelainry of the ſame name. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 47. 11.

* Boufflers, a town of France, in Beauvoiſis, with the title of a dutchy, and a caſtle, before which there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. It is ſeated on the river Terraine, 8 miles from Beauvais.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the dutchy of the ſame name, and in the territory of Luxemburg, with a fortified caſtle, which is ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan, 16 E. of Charleville, and 37 W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 49. 45.

* Bouin, an iſle of France, on the coaſt of Lower Poitou, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is in the form of a triangle, is 5 miles in length, and has one town.

Bovines, a ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, 10 miles S. of Namur, and 2 N. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 20.

Bovino, a town of Italy, in the Capitinata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 7 miles S. of Troya, 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 33. 4. lat. 41. 17.

Boulogne, a large and handſome town of France, in Picardy, and capital of the Boulognois, with a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The former is ſtrong, both by nature and art; and the latter is only ſurrounded with a ſingle wall. The harbour has a mole, for the ſafety of the ſhips; and which, at the ſame time, prevents it from being choaked up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, wherein there are three large ſtreets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the ſide of the river. Many of the Engliſh and Scots reſide here, when, from rebellion, or any other cauſe, they are obliged to fly from their native country. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, 50 N. W. of Arras, 55 N. E. of Liſle, and 17 S. of Calais. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 50. 42. This place is commonly called by the Engliſh Bullen.

* Boulognois, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and its principal trade conſiſts in pit-coal and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne.

Bourbon-Lanci, a town of France, in in the dutchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its caſtle and its baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is ſeated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun, 17 E. of Moulins, and 50 N. W. of Macon. Lon. 21. 27. lat. 46. 37.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a ſmall town of France, remarkable for its baths. The waters are exceeding hot, and yet they will not boil an egg. It is ſeated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, 37 S. E. of Bourges, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 43. lat. 46. 35.

Bourbonne-les-bains, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Baſſigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 47. 54.

Bourbonnois, a province of France, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a ſmall part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, paſtures, wood, game, and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.

Bourbourg, a town in French Flanders, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It ſeated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk.

It

It a miles and a half S. E. of Gravellines, 13 N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 50. 55.

Bourdeaux, an ancient, large, handſome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the ſtring. This river is bordered by a large key, and the water riſes 4 yards at full tide, for which reaſon the largeſt veſſels can come up to it very readily. The caſtle, called the Trumpet, is ſeated at the entrance of the key, and the river runs round its walls. Moſt of the great ſtreets lead to the key; but they are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and there is another caſtle, near which there are fine walks under ſeveral rows of trees. The moſt remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the titulary gods, now entirely demoliſhed, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Gulienas, built like an amphitheatre, and ſeveral aqueducts in different places. It is a town of a very conſiderable trade; and they ſhip every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince reſided ſeveral years; and his ſon, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handſome ſquare near the river, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, 35 N. W. of Bazas, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 44. 50.

Bourdines, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and five N. W. of Huy. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 35.

Bourg, the capital town of the iſland of Cayenne in S. America, and a French ſettlement on the coaſt of Guiana. Lon. 324. 45. lat. 5. 2.

Bourg-en-Bresse, a town in France, and capital of Breſſe, in the province of Burgundy. It is ſeated on the river Reſouſſe, almoſt in the center of Breſſe, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, 22 N. E. of Trevoux, 37 N. W. of Belley, and 233 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 46. 13.

Bourgeneuf, a town of France, in La Marche, ſeated on the river Taurion, 15 miles from Limoges, and 200 from Paris.

Bourges, an ancient and large town of France, and capital of Berri, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very ſmall. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almoſt in the centre of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, 55 S. E. of Orleans, 75 E. by S. of Tours, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 23. 33. lat. 47. 5.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, ſeated at the S. end of a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 45. 45.

Bourgogne, or Burgundy, a conſiderable province of France, with the title of a dutchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comtè, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and eſpecially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

Bourg-sur-mer, a ſea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 45. 0.

Bourmont, a town of France, in Barrois, and the principal place of a bailiwick. It is 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Chaumont. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 48. 10.

Bourn, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 20, for horſes, and horned cattle. It is ſeated near a ſpring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmond. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 40.

Bouro, an iſland in the E. Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and is now ſubject to the Dutch, who have built a fortreſs here. Some mountains in it are exceeding high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nut-megs and cloves, as well as cocoa and bonana trees, and many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about 50 miles

miles in circumference. Lon. 129. 0. lat. 4. 30.

* Boussac, a town of France, in Berry, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a caſtle, built upon a rock, that is almoſt inacceſſible.

Bousseville, a ſmall town of France, in Alſace, capital of a canton of the ſame name, on the confines of Lorrain, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a very fertile country, in the middle of three ſmall hills.

Bouton, an iſland in the E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles diſtant from the S. E. part of the Iſland of Celebes, or Macaſſar. The inhabitants are ſmall, but well-ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callaſujung, which is about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, and round it there is a ſtone-wall. The houſes are not built on the ground, but upon poſts, and it is a clean pleaſant place. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Lon. 139. 5. lat. S. 4. 30.

* Boughton, a village in Northamptonſhire, two miles N. E. of Kettering, with one fair, for ready-made cloaths.

Boutonne, a river of Saintonge in France, that riſes at Chef-Boutonne. It becomes navigable at St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charente between St. Savinian and Tonnay-Charante.

* Bovey-Tracey, a village in Devonſhire, five miles N. E. of Aſhburton, with two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for ſheep, and on July 7, for wool.

* Bow, a village in Middleſex, two miles E. of London, with a fair on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitſun-week, for toys.

Bow, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and November 22, for cattle. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a ſmall pretty town, but the market is inconſiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. 13. 35. lat. 50. 45.

* Boxted, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tueſday, for cattle.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Bommel, 8 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 22. 51. lat. 51. 30.

Boxtude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Bremen. It is ſeated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 42 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 53. 40.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Queen's-county, in the province of Leinſter, and running N. E. by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Iriſh Channel, a little below Brogheda. Here was a battle fought between King James II. and King William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.

Boyolo, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 45. 9.

Brabant, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland and the dutchy of Guelderland, on the E. by the ſame dutchy and the biſhopric of Liege, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainhalt, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Auſtrian Brabant. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. The ſoil is very fertile; and they reckon 26 walled and fortified towns therein, of which Bruſſels is the capital.

* Bracciano, a dutchy of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, which lies round a lake of the ſame name; and there are celebrated baths a little to the W. of the city.

Bracciano, a ſmall handſome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and ſeated on a lake of that name, with the title of a dutchy. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 20. 49. lat. 42. 5.

* Bracklaw, a palatinate of that name, which is the eaſtern part of Podolia, and it is called Lower Podolia, and is of greater extent than Upper Podolia; but it is more deſolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

Bracklaw, a ſtrong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years afterwards. It is ſeated on the river Beg, 100 miles E. of Kaminieck, and 112 N. of Tekin. Lon. 47. 15. lat. 48. 49.

Brackley, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five

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fairs, on Wednesday after February 25, for horses, cows and sheep; on the 3d Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and hogs; on Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; on Wednesday before October 10, for horses, cows, and hireing of servants; on December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, which is now turned into a free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 0.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Posega. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 45. 20.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 48 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 54.

* BRADFIELD, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapontake of Strasforth, with two fairs, on June 17, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for cattle, and millenery goods. It is seated on the river Avon, on the descent of a hill, and is no very extraordinary place. It is 11 miles W. of the Devizes, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 20.

BRADFORTH, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 14, and 15, and June 28, 9, 30, for horned cattle and houshold furniture, and on December 20, 1, 2, very large for hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Are, and the houses are built with stone. It is 36 miles S. W. of York, and 183 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 53. 40.

* BRADNINCH, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It was a considerable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 50. 45.

BRAE-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland in the shire of Aberdeen, where the last Earl of Mar began to raise a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 Miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

BRAE-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the shires of Elgin and Nairn in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the Province of Entre-Minho and and Duero. It was one of the four principal towns of Spain, with an archbishop's see. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulse, wine, and fruits; and there are also abundance of sheep and game. It is seated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto-o-porte, and 170 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 41. 20.

BRAGANZA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of the dutchy of Braganza, in the province of Tr-los-montes. It is divided into two towns, the Old, and the New. The Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded with double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four bastions. It is seated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa-Real. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 41. 47.

* BRAHMINS, formerly called BRACHMANS, a sort of Indian philosophers, who believe the immortality and transmigration of souls; for which reason, they never kill any animal, for fear it should be one of their ancestors. They affirm, that Brahma was the first man; and that he had a power of creating 8 such worlds as that which we live in; and he governs by deputies. They have hospitals for beasts, on the above account: however, they think the souls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to animate mankind again. They take care of the schools; and, by their fasting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.

BRAILA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Walachia, which is seated on the Danube. It has a fortified castle, with 7 towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711; but it was afterwards given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 46. 35. lat. 43. 50.

* BRAILES, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles W. of Shipston, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows and sheep.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Soissonnois, with a monastery. It is seated

ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Veſle.

Brain-le-Comte, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainhalt, 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 50. 35.

Braintree, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheeſe, and hops, for three days. It is a large town, ſeated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It has one curch, an Anabaptiſt and a Quakers meeting-houſe; and is 11 miles N. of Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 51. 50.

Brakel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Paderborn It is ſeated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 43. lat. 51. 46.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, ſeated on the river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 45. 0.

Bramber, a town of Suſſex, formerly of ſome account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of Weſt-Grinſtead, and 47. S. S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 50.

Brampore, a large town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candiſch, with a caſtle, wherein the king reſides. It is an inland place, and the inhabitants are all Gentoos. They have a conſiderable manufacture in cottons; and it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 95. 0. lat. 21. 10.

Brampton, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on the ſecond Wedneſday after Whitſunday, and the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Itſhin, not far from the Picts wall. It is at preſent but a ſmall place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 8 miles N. E. of Carliſle, and 287 N. N.W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 50.

* **Brampton**, a village in Hereſordſhire, 1 mile S. of Roſs, with a fair on June 22, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and wool.

* **Branca**, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

Branchon, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, ſeated on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur, and 2 S. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 32.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 50. 15.

Brandenburg, the Marche of, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Sileſia, Luſace, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely, the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warte; the court is Calviniſt, but the greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; however, the Papiſts are here tolerated. We muſt not confound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, beſides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the dutchies of Magdeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberſtadt and Minden, the counties of March, Ravenſburg, Lingen, Mœurs, and Tecklingburg, and lately Sileſia, and Weſt-Frieſland.

Brandenburg, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The firſt is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now ſtands. The ſecond is Alt-Brandenburg, ſeated near the river Havel, on the ſide of Weſtphalia; this is pretty large and populous, and is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Brennus. The third is New Brandenburg, which is a large well-built town, oppoſite to the former, and is ſeated on the other ſide of the river. Great numbers of French refugees having been lately ſettled here, they have introduced their manufactures, which has rendered it a proſperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Warin, 26 W. of Berlin, and 4 W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 40. lat. 43. 39.

Brandon, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thurſdays, now diſcontinued; but it has three fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys, on June 11, and November 11, for toys. It is ſeated upon

upon the little river Ouſe, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's diſtance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry, which laſt has the moſt buſineſs, becauſe commodities are brought thither from the Iſle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 50.

BRANSKA, a town of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Meriſh, 35 miles S. of Wiſſenburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermanſtadt. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 46. 0.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the preſumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The moſt Eaſtern part of South-America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, meaſuring along the coaſt, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where veſſels may lye in ſafety. It was diſcovered by chance in 1700; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueſe, was forced upon it by a tempeſt; and the Kings of Portugal have continued maſters of it ever ſince. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the King of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portugueſe, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholeſome; inſomuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the ſoil fertile and excellent: there comes more ſugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: beſides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, ſeveral ſorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence ſo called, is of very great uſe in dying red; and, within the country, there is gold, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones: likewiſe the cattle, carried over from Europe, increaſe prodigiouſly, inſomuch that there is no want of proviſions. They have ſeveral ſorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the reſt, a bird called Colibri, whoſe body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it ſings as harmoniouſly as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of ſuch a lively red, that it might be miſtaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and the bill are as black as poliſhed ebony, and the eyes reſemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burniſhed ſteel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a ſurprizing luſtre; that of the cock is adorned with a ſmall tuft: it is almoſt impoſſible to conceive how ſo ſmall a bird can have ſo loud a note. The Portugueſe chiefly inhabit the ſea-coaſt, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no ſort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarſe black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies like the reſt of the Americans. They are ſtrong, lively, and gay; and, as they are ſubject to few diſeaſes, they live a long time. They love to adorn themſelves with feathers, and they are very fond of feaſts; at which they dance and ſkip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other ſign of religion; and they make no manner of ſcruple to marry their neareſt relations. Some pretend that they are canibals, and eat thoſe that they have have taken in war: but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture conſiſts chiefly in their hammocks, and diſhes, or cups, made of calbaſhes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a ſort of ſtone and ſplit canes; and they have likewiſe baſkets of different ſizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they faſten their hammocks between two trees, and ſleep all night therein. The Portugueſe divide Brazil into fifteen governments or capitanaries; eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the reſt to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. The are all under a Vice-roy, who reſides at St. Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRATLAW, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake, 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon. 44. 40. lat. 55. 45.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTAT, a ſtrong town

of Tranſilvania, in Burczland, ſeated on the river Burczel, 50 miles E. of Hermanſtat, 5 N. of Tergowiſk, and 5 S. E. of Cheſburg. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 46. 30.

* Brastead, a village of Kent, 5 miles W. of Sevenoaks, with a fair on May 23, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

* Bratski, people of Aſia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tunguſia, who are ſubject to the Ruſſians. Father Avril is of opinion they are Hord of Calmuc Tartars.

* Braubach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz.

* Braulio, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Griſons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormio. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

Braunaw, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Paſſaw. Lon. 30. 58. lat. 48. 10.

Braunsburg, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 54. 15.

* Braunsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handſome palace, or caſtle. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Gieſſen, and 21 N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 7. lat. 50. 22.

Bravo, one of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and conſiſts of mountains, which look like pyramids. It abounds in indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horſes, aſſes, hogs, and ſalt-petre; and there is plenty of fiſh on the coaſt. Lon. 152. 0. lat. 14. 0. It is oppoſite to Cape-Verd in Africa.

* Bravo, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 59. 10. lat. 1. 0.

Bray, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 19. lat. 53. 12.

Bray-sur-Seine, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 48. 25.

* Bray-sur-Somme, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

Brazza, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, oppoſite to Spalatto, and ſubject to Venice. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 43. 0.

Brebince, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

Brechin, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the ſame point from Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 40.

Brecon, or Brecknock, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockſhire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Hodney, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Hodney and Uſk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and ſtands at the W. end. The houſes are well built, and it formerly had a a wall, with three gates, and a ſtately caſtle. The aſſizes are kept here, and and it has a good trade in cloathing. The market is on Saturdays, which is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and proviſions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all ſorts of commodities. It ſends one member to to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat, 52. 0.

* Brecknockshire, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, ſome of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houſes, 61 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns, and there were formerly 9 caſtles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganſhire, on the W. by Carmarthen and and Cardigan ſhires, and on the N. by Radnorſhire.

Breda, a handſome and ſtrong town of the

the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are ſtrengthened by the waters and moraſſes near it. The Papiſts are more numerous than the Proteſtants, and have the free exerciſe of their religion. It has a Dutch garriſon; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange. It is ſeated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleaſant plain, 22 miles W. of Bois-leduc, 20 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. of Antwerp, 22 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 35.

* Bredy, a village in Suſſex, 5 miles N. W. of Winchelſea, with one fair, on Eaſter Tueſday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* Bredefort, or Breport, a town in the United Provinces, and in Guelderland. It is ſeated on a ſmall river in the county of Zutphen, 8 miles S. of Groll. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 0.

* Breganzon, a ſtrong caſtle of France, in Provence, ſeated on a rock, and in a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, betwixt Toulon and St. Tropez.

Bregentz, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tirol, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the lake Conſtance, on the frontiers of Suabia, 70 miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburg. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 47. 27.

* Brehar, one of the Scilly Iſlands, lying almoſt directly W of the Land's-End in Cornwall, about the diſtance of 30 miles. It lies between the iſles of Micarlo, Guel, Trefcaw, and Samſon. It is the roughest and moſt mountainous of them all, and not many years ſince there were only two families in it, but now there are thirteen. There a few poor houſes, called the town of Brehar; and there are ſeveral barrows edged with ſtone, in which they buried conſiderable perſons in ancient times; beſides many monuments of the Druids, who were Pagan prieſts. Some are of opinion, that this with the reſt made but one iſland, which is the reaſon why ſo many antiquities are now found in moſt of them.

Bremegarten, a handſome and pretty conſiderable town of Switzerland, in the territory of Fyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is very advantageouſly ſeated on the river Ruſs, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 12 N. of Zug. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 20.

Bremen, a large, populous, and very ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weſer runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were aſleep, the magazine of powder was ſet on fire by lightening, and all the houſes were ſhock, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible conſternation. This town is divided into 4 quarters, each of which has a burgo-maſter; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the ſtatue of Rolando. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunſwick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburg, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 53. 40.

Bremen, the dutchy of, a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weſer and the Elbe; of which the former ſeparates it from the dutchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holſtein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards ſold to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is ſubject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Chriſtmas-day, ſeveral 1000 cattle were drowned, beſides ſeveral 100 of men; and the country was ſo covered with water, that it has coſt immenſe ſums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

Bremenvoerd, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a ſtrong caſtle; but, ſince the year 1683, the fortifications have been demoliſhed, and it is now an open place. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 53. 48.

* Brenne, a territory of France, in Touraine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc ſur la Creuſe and Chatillon ſur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

Brent, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a poſt town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. lat. 50. 30.

Brenta, a river, which has its ſource in the biſhopric of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, oppoſite to the city of Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horſes, cattle, and hogs. That part in which the church and market-place ſtands is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the weſtern road, and is well furniſhed with inns. It is 7 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 26.

Brentwood, or Burntwood, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair, on July 7, for horſes, and horned cattle. It ſtands on a riſing ground, in the road from London to Colcheſter, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 38.

Brecia, a ſtrong and handſome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of Breſciano, in the territory of Venice, and is ſeated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 27 N.W. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 45. 31.

Bresciano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Griſons, and the biſhopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veroneſe, and the dutchy of Mantua; on the S. by the dutchy of Mantua, and the Cremoneſe, and on the W. by the Cremaſco, the Burgomaſco, and the Valtelina. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Breſcia is the capital.

Bresello, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, ſeated on the river Po, 27 miles W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 44. 55.

* Bresini, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 37. 57. lat. 52. 2.

* Breslaw, the dutchy of, a ſmall province in Sileſia, between thoſe of Wolaw, Oliſs, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no conſiderable town, except Breſlaw.

Breslaw, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Sileſia, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and is of great uſe to thoſe whoſe buſineſs wants water. All the houſes are built with ſtone, and it is ſurrounded with good walls, ſtrengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two iſlands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whoſe tower was burnt by lightning in 1730: in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The biſhop's palace, and the canons houſes, built not long ſince, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jeſuits, where they founded an univerſity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Proteſtants; near one of which there is a college, and a handſome library. It was taken by the King of Pruſſia in 1741, and retaken by the Auſtrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the King of Pruſſia became maſter of it again the ſame year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 135 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 51. 4.

* Bresle, a town of France, in Lionnois, ſeated on the ſmall river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains, part of it was laid under water in 1715.

* Bresle, a river of France, that has its ſource in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it ſeparates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the ſea.

Bresse, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Comtè, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the principality of Dombes and the Sonne. Bourg is the capital town.

Bressevire, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 46. 40.

Brest, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the beſt and moſt ſecure harbour in the kingdom, and a caſtle ſeated on a craggy rock by the ſea-ſide. The ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and few in number,

in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all sorts of foreign commodities. There are two small bays, which are very commodious for building large ships; and the shops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpose. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 13. 9. lat. 48. 23.

* Brestf, the Palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Plocsko, Rava, and Lencici-Wiadislaw. It is divided into four chatelanies, and Brelte is the capital of the whole.

Brestf, or Bressici, the capital of the palatinate of Breslici, and of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 80 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 41. 35.

Bretagne, a considerable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large forests. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

Breteuil, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is seated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 36. lat. 48. 59.

Breton Cape, an island so called, near the eastern continent of N. America, between 45 and and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow streight, called Canso, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. It is of very small importance to England, but of great consequence to the French, because it commands the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, through which they pass to Canada; and therefore it would greatly distress them if in our hands in the time of war. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed.

* Brettigaw, a territory, or valley, of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lanquart. The fortress of Castels is the principal town.

Brevordt, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 52. 0.

Breusch, a river of France, in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachstein; one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

Brewers-Haven, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. S. 42.

Brewood, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, and cattle. It is a small place, and the market is almost come to nothing. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 43. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

Brey, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Maseick, and 12 N. of Maestrecht. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 6.

Brianzon, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of Brianzonnois, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the

the leaves and ſmall branches of a ſort of pine-tree; but they make inciſions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handſome church, and three monaſteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 44. 46.

* Brianzonnois, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoblois, Gapenzois, Ambrunois Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends ſeveral valleys, which lye among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and paſtures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuſe to be in the ſtables with their cattle 6 months in the year, to keep themſelves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

Briare, a town of France, in Gatinois, ſeated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and the Seine. It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88 S. of of Paris. Lon. 20. 24. lat. 44. 46.

* Brickhill, a village in Buckinghamſhire, 3 miles S. E. of Fenny-Stratford, has two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for cattle.

* Bridford, or Birdford, or Birtfort, a village in Wiltſhire, one mile S. E. of Saliſbury, with a fair on Auguſt 12, for ſheep and horſes.

Bridgend, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on November 17, and Holy-Thurſday, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a ſtone-bridge. The market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 51. 33.

Bridge-Town, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was firſt called St. Michael, from the name of the pariſh-church, and is the fineſt and largeſt place in all theſe iſlands; for it contains 1200 houſes, built of ſtone, with glazed windows, and many of them faſhed. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are ſo ſtrong, that, when they are well manned and furniſhed with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as ſome cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. ſide of the town is the magazine of gun-powder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 13. 0.

Bridgnorth, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thurſday before Shrove-tide, for horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, cheeſe, wick-yarn, linen and woolen cloth, on June 30, for the ſame, and a large quantity of ſheeps wool, on Auguſt 2, for the ſame and lambs wool, and on October 29, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, ſalt, butter, and cheeſe. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and conſiſts of about 500 houſes. It is ſeated on the river Severn, which divides it in two, but is joined together by a handſome ſtone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and it has 2 pariſh-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a ſtately caſtle, ſeated on a rock, now in ruins. It ſends 2 members to parliament; and is 26 miles N. W. of Birmingham, 21 S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 40.

Bridgwater, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the ſecond Thurſday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all ſorts of goods. It is ſeated on the river Parret, over which there is a ſtone-bridge, and near it ſhips of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a dutchy, and ſends two members to parliament. There are in it ſeveral large inns, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is 8 miles S. of Briſtol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 36 S. S. W. of Briſtol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 15.

Bridlington, or Burlington, a town in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitſuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is a ſea-port town, ſeated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ſhips, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 54. 15.

Bridport, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market

market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks and sheep, on Holy Thursday, for cheese, bullocks, and sheep, and on October 10, for pedlars ware, and cattle. It is seated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choaked up with sand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices), and a town clerk; and it sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houses; it chiefly consists of two streets, which are broad, and mostly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making sail-cloth and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 50. 40.

* Brie, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about 55 miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne; and the other in that of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* Brie-Comte-Robert, a town of France, in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 48. 41.

Brieg, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 15 N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 40.

Briel, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Q. Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 51. 53.

* Brienne, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are 1000 paces distant from each other.

Briennois, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the south division of Burgundy.

Briescia, or Bressici. See Breste.

* Briescia, a palatinate so called, in the dutchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polesia, and it is bounded on the N. by Novogrode and Troki, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and on the E. by the territory of Rziczica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripese; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

Brieux, a considerable town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about one mile and a half from the sea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 47. lat. 48. 33.

* Briey, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the bailiwick of St. Miciel; it is seated near the river Mance, 20 miles from St. Miciel.

Brigg, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions, and a fair, on August 16, for horses. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 53. 40.

Brighthelmstone, a sea-port town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday and September 4, for pedlar's ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, 7 E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat 50. 50. It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

* Brignoles, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its pruens. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 275 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 24.

* Brigstock, or Brickstock, a village in Northamptonshire, 3 miles N. W. of Thrapston, with three fairs, on May 6, for horses and horned cattle, on September

ber 5, for ſheep, braſs, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, where General Stanhope, with the Engliſh army, were taken priſoners, after they had ſeparated themſelves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 41. 0.

* Brilingen, a town of France, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Briget, in a peninſula; it has pretty good walls.

Brindisi, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a fortreſs, and a harbour, which has been partly ſpoiled by the Venetians. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 55 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 40. 52.

Brinn, a ſtrong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which ſome ſay it is the capital. It is a place where the aſſembly of the ſtates meet, and is of great importance. It was inveſted by the Pruſſians in 1742; but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 25 miles N. E. of Znaim, 45 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The caſtle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and it is ſeated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 24. 43. lat. 49. 8.

Brionne, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is ſeated on the river Rille. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 49. 35.

Brioude, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's diſtance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church-Bricude, on account of a famous chapter, whoſe canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is ſeated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful ſtructure. It is 16 miles S. of Iſſoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 45. 14.

Briqueras, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated in the valley of Lucern, 3 miles from the town of that name, and 4 S. of Pignerol. It had a very ſtrong caſtle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined; that is, before they delivered it up to the Duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 41.

Brisach, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Briſgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703; but was reſtored afterwards both times to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 15 miles S. of Straſburg, and 45 N. of Baſle. Lon. 25. 21. lat. 48. 8.

Brisach New, a handſome town of France, in Alſace, built by the French, over againſt Old Briſach, and fortified by Marſhal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 13 S. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 21. lat. 48. 5. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is ſeated on the Rhine.

Brisgaw, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the eaſtward ſide of the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Alſace. One part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, of which Friburg is the capital; and the other to the houſe of Baden.

* Brissac, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1607, between two brothers. It is ſeated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, 8 miles S. E. of Angers, and 50 W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 12. lat. 47. 10.

Brissel New, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Penſilvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, ſeated on the river De la war. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 40. 45.

* Brisson St. an ancient town of France, in Berri, 3 miles from Gien. It is ſeated on an eminence on the farther ſide of the river Loire, with a caſtle taken notice of in hiſtory for its ſtrength, and for maintaining a ſiege againſt Louis le Groſs. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 47. 44.

Bristol, a ſea-port town, which is partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now accounted the ſecond town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 13 churches, beſides its cathedral, and ſeveral meetings for Proteſtant Diſſenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The moſt remarkable church, beſides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, juſt without the walls, in the county of Somerſet, which ſome think is the fineſt pariſh church in the kingdom. There

There is a bridge over the river Avon, with houſes on each ſide, like thoſe which London-bridge lately had. This bridge is entirely taken down. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ſhips that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral ſtands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they ſend 2000 ſhips yearly to ſeveral parts of the world. Here are no leſs than 15 glaſs-houſes, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is reſorted to for the cure of ſeveral diſeaſes, and is about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a ſort of ſoft diamonds, called Briſtol-ſtones. Beſides this well, there is a cold ſpring, which guſhes out of a rock on the ſide of the ſaid river, that ſupplies the cold bath. There are ſeveral manufactures, particularly woolen ſtuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful proſpect over the city and harbour, and in it ſtands a ſtately high croſs of Gothic ſtructure, with the effigies of ſeveral of the Kings of England around it. Near Queen's-ſquare, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equeſtrian ſtatue of K. William III. ſtands the cuſtom-houſe. The number of houſes are computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants at 95,000. The walls have been demoliſhed a long time ago; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding. They uſe ſledges or ſleds, inſtead of carts, becauſe the vaults of the common ſhores will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25, which are very large; inſomuch that there is a great reſort to the former, not only from the neighbouring towns, but from London. The Londoners have ſhops at both fairs; during which time the neighbouring inns make 100 beds a-piece for their gueſts; and all ſorts of goods are then bought and ſold. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is is 35 miles W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, 50 S. of Hereford, 105 S. of Shrewſbury, 145 S. of Cheſter, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 36 S. S. W. of Gloucester, 62 S. S. W. of Worceſter, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 27.

BRITAIN NEW, called alſo Terra Labrador, and Eſkimaux, a country in N. America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudſon's-bay. It is ſaid to be ſubject to Great Britain; but we have no ſettlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude ſavage ſort of people, called Eſkimaux, who have neither laws nor religion. They have no houſes, but live in caves and holes in the ſides of hills, and are the only people in America which have not the ſame origin as the original natives; for they have beards which almoſt hide their faces, and cloath themſelves with the ſkins of birds and fiſhes. The chief produce is ſkins and furs.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

* BRIVES-LA-GALLARD, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Lower Limoſin, of which it is the capital, with a general hoſpital, a handſome college, and ſeveral religious communities. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile plain, over againſt an iſland formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two fine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which ſurrounds this place, makes it very pleaſant and agreeable. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, 10 E. of Tulles, and 280 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 45. 15.

BRIXEN, a handſome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a biſhop's ſee. The public buildings are very beautiful; and it is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rientz and Eiſoch, in a fertile country noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 46. 35.

* BRIXEN, the biſhopric of, a territory of Germany, incloſed in the Tirol, between Proper Tirol, the biſhopric of Trent, the ſtate of Venice, and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. It is a country extremely mountainous, and yet it produces excellent wine. The biſhop is the ſovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* BRIXWORTH, a village in Northampton-ſhire, 7 miles N. of Northampton, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for linen and woollen cloth, hard-ware and toys.

* BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river

Aſch,

Adah, 12 miles N. E. of Wittemberg. Lon. 30. 49. lat. 52. 0.

Broadalbine, a ſhire of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Athol, on the E. by Gaurie, on the S. by Perthſhire, and on the W. by Argyleſhire.

Brod, or Brodt, a ſtrong place of Hungary in the county of Poſſega, ſeated on the river Save in Sclavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Poſſega, and 27 E. of Bradiſca. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 45. 15.

* Brod-Nemeki, or Teutsch-Brod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslaw, ſeated on the river Sczawa on the frontiers of Moravia, 18 miles S. by E. of Czaslaw. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 49. 32.

* Brodra, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the kingdom of Guzurat, near the Gulph of Cambay, 8 miles S. of Amanadab. Lon. 90. 15. lat. 22. 10.

* Brodziec, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania. It is ſeated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Minſki, 80 miles S. of Poloczki, and 80 E. S. E. of Minſki. Lon. 47. lat. 54. 23.

* Broek, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg. It is a chief place of a county of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the river Roer. It is 11 miles N. of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 51. 22.

Bromesgrove, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheeſe, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houſes. It drives a conſiderable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. It is 11 miles E. N. E. of Worceſter, 26 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 26.

* Bromfield, or Brumfield, a village in Somerſetſhire, 5 miles N. of Taunton, with a fair, on November 3, for cattle, hats, and all ſorts of pewter.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and July 25, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on or near the river Ravenſborn, 6 miles S. of Croyden, and 12 S. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 51. 23.

Bromley, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on Thurſday before Mid-Lent-Sunday, May 22, and Auguſt 24, for horſes and horned cattle. It is but a poor place, and the land about it is barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Pagets-Bromley, being given to the Lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is 7 miles W. of Stafford, 8 N. by W. of Litchfield, and 128. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 45.

Bromyard, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Thurſday before March 2, for horned cattle and horſes, on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thurſday before July 25, and Thurſday before October 29, for black cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, containing about 200 houſes, and the market is good for cattle and corn. It is 12 miles W. of Worceſter, and 124 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 20.

Bronni, or Bron, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Paveſe, where the Imperialiſts beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 44. 50.

Bros, a town of Tranſilvania, in the Saxon territory, which is free and royal. It is ſeated on the river Maros, and is capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It has been admitted among the German towns by the Saxons.

Brouage, a ſtrong town of France, in Saintonge, with a harbour. The ſalt-works here are the fineſt in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the ſalt which is exported from thence is called Bay-Sait, becauſe it lies on a bay of the ſea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 50.

Brouershaven, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Iſland of Schouen, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, on the N. ſide of the iſland, 9 miles S. W. of Helvoetſluys. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 51. 50.

* Brouck, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is ſeated on the river Aar, over which there is a handſome bridge; there is likewiſe a college, with a public library. It is 30 miles S. E. of Baſil. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 18.

* Bruca, a town in the Iſland of Sicily, in

the Val di noto, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Gulph of Catania, where there is a good harbour. It is 23 miles N. of Syracuſe, and 17 S. of Catania. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 37. 28.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and biſhopric of Spire. It is ſeated on the river Satz, 5 miles S. E. of Philipſburg, and 10 N. E. of Dourlac. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 49. 15.

* Bruck, or Brugg, a town of Sicily, in the canton of Bern, and in Argow. It takes its names from a bridge at this place over the river Aar; for Brugg ſignifies a Bridge. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Zurich. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 47. 25.

Bruges, a large handſome town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. In the great market place there is a houſe, founded in 1411, where they bring up 130 orphans, ſome to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and formerly was the Engliſh ſtaple for wool, and has ſtill a very good trade for foreign commodities, it being ſeated on a fine canal, which is navigable from Oſtend. It is 8 miles from the ſea, and as much E. from Oſtend, 20 N. E. of Ghent, 30 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 35 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 51. 11.

* Bruges, the quarter or diſtrict of, is part of Spaniſh Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviate of Ghent, the chattelanies of Courtray and Ypres, and bailiwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; beſides which, there are Oſtend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

* Brugge, or Bruggen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, four miles from the city of that name. It is ſo called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 31. 48. lat. 52. 20.

Brugneto, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 37 miles S. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 44. 15.

* Brunetto, a very ſtrong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Suſa, which it defends.

Brunsbuttle, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckſtat, and is ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 44. 30.

Brunswick, a large and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanſiatic town, till it was taken by the Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the ſquare before the caſtle there is a famous ſtone ſtatue, with a lion made of blocktin, done after the life. Here is alſo a rich monaſtery of St. Elaiſe, whoſe prior is a prince of the houſe of Bevern; and in the arſenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and 3 in diameter. This town is famous for the well known liquor called Mum, which from hence has the name of Brunſwick Mum, and which will keep ſo well, that it continues good when tranſported to the moſt diſtant places. It is ſeated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 32 N. W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 52. 15.

Brunswick, the dutchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Weſtphalia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Weſer, on the S. by Heſſe and the little territory of Peichfield, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weſer, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and it is fertile in corn, but principally in paſtures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfembuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which alſo comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfembuttle has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the houſe of Brunſwick are more extenſive; the principal of which are the dutchies of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The reſt are the counties of Blanckenburg, Dieport, and Hoye, beſides two or three ſmaller diſtricts.

* Brussels, the quarter or diſtrict of Bruſſels, is one of the four parts of the dutchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainhalt. Bruſſels is the capital city of this quarter, and all Brabant.

Brussels, the moſt handſome and rich town, or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Brabant, which is the ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almoſt the ſame honours as to their ſovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor reſides, the town-houſe, and the arſenal, are ſuperb ſtructures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercifes; and they have dug a canal, that runs from Bruſſels to Antwerp, which is a very pleaſant paſſage for thoſe who go from the one place to the other. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapeſtry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houſes were burnt, which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was beſieged by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough made him decamp with precipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746; but was rendered back again ſoon after by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable fertile plain on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 21. 56. lat. 50. 51.

Bruton, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and a ſtately alms-houſe, and has a manufacture in ſerges and ſtockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, 28 E. of Bridgewater, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 15.

* Bruyiers, a town of Lorrain, in Voſque, with a provoſtſhip. It is 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville, and there is a great deal of wheat ſold here. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 15.

Bryanebridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, ſeated on the river Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limrick. Lon. 9. 5, lat. 52. 31.

* Bua, an iſland of the Gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewiſe the Partridge-Iſland, becauſe there are many partridges found thereon.

* Buanes, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the dioceſe of Aire. It is ſeated on the river Baluis, and it is 7 miles W. of Aire. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 43. 47.

* Buarco*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the ſea. It is 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 40. 3.

Buchan, a ſhire of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the N. and E. and the ſhire of Mar on the S.

Buchanness, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthen point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the moſt eaſterr of all Scotland. Lat. 57. 28.

Buchaw, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Tederſee, 22 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 32 S. of Tubingen. Here is a monaſtery, whoſe abbeſs has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 5.

* Buchaw, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which compreheds the diſtrict of the abbot of Fuld, and Fuld is the capital town.

Buchorest, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Hoſpodor of Walachia commonly reſides. It is 40 miles S. E. of Tarvis, and 60 S. of Tergowiſco. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 44. 30.

Buchorn, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the the Lake Conſtance, 12 miles N. E. of the town of Conſtance, and 12 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 47. 41.

Buckenham, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated in a flat, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now demoliſhed. It is 12 miles E. of Thetford, and 90 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 30.

* Buckfastleigh, a village in Devon-3 miles S. W. of Aſhburton, with two fairs, on June 29, for ſheep, and Auguſt 24, for horned cattle.

Buckingham, the chief town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and eight fairs, on Monday-ſevenniht after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thurſday in Whitſun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8. for cattle. It is ſeated in a low ground, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over it there are three handſome ſtone-bridges. There was formerly a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the town, which is now demoliſhed. The

town-

town-hall is in the N. part of the town, and the church on the S. There is likewise a county-goal, built not many years ſince. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a dutchy. The number of houſes are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, 55 W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonſhire, on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the W. by Oxfordſhire, and on the S. by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houſes, 111,340 inhabitants, 85 pariſhes, and 15 market-towns, whereof 6 ſend members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the ſoil is rich, being moſtly chalk or marle. The moſt general manufacture is bone-lace, and there are alſo ſome paper-mills. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Ouſe and Coln; and the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Aſia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the ſame name, which is ſeated in an iſland ſurrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 63. 50. lat. 28. 45.

* BUDA, the beglerbeglic of, was one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe. It included all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teiſſe and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Canitza, the eaſtern part of Sclavonia, and almoſt all Servia: but a good part of this government now belongs to the Q. of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, ſtrong, and famous town, capital of Lower Hungary, and of all the kingdom, with a good citadel. The churches and public buildings are very handſome, and the ſituation is agreeable, being on the ſide of a hill, on the S.W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country, there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and there are baths ſo hot, that they will boil an egg in a very ſhort time: theſe baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had poſſeſſion of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Auſtrians the ſame year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards beſieged ſeveral times by the Chriſtians to no purpoſe, till 1686, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the Duke of Lorrain, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, 80 S. E. of Preſburg, and 560 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 47. 20.

BUDDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, and a fair on Holy-Thurſday for cattle and toys. It it ſeated in a valley, and is only a hamlet, having a ſmall chapel, and an endowed grammar-ſchool. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 81 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 25.

* BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbiſhopric of Triers, or Treves. It is ſeated on the little river Traen, about a mile from the river Moſelle, and 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 49. 52.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Iſenburg, or Budingen, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, 20 miles N. E. of Franckfort.

BUDOA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the Venetians. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1667; but the Venetians rebuilt it. It is 27 miles S. E. of Raguſa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 42. 12.

* BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whoſe adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reaſon it is of greater conſequence than larger places. It is 8 miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 27.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, which was taken ſeveral times in the war of 1741. It is 72 miles S. of Prague, and 82 N.W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 37. lat. 42. 15. It is ſubject to Auſtria.

* BUDWORTH, a village in Cheſhire, three miles N. of Northwich, with three fairs, on February 13, April 5, and October 2, all for cows, horſes, hogs, and pedlars ware.

BUDZIAC TARTARY, lies on the rivers Neiſter, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Ruſſia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and Beſſarabia

Beſſarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and it is ſubject to Turky.

Buen Retiro, a palace belonging to the King of Spain, ſeated on the E. ſide of Madrid; it is a perfect ſquare, and at each angle there is a pavilion. This is generally the reſidence of the king in the ſpring, and a great part of the ſummer.

Buenos-Ayres, or Civdad de la Trinidad, [illegible] moſt conſiderable ſea-port town in the province of La Plata, on the E. coaſt of S. America, with a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treaſures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the Engliſh had the advantage of the Aſſiento contract, negro ſlaves were brought hither by factors, and ſold to the Spaniards, who ſent them to their ſettlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendoſa in 1535, but was afterwards abandoned. In 1544 there was another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it alſo: but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at preſent inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the Sea, and yet the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 323. 0. lat. 34. 55.

Bug, a large river of Poland, which has its ſource in Little Poland, near the river Lemberg, which runs northward to Breſte, and then turning weſtward, falls into the Viſtula, between Boctz and Warſaw.

Bugey, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Breſſe, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comté. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Belley is the capital town.

* Bugia, a kingdom of Africa, which is now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Conſtantine.

Bugia, a ſtrong populous ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated at the mouth of the river Maior, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a ſtrong caſtle, which, however, was not able to defend the ſhipping againſt Sir Edward Spragge, who took and deſtroyed ſeveral Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 36. 34.

Bugie, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Egypt, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, nearly oppoſite to Zuden, the ſea-port town, belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 53. 47. lat 22. 15.

* Builth, or Bealt, a town of South-Wales, in Brecknockſhire, which is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden-bridge that leads into Radnorſhire. It is at preſent but a ſmall place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is 10 miles N. of Brecknock, 47 W. of Worceſter, and 157 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 8.

* Buis, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Baronnies. It is bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gapenzois, on the W. by the ſeneſchalty of Monthmar and part of the county of Venaiſcin, and elſewhere by Provence. It is a ſmall mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and Buis and Nions are the principal places.

Bukari, a ſmall, but well-built town of of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour. It is ſeated on the Golfo di Bikeriza, near the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Veglio, and 35 E. by N. of Rovigno. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 45. 20.

Buhl, a little fortreſs, lying on the lines of Stolhoffen in Suabia, [illegible] miles E. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Straſburg in Germany.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the E. ſhore of the river Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, which is the ſea-port town of that city, and is ſaid to contain about 4000 families. On the N. ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. All the veſſels going up and down the river Nile make ſome ſtay here. Lon. 49. 35. lat. 30. 0.

* Bulam, an iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Guinea, to the eaſtward of the iſland of Biſagos. The ſoil is good, but it is not inhabited.

* Bulgar, a kingdom of Muſcovite Tartary, lying along the eaſtern banks of the river Wolga, having the kingdom of Caſan

Caſan on the N. and Aſtrachan on the S. Some ſay it has a capital town of the ſame name; however, there are neither towns nor villages, for the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four ſangiacates, which have the name of the capital places, namely, Viddin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Siliſtria. The three firſt lye on both ſides the Danube; but the laſt is wholly on this ſide, and is partly inhabited by Tartars. Sophia is the principal town.

BULLINBROKE. See BOLINGBROKE.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, for horſes and lean cattle, and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on a ſpot watered by the river Wavenay, which ſeparates it from Norfolk. It has two parith-churches, one of which is handſome, and between both, in the midſt of the town, are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is alſo one diſſenting meeting-houſe, and a grammar-ſchool. The town contains about 600 houſes, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewiſe the remains of a caſtle ſuppoſed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almoſt every houſe was burnt to the ground, when the records belonging to the caſtle and convent were conſumed. It is however now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worſted-ſtockings. The market is large for corn, which is brought out of Norfolk. It is 36 miles N. by E. from Ipſwich, 20 S. of Suffolk, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 35.

* BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, whoſe capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Chriſtianity, and ſent an embaſſy to Pope Gregory in 1583; but now there is not one Chriſtan in all Japan.

* BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Theſſaly and Achaia, which extends as far as the Gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Oeta, and it is famous for the narrow paſs called the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for pedlars ware. It is a thoroughfare town on the N. road, and is reckoned no more than a hamlet. It is 7 miles S. of Royſton, 26 S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 55.

* BUNTZLAW, or BUNTZEL, two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, whereof the old is ſeated on the river Elbe, and the new, which is the moſt conſiderable, on the river Gizara, 20 miles N. W. of Lignitz. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 51. 14.

BUOY OF THE NORE, a buoy placed at the mouth of the river Thames, to direct mariners how to ſail a dangerous ſand.

* BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which has its ſource on the confines of the province of Chaus, runs along the confines of Fez and Temeſna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee. Talbè-Bougiman a Moor, calls this river Gueron.

* BURELLA, or CIVITA BURELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo citra, near the river Sangro. It is 18 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 41. 56.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the Betaw, which gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 16 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 52. 0.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Paderborn. It is ſeated on the river Alme, 5 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 51. 35.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, for horſes, ſheep, cows, and ſmall wares, and on September 25, for cheeſe and toys. It is ſeated on an aſcent on the river Windruſh, and is a handſome place, chiefly noted for the making of Saddles. The Downs near it, noted for horſe-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, 58 E. N. of Briſtol, and 85 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* BURG, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on May 12, for ſheep, horſes, and cattle, on Auguſt 16, for toys, and on October 2, for cattle, and cloathing of all ſorts. It is ſeated in a marſh, and is but a ſmall place. It is 12 miles

S. E. of Boſton, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 12.

Burg, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, ſeated on the old Iſſel, 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 52. 0.

Burg-Castle, or Borough-Castle, is ſeated on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. There was formerly a delightful caſtle here, in which was a monaſtery; but there are no remains of it now, except the ruins of its walls, near which Roman coins are often dug up.

Burgaw, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a margraviate of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 15 miles W. of Auſburg, and 17 E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 48. 28.

* Burgaw, the margravate of, is a ſmall territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the biſhopric of Augſburg and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the ſame name.

* Burgdorf, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a caſtle. It is pretty large, and is ſeated on an eminence, 10 miles N. E. of Bern. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 6.

Burgles, a town of Tranſilvania, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated 30 miles N. of Clauſenburg. Lon. 40. 15. lat. 47. 40.

Burgos, a rich town of Spain, and capital of Old Caſtile, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſquares, the public buildings, and the fountains, are very fine, and the walks very agreeable. It is ſeated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, 65 S. of Bilboa, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 20.

Burgundy. See Burgogne.

Burick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Rhine, over againſt Weſel, 17 miles E. of Cleves, and 37 N. W. of Cologn, Lon. 24. 20. lat. 51. 38.

* Burkhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 48 E. of Munich. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 48. 5.

Burlington. See Bridlington.

Burlington New, the capital town of New-Jerſey, in N. America, ſeated on Delawar river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, and the courts of juſtice are held here. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 40.

* Burnham, a village in Buckinghamſhire, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead, with three fairs, on February 25, and May 1, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and September 21, for horſes, cattle, hogs, and hireing ſervants.

* Burnham, a village in Somerſetſhire, 3 miles N. of Huntſpil, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 15, for cheeſe, and Auguſt 1, for horſes and other things. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, 29 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 53. 0.

Burnley, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 6, Eaſter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, all for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 204 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 40.

Burnt-Island, a parliament town on the coaſt of Scotland, in Fife, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 56. 12.

Burntwood. See Brentwood.

* Bursa is one of the largeſt and fineſt towns of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia. It was the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itſelf from E. to W. at the foot of the ſmall hills of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. There are ſo many ſprings proceed from the Mount, that every houſe has its own fountains. The moſques are very fine, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are alſo the caravanſaries, which are very fine and commodious. The Bezeſtine is a large ſtructure, full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the E. beſides their own manufactures in ſilk. Here are the beſt workmen in all Turky, and are excellent imitators of the tapeſtry of Italy and France. This place is in general very

very pleaſant, and the quarter of the Bazars is particularly well paved and neat. It contains above 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Muſſelmen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the ſuburbs, which are vaſtly finer and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and ſpeak good Spaniſh to this day. They have good wine and other proviſions in great plenty; and this was the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire before they paſſed into Europe. It is 75 miles S. of Conſtantinople, 172 S. E. of Adrianople, and 90 S. of the Black Sea. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 35. 53.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for horned cattle and horſes, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle, on July 16, for toys, and on October 29, which is conſiderable for horſes and horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-ſtone, about a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by 37 arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the place where the abbey ſtood to the bridge; and it has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton-ale is accounted the beſt of any country ale brought to London. It is 12 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 11 S. W. of Derby, and 123 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 52. 48.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Trent, and is but a ſmall place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 150 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 40.

BURTON, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a valley, near a great hill called Farleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very ſmall; and it is on the great road from Lancaſter to Carliſle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaſter, 57 S. of Carliſle, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 54. 10.

BURWASH, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BURY-ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on September 21, which laſts three weeks, and on December 3, which continues three days, for horſes, butter and cheeſe. The ſituation is exceeding pleaſant, and the air is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England, for which reaſon it is frequented by the better ſort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was ſaid to be the fineſt and richeſt of any in England, and ſtood between the two churches, which are both very large, and ſeated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of theſe churches, lies Mary Q. of France, who was married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The ſtreets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houſes, which are in general well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King's being buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head ſevered from his body. Beſides the above churches, there are one Preſbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a ſpacious market-hall, a grammar-ſchool, a fine fair-ſted, and a beautiful croſs. The market is very large for corn, fiſh, and fowl. The aſſizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, 25 W. N. W. of Ipſwich, 43 N. of Chelmsford, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

BURY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 22, and April 22, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen-cloth. It is a ſmall place, and of no great account. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 36.

BUSSARAH, or BASSRAH, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and in Irac Arabi, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Euphrates, about 40 miles N. W. of the Gulph of Perſia. It ſtands between the river Euphrates and the Deſart, which laſt comes up cloſe to the walls. Some geographers place this town at ſome diſtance from that river; but it is a miſtake, for the E. end is on the ſide of the river: however, there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The

circumference is very large, which is owing in some measure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houses are generally two stories high, flat on the top. They are constructed with bricks burnt in the sun, and have the meanest aspect of any place in these parts; and even the governor's house is no better than a dog-hole: there is somewhat of architecture in the mosques; but they lean in such a manner, that they seem ready to tumble down. The ramparts are very much out of repair, and on the walls there are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish Bashaw, and a Mausolem, and there is a garrison consisting of 3000 Janisaries. There are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants, and the rest ran away; but it was afterwards repeopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly, which is owing to the insolence of the Turks. It is 250 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 66. 0. lat. 30. 20.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire, together with Caithness, sends one member to parliament.

* BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's fee. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 40. 56.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, seated on the canal of Corfu, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 30 miles S. E. of Chimera. Lon. 38. 15. lat 30. 45.

BUTTON's-BAY is the N. part of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

* BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Swerin. It had a castle, where the bishops of Swerin formerly resided. It is 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 30 E. N. E. of Swerin. Lon. 30. 47. lat. 54. 50.

* BUXTEAD, or BUCKSTEAD, a village in Sussex, 10 miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on June 30, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for 2 springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the same name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company resort there in the summer-time, as well for air and exercise as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of grouse or moor-game for those who love shooting, and trouts and greylings for those that love fishing. In short, here is diversions of all sorts at an easy rate. The water is not now so warm as the hot-well at Bristol. It is 24 miles S. E. of Manchester, 32 N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 33. 20.

* BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of that of Hanau. It is 8 miles S. of Giessen, and 20 N. by E. of Franckfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 22.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miscislaw. It is seated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilow, 35 N. E. of Rohaczos, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 49. 10. lat. 53. 37.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or VIZA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, which is now a small place; but it was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still an archbishop's see.

C

* CAANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the river Nile, from whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine

fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, are found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 58. lat. 24. 30.

* CABEÇA-DE-VIDE, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is 12 miles S.W. of Port-Alegro, and 20 N. of Eſtremos. Lon. 10. 48. lat. 39. 0.

CABENDA, a ſea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 4. 5. South.

* CABES, or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pretty near the gulph of the ſame name, and is ſeated on a river. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 33. 40.

CABO-CORSO. See CAPE-COAST CASTLE.

CABO-DE-ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Iſtria, in the territory of Venice, ſeated on the coaſt of the Gulph of Venice, 12 miles S. of Trieſte. It ſtands on a ſmall iſland, and is joined to the main-land by draw-bridges; it is a biſhop's ſee.

* CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is ſeated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. From hence the merchants, that travel to the kingdoms of Ghinea and Mella, go by water. The houſes are built in the ſhape of bells, and the walls are ſtakes, or hurdles, plaſtered over with clay, and the coverings are of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themſelves; but woollen-cloths and ſtuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 900 miles N. of Algiers. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 14. 10.

CABRERIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is diſtant 7 or 8 miles. It has a large ſecure harbour, defended by a caſtle.

CABUL, a large town of Aſia, in India, and capital of Cabuliſtan, with 2 ſtrong caſtles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Kuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the reſt of his conqueſts in India in 1739. It is on the road from Lahor to Sarmacand, and is about 100 miles E. of Candahor in Perſia.

* CABULISTAN, a province of Aſia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Perſia. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, on the E. by Caſhmire, on the W. by Sableſtan and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. It contains iron-mines, beſides ſeveral ſorts of drugs. This country is not very fertile, but it is rich on account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

* CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock, which cannot be undermined. Lon 14. 40. lat. 35. 2.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the Allies defeated the French army in 1706. It is famous for its fine wool, and is ſeated on the river Sabret, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara, and 35 S. W. of Placentia. Lon. 12. 8. lat. 39. 15.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Aſia, in the Iſle of Luzon, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 142. 25. lat. 14. 15.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks, ſilver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Chriſtians and Guebres in this place. It is ſeated in a vaſt plain, 55 miles from Iſpahar, and in the road to Kom. Lon. 67. 37. lat. 34. 10.

CACHAO, a large town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin. It ſtands in a high country, about 80 miles from the ſea, ſeated on the weſtſide of the river Hoti. It contains about 20,000 houſes, whoſe walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a ſmall arched brick-building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground: in theſe they put their goods, to ſecure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, ſuch as they be. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is ſeated at the north end of the town, fronting the the river, and is the beſt in the place. The trading-people are civil to ſtrangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thieviſh. The men here buy their wives and miſtreſſes, and the young women offer themſelves to ſtrangers of their own accord, and they are of all prices; for

the poor lascars belonging to ships are never without. The great men will offer their daughters to merchants and officers, if they stay half a-year in the country. The children of these girls are always better looked upon, because their complexion is fairer than that of the other inhabitants; nor does this commerce prevent their having husbands. The Dutch generally keep their mistresses in pay during their absence, to buy in commodities, which they do at the dead time of the year, particularly raw silk; and they employ poor people when work is scarce, and so get it cheaper and better done. Their religion is Paganism, and they have a great number of pagods to place their idols in. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 123. 32. lat. 22. 0.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts; and here they carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 2. 40. lat. 12. 0.

CACHMIRE. See CASHMIRE.

* CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whose inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Loango. Malemba is the capital town.

* CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega between two mountains, about two miles from the source of the Guadalquiver, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 37. 56.

* CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zats, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zats. Lon. 31. 9. lat. 50. 20.

* CADEA, or, THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD, is one of those that compose the Republic of the Grisons, and it is the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishopric of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Bregaille, or Pregel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

* CADENAC, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, and seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors, and 38 N. of Alby. Lon. 19. 47. lat. 44. 36.

* CADENET, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguirie of Apt. It is 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, 12 N. of Aix, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 43. 40.

* CADILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handsome castle. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 17 N. of Bazaz. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 44. 37.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts, and two fortresses. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on an island, about 18 miles in length on the S. W. and is about 9 in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent on the opposite shore by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, it being built by the Phœnicians, and afterwards was a Roman town, and there are several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the W. Indies, and return hither back, as well to and from other parts of the world; it is rendered hereby a trading place, and the inhabitants are very rich. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 36. 25.

* CADIZ, THE ISLE OF: Besides what has been just said, it may be observed, that this island lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivar, near the coast of Andalusia,

dalusia, from which it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceeding rich in pastures, insomuch that it is pretended cattle would burst themselves, if not removed in time. There is no place of note in it, except Cadiz; and there are a great number of salt-works around the harbour.

* CADORE, or PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, which is famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno, and 45 E. of Bolzano. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 46. 25.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is bounded on the E. by Proper Friuli, on the S. by Bellunese, which also bounds it on the W. and by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. It is a very mountainous country, and yet is pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* CAEGWRLEY, a village of N. Wales in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester, with four fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27, all for cattle.

CAEN, a handsome, and considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, and 12 parishes, and among the churches that of the Holy Cross is best built. The front has two towers, upon which there are two spires of a considerable height. Here are nine convents for men, and seven for women; to each of which there is a church, and the most handsome among them are the Cordeliers, the Ursuline Nuns, and the Visitation. The castle has four towers; and those, as well as the wall, were built by the English. Here is likewise and episcopal palace belonging to the bishop of Bayeux, where he sometimes resides. The town-house is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal-Square is the handsomest in all Normandy, and has fine houses on three sides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, standing on a marble pedestal, and surrounded with an iron ballustrade. It is seated in a pleasant country on the river Orne. There is a harbour about eight miles from the sea, which renders it a trading place. William the Conquerer was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, 42 E. of Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 49. 11.

* CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 29, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a mooriſh ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans; for there are often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 122 W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 51. 35.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 20, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Usk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and there are the ruins of a castle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 40.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursday, the first Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is seated on an ascent; and, though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, 5 W. of Flint, and 192 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 53. 20.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Crim-Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the seat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns in Asia; but since it was taken by the Turks in 1474, it is much decayed; and their only trade now is in slaves, which are brought from the neigh-

neighbouring countries, and ſold to the Turks. It contains about 5 or 6000 houſes; but they have no handſome buildings, except the remainder of thoſe of the Genoeſe. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conſcience; and the Turks have always a ſtrong garriſon here. It is ſeated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. by E. of Conſtantinople, and 425 S. of Moſcow. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 44. 58.

CAFFRARIA, a large country of Africa, towards the South. It is bounded on the N. by Negroeland and Abyſſinia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo and the ſea, on the S. by the Cape of Good-Hope, and on the E. by the ſea. It is divided into ſeveral territories and kingdoms, of which we know little more than the names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are maſters of the ſea-coaſt, and, particularly, they have a town and caſtle near the Cape of Good-Hope.

* CAGEAN, a province of Aſia, in the northern part of the Iſle of Louzen, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It is inhabited by Idolaters and Chriſtians, and is ſo fertile, and full of bees, that the poor people burn nothing but wax-candles.

CAGLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino, 17 E. of Citta-di-Caſtello, and 50 W. of Loretto. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 43. 30.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the Iſland of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, a caſtle, and a good harbour. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole iſland, by the Engliſh in 1708, who transferred it to the Emperor Charles VI.; but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and from hence he has the title of King of Sardinia.

CAHORS, a conſiderable town of France, in Querci in Guienne, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated on a peninſula made by the river Lot, and is partly built on a craggy rock; and over the river there is a large ſtone-bridge, beſides two other bridges, and ſeveral mills for different trades. The principal ſtreet is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the town-houſe. The cathedral church is a Gothic ſtructure, and has a large ſquare ſteeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is ſurrounded with thick walls. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, 62 N. of Toulouſe, 102 E. of Bourdeaux, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 7. lat. 44. 26.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or Eaſt-Bothnia, in Sweden, ſeated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 44. 35. lat. 63. 50.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 8 miles N. E. of Capua, and 22 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 41. 10.

* CAICOS, iſlands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 305. 25. to 306. 25. lat. 21. 40.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It ſtands in a bottom; and when it was beſieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the river Hoang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and deſtroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 131. 30. lat. 35. 0.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 296 and 301 degrees of longitude, and in lat. 21. 0. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoiſes, which they carry home alive. They are to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It conſiſts of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; that is, Old Cairo, Cairo properly ſo called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient town, which ſeems to have ſucceeded Babylon, and was built near it, had the name of Meſra. Old Cairo is reduced to a very ſmall place, being not above two miles in circumference; and it is the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the Beys have country houſes here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is ſeated about

a mile from the river, and extends near it about two miles from the mountains, and is about 7 miles in circumference. It has three or four very grand gates, of very good workmanſhip; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and look like ſo many lanes. The fineſt houſes are built round a court, in which they make the beſt appearance; but there are few or no windows next the ſtreet, which makes them look very diſagreeable to ſtrangers. There are a great number of moſques, ſome of which are very magnificent; but the moſt remarkable of all is that of Sultan Haſſan, built at the foot of the caſtle-hill. The caſtle itſelf ſtands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the weſt of the caſtle are the remains of ſome very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with Moſaic pictures of trees and houſes: they are now uſed for weaving and embroidering. Still higher than this is Joſeph's Hall, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are ſeveral public bagnios, which are very handſome within, and are uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a-week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleaſure, by having baths at home. This city is exceeding populous; for there are ſeveral families live in one houſe, and there a number of people in each room of it: for this reaſon, in the days of the day, the ſtreets are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to paſs along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of Turky; and there are particular ſtreets, where the courtezans live at their eaſe, richly dreſſed, and have ſeveral to invite in ſtrangers. Here are likewiſe ſeveral bagnios, or cauſeways, for aſſes, which are very handſome. The Kalidge, or canal from the Nile, runs through the middle of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and then have a feaſt, to thank them for what they have done, and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity; and the moſt laſcivious dances are the leading marks of their joy. The mouth of the Well of Joſeph is 24 feet long, and 18 broad; and in depth 276, being cut into a rock: and there are oxen in proper places within it, which are employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than it is at preſent, ſince the way was found out to the Eaſt-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicots, yellow wax, ſal-ammoniac, and ſaffron. Beſides theſe, there are prodigious quantities of coffee from Mocha, drugs, ſpices, callicots, and other merchandizes, from the Eaſt-Indies. Joſeph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is ſurrounded by a ſquare wall, and within there are divers partitions. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Seignior. Notwithſtanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans ſtill have their conſuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turky trade on that ſide. It is ſeated near the eaſtern banks of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 49. 6. lat. 30. 2.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſeated on the river Mareb, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been a long time the ſeat of the princes of the Arabs. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 35. 40.

CAIRO, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Curiſtan, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilks. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 43. 32.

CAIRAS, a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Farther and Hither Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and is bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Baſilicata, and on the W. and E. by the Gulf of Conſentia to the capital. Calabria Ultra is waſhed by the Mediterranean on the S. E. and W. and is bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fine plain upon the ſide of a hill, which runs to the banks of the river Ebro,

Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, 75 N. by E. of Siguenza, and 62 N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 42. 12.

CALAIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one ſide of which is towards the ſea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handſome ſtreets; it has but one pariſh, and yet there are ſeveral churches and monaſteries, and the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by King Edward III. of England in 1347; and was loſt in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greateſt ſtrength is its ſituation among the marſhes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not ſo good as formerly, nor will it admit veſſels of any great burden. In times of peace there are packet-boats, which go backward and forward twice a-week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles diſtance. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, 55 N. of Abbeville, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 31. lat. 50. 58.

CALAMATA, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and in the province of Belvedera, with a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea. It is ſeated on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the ſea, and 27 W. of Miſitra. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 37. 8.

* CALAMIANES, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

* CALAMO, or CALAMINE, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia, and to the S. of the Iſle of Lero, with a town of the ſame name, and ſubject to the Turks.

* CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA FIMI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA GIRONA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, a large and handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, and has a good caſtle ſeated on a rock. It is 37 miles S. W. of Saragoſſa, and 35 S. of Taracona. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 41. 22.

* CALATA NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a mountain near the river Salfo.

* CALATA XIBETA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated between the mountains, near the ſource of the river Ditano.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava, inſtituted by Sancho II. King of Caſtile, in 1158. It is ſeated in a plain abounding in corn, wine, ſheep, and game, near the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. E. of Cividad-Real, 50 S. of Toledo, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 39. 8.

* CALBARY, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, and in Guinea. The Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade here.

* CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, that is 32 miles from each, with a pretty good caſtle.

CALCADA, or, ST. DOMINGO CALCALDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 42. 36.

CALCAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Cleves, with a caſtle. It is very ſtrong, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 51. 45.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Leſſer Aſia, and capital of that country. It is now the place where Scutari ſtands, the ſeraglio of the Grand Seignior at Conſtantinople.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, and in the Breſciano, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialiſts by the French in 1706. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 45. 25.

CALCUTTA. See WILLIAM's-FORT.

CALEDONIA, a ſettlement intended to be made by the Scots on the W. ſide of the gulph or river of Darien in 1698, who were ſtarved out at the requeſt of the E. India company; for the Engliſh government prohibited the colonies ſending them any proviſions, and therefore they were obliged to leave it in the year 1700.

CALENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick. It is ſeated on the river Leine,

Leine, 15 miles S. of Hanover, and ſubject to the Duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Elector of Hanover, and King of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 52. 20.

* CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the dutchy of Brunſwick, and belongs to the Elector of Hanover.

* CALETURE, a fort on the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1655; but they were obliged to leave it. Lon. 97. 26. lat. 6. 38.

* CALI, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally reſides there. Lon. 304. 30. lat. 3. 15.

CALICOULAN, or QUILON, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 92. 40. lat. 9. 5.

CALICUT, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, ſeated on the Malabar coaſt, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Fort St. George, ſubject to its own prince. The Engliſh have a factory here; from whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandiſes. This was the firſt place which the Portugueſe diſcovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope in 1498. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and contains about 7000 houſes, with a garden to each. Lon. 93. 10. lat. 11. 21.

* CALICUT, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marſhes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green, inſomuch that there is almoſt a perpetual ſpring. There is a particular ſort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain ſugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and aſſumes the title of Samerin, which anſwers to that of Emperor. Contrary to the cuſtom of moſt other countries, the women have ſeveral huſbands, and the ſiſter's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almoſt naked; and they write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is ſaid they believe in One God, who commits the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer ſacrifices. They have temples; but they are neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Captain Hamilton affirms, that the greateſt men in this country never lye with their wives, till they have had converſation with the prieſts; and that every woman may have 12 huſbands, of her own caſt, or tribe; and, when ſhe proves with child, ſhe names the father, who is to take care of its education. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninſula of N. America, lying on the S. Sea, which was formerly ſuppoſed to have been an iſland. It was viſited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In ſummer the heats are very violent along the coaſts, for it ſeldom rains during that ſeaſon; but up the country the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are exceſſive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for ſtrangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any ſickneſs. It abounds with with wide extended plains, pleaſant valleys, and excellent paſtures, full of fine ſprings; the rivers and rivulets are beſet with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In ſhort, California is a very fruitful country; and there are ſeveral trees and fruits peculiar to it. They have fourteen ſorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. Some of the trees, it is ſaid by the Jeſuits, bear fruit twice a-year. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country. One of which is about the ſize of a calf of two years old, with a head like a ſtag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The other are a kind of ſheep, ſome white and others black; but they differ from the European in ſeveral reſpects. The other animals are like thoſe of Mexico. The inland country, eſpecially northward, is very populous; but they have no houſes, for they live in a ſort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in ſummer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked; only they have a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of ſhells, mixed with little round

berries, about their necks and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry about in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a ſort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their ſhoulders with the ſkins of beaſts, with a ſort of net-work on their heads. They have alſo neck-laces and bracelets like the men: they make theſe ornaments of a kind of graſs; as alſo bags for different uſes, and fiſhing-nets: with this graſs they alſo make cups, plates, diſhes, and ſometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and but very little religion; for, if they have any, it ſeems to regard the moon. They are of a red copper colour, with coarſe, black hair, and no beards like the reſt of the native Americans. The Jeſuits pretend they have made many converts here; but this may be doubted, if they are like the Americans in other places. If this country can be ſaid to belong to any, it muſt be to the Spaniards; becauſe no other people have ever made any ſtay here.

* CALLAA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremeſen. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill between two mountains, and ſeveral rich merchants dwell there.

CALLAO, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the beſt in the South-Sea; for which reaſon it has a good trade. The governor is ſent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is 5 miles from the city of Lima; but was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 301. 0. lat. S. 12. 29.

* CALLA-SUSUNG, a town of Aſia, in the Iſland of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, ſeated within 3 miles of the anchoring place, and about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, in a pleaſant plain, encompaſſed with cocoa-nut-trees. There is a ſtrong ſtone-wall round the town, and the houſes are built upon poſts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they ſpeak the Malayan language. The people are ſmall, well-ſhaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 141. 20. lat. 5. South.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that riſes in Mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinſter, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 10. 13. lat. 53. 25.

* CALLINGTON, or KALLINGTON, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Portſmouth, with three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CALLOO, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 51. 15.

CALMAR, a ſtrong town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a harbour and a ſtrong caſtle. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains no more than the church and a few houſes. The New town is built a little way from the other, and has large handſome ſtreets. It is near the Baltic Sea, 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 125 N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 34. 33. lat. 56. 48.

CALMUCKS, a people of Aſia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle ſize, robuſt and well ſet, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and ſparkling, far aſunder, and narrow; the bridge of their noſes is ſo flat, that there is nothing to be ſeen but a bit at the end, and two noſtrils; their ears are very large, their beards thin, and their hair black, and as ſtrong as horſe-hair; and the women have the ſame features, but not ſo large, and they are well ſhaped. Their ſhirts are of a ſort of callicoe, and their other garments are of ſheep-ſkins. They don't cultivate the ground, but live upon their cattle and ſheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion; are divided into ſeveral hords; live in tents, and wander from place to place in ſearch of food. They have no trade; but traffick for what they want with the Ruſſians.

CALNE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and cheeſe; and on Auguſt 2, for toys. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, and is a dirty diſcontinued place; however, it has a handſome church, and ſends

two

two members to parliament. It is 25 miles E. of Briſtol, 13 W. of Marleborough, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. lat. 51. 30.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is ſeated, and is in the province of Andaluſia in Spain. It is ſuppoſed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, and is ſo high, that it covers Gibraltar on the E. ſide in ſuch a manner, that the Spaniards attempted to take Gibraltar in 1727; but to no purpoſe.

CALVARY, a mountain of Paleſtine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 8 miles N. of Capua. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 41. 13.

CALVI, a town in the iſland of Corſica, ſeated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fortreſs and a good harbour. It is 32 miles W. of Baſtia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 42. 30.

* CALZADA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorrah. Lon. 14. 48. lat. 42. 12.

CAM, a river which riſes in Hertfordſhire, and, running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its courſe northward to the Iſle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouſe.

CAMA, a conſiderable river of Ruſſia, in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

* CAMARANA, an iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, whoſe inhabitants are little and black. It is the moſt fertile and pleaſant iſland in all the gulph, and here they fiſh for white coral, and pearl oyſters.

* CAMARET, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, ſeated on a bay. The Engliſh made a deſcent upon this place in 1694, by which they loſt a conſiderable number of men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile iſland of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is an aſſemblage of ſeveral other iſlands, ſeparated from each other by channels.

* CAMARINES, a country of Aſia, in the Iſland of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, wherein there are ſeveral ſprings of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMBAIA, or CAMPAY, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, which is capital of a province of the ſame name: but it is more commonly called Guzarat. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name on a ſmall river. It is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade, though not half inhabited. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and ſilk; and cornelian and agate ſtones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and ſome of their quilts have been valued at 40 l. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 89. 0. lat. 22. 30.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochin, China, and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam. It is divided by a large river of the ſame name, by ſome called Mecon. The capital town is of the ſame name, ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the ſaid river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the ſame as thoſe that are uſually found between the Tropicks. Lon. 122. 30. lat. 12. 40.

CAMBRAY, a handſome, large, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of Cambreſis, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a fort. It is well built, and ſtands in a fruitful country, and is conſiderable for its linen manufactory, and eſpecially cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occaſion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, 17 S. W. of Valenciennes, 15 S. W. of Mons, 40 N. E. of Amiens, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 54. lat. 50. 11.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainhalt, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are induſtrious, active, and ingenious. The trade conſiſts principally in corn, ſheep, very fine wool, and fine

linen-cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeſhire, with the title of a dutchy, and an univerſity, which is one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town conſiſts of 14 pariſhes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and cuſtoms of the univerſity, to which he is ſubſervient. Its ſituation is low, and conſequently the air is not ſo good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbich, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which laſts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheeſe, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midſummer-day, for horſes, earthen ware, and wood, which holds 7 days. The town ſends two members to parliament, and there are alſo two ſent by the univerſity. It conſiſts of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 ſtudents. It has about 2500 middling houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The ſtreets are generally narrow, tho' pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midſt of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but it is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the ſame point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 52. 15.

CAMBRIDGE NEW, a town of New-England, in N. America, 3 miles W. of Boſton, and has an univerſity, conſiſting of three colleges. Lon. 307. 39. lat. 42. 0.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon ſhires, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdon ſhires. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 pariſhes, 7,000 houſes, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it ſends 6 members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouſe, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and ſoil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguiſh; and where there are large wares and meers full of fiſh. The capital town is Cambridge: beſides which there is Ely, a biſhop's ſee.

* CAMBRON, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth, with three fairs, on February 29, June 29, and November 11, all for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwal, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 17, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the river Camel, and ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, ſituated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houſes badly built, but the ſtreets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is ſpun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceſton, and 250 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 4.

CAMERET BAY is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Breſt, which is a ſtation for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ancient, ſtrong, and pretty well peopled, ſeated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento. It is 25 miles N. E. of Spoleto, and 40 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 30. 42. lat. 43. 5.

CAMERON CAPE, a promontary on the N. part of the province of Honduras in N. America.

CAMINHA, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entra Duera e Minho, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Minho, 10 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 41. 44.

CAMMIN, a ſea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, ſeated on the eaſtern mouth of the river Oder, oppoſite to the Iſle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 54. 4.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno,

15 S. W. of Conza, and 35 S. E. of Naples.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the ſea, on the S. W. by the ſea, on the S. by Terra di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on N. by Sabina. Though the ſoil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholeſome. It is ſubject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELTON, a parliament town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt of Cantire, in the ſhire of Argyle, 10 miles W. of the Iſle of Arran. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 53. 35.

CAMPDEN, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, April 23, July 25, and November 3, for horſes, cows, ſheep, linen-cloth, and ſtockings. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houſes. It gives title to a viſcount, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 22 miles S. E. of Worceſter, 22 N. E. of Glouceſter, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 0.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New-Spain, in the peninſula of Yucatan, on the weſtern coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and ſtrong forts. It is not ſo rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 287. 0. lat. 19. 20.

CAMPEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a citadel, and a harbour almoſt choaked up with ſand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it the following year. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Yſſel and Zuider Zee, 20 miles N. W. of Deventer, and 44 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 28. lat. 52. 38.

* CAMPINE, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the biſhopric of Liege.

* CAMPION, a town of Aſia, in Tartary, often mentioned by travellers who have gone from Perſia to China; but our lateſt and beſt maps take no notice of it; however, ſome place it 55 miles from the Chineſe-Wall. Lon. 122. 30. lat. 40. 25.

* CAMPLI, or CAMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 38.

* CAMPO BASSO, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles N. of Elvas, 27 N. W. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Liſbon. It has ſtrong walls and a caſtle. Lon. 11. 17. lat. 38. 50.

* CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743 between the Spaniards and Auſtrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrænean Mountains. The fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Ter, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 42. 20.

* CAMRAS, a village in Pembrokeſhire, 3 miles N. W. of Haverford-Weſt, with two fairs, on February 13, and November 12, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

* CAMUL, a town of Aſia, ſtanding on the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Cialis, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 115. 40. lat. 37. 15.

CANADA, or NEW FRANCE, a large country of N. America, which, according to the French, is bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by Miſſiſſipi, on the E. by the Engliſh colonies, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence and the territory of the Hudſon's-Bay company. It was diſcovered by John and Sebaſtian Cabot, father and ſon, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for ſix months very ſevere. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat that is ſowed in May is reaped the latter end of Auguſt. Pulſe in general, and eſpecially peaſe, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the moſt uſeful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fiſh, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly eſteemed for its balſamic qualities,

qualities, and for the diſorders of the breaſt and ſtomach. The original natives of this country ſpeak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Sioux, the Algongiere, the Houtonne, and that of the Eſkimaux. Moſt of them live in a wandering life, and maintain themſelves by hunting. Their complexion is of red copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe hair, and no beards, except the Eſkimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, ſavage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almoſt mad. They all ſeem to worſhip the ſun, and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as the Firſt Being. Their wars are bloody, and at preſent they make uſe of firearms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendent, and a biſhop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the Engliſh on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the ſiege of which the brave General Wolfe loſt his life, but not before he perceived that the Engliſh forces were victorious.

* CANAL ROYAL, or, The Canal of Languedoc, ſo called, becauſe it paſſes thro' the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is moſt ſurpriſing is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a paſſage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finiſhed in 1681.

* CANANOR, a large maritime town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, in a kingdom of the ſame name, with a very large and ſafe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, and had a ſtrong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became maſters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very ſmall trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay independent of the Dutch, whoſe prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. The Dutch fort is large, and the governor's lodgings are at a good diſtance from the gate; ſo that when there was a ſkirmiſh between the factory and the natives, he knew nothing of it till it was over. Lon. 95. 45. lat 12. 0.

CANANOR, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, whoſe king can raiſe a conſiderable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamoms, ginger, mirobolans, and tamarinds, in which they drive a conſiderable trade.

* CANARA, a kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pagod, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is viſited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in proceſſion, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put in a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the ſtreets are prodigiouſly crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the cuſtom of burning the wives with their huſbands had its beginning, and is practiſed to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baydor, two days journey from the ſea. She may marry whom ſhe pleaſes, and is not obliged to burn with her huſband, like her female ſubjects. They are ſuch obſervers of their laws, that a robbery or murder is ſcarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are ſuffered to ride upon horſes, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make uſe of oxen, or buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coaſt, which are garriſoned with 2 or 300 ſoldiers, to guard againſt the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, betel nuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. The Portugueſe clergy here live ſhameleſs lives, and make no ſcruple of procuring women for ſtrangers.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, and are ſeven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, (from which the Longitude in this treatiſe is taken) Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Graciоſa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, ſugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 0. 5. to 5. 0. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that which gives name to the other Canary Iſlands, and

and is furrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Africa, being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and game, beſides oxen, camels, goats, ſheep, capons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large partridges; but it is in want of wood. The capital town is of the ſame name. Lon. 2. 15. lat. 28. 4.

* CANARY, or CIVIDAD DI PALMAS, the the capital town of the Grand Canary with a biſhop's ſee, a tribunal of the Inquiſition, and the Supreme Council of the Seven Iſlands. The caſtle is ſeated on a hill, but is very mean and deſpicable. Moſt of the houſes are well built, two ſtories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handſome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the ſoil is ſandy, the ſtreets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harveſts, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as ſnow. They have alſo 12 ſugar-houſes, in which a great quantity of ſugar is made. The wine called Palm-Sack has its name from hence, as well as common ſack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogſheads are ſent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no reſemblance, either in language, manners, or cuſtoms, to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a conſul at this place. Lon. 2. 15. lat. 28. 4.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the ſea-ſide, where there is a road. It was here the Engliſh landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ſhips in the harbour, and then retired without loſs. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coaſt. It is 8 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 48. 41.

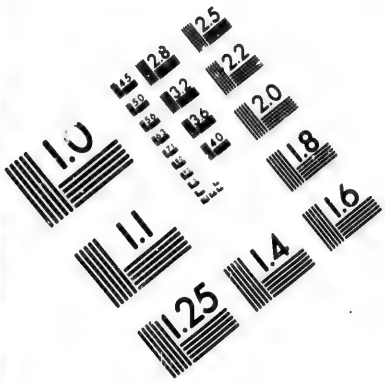
CANDAHAR, a very rich, trading town of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in India, with 2 citadels. This is almoſt the only paſſage from Perſia to India by land, and now belongs to Perſia. It is extremely ſtrong by ſituation, and is furrounded on all ſides by fens and rocks. Lon. 85. 0. lat. 33. 0.

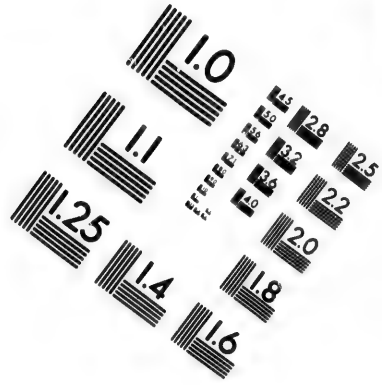
* CANDAHAR, a province of Aſia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sageſtan, and on the W. by other provinces of Perſia.

CANDIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the ſame name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a deſart, there being nothing but rubbiſh, except at the Bazar or market-place; likewiſe the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet ſtanding, which are pretty ſtrong; and it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Here are ſome Greeks, a few Jews, and ſome Armenians, beſides three or four French families, with a vice-conſul. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years ſiege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this iſland is corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey. The air is good, as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the Beglerbey reſides; the ſecond is Canea, where there is a Baſhaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another Baſhaw. Mount Ida, ſo famous in hiſtory, is in the middle of this iſland, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, ſharp-pointed eminence, with not the leaſt ſhadow of a landſkip; no delightful grotto, no publick ſpring, nor no purling rivulet are to be ſeen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marſeilles, 500 from Conſtantinople, 325 from Dalmatia, in Egypt, and 250 from the Iſland of Cyprus. Lon. 42. 58. lat. 35. 20.

CANDISH, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chitor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* CANDY, a large kingdom of Aſia, in the Iſland of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the iſland; and, as it is encompaſſed about with high mountains, and covered with thick foreſts,





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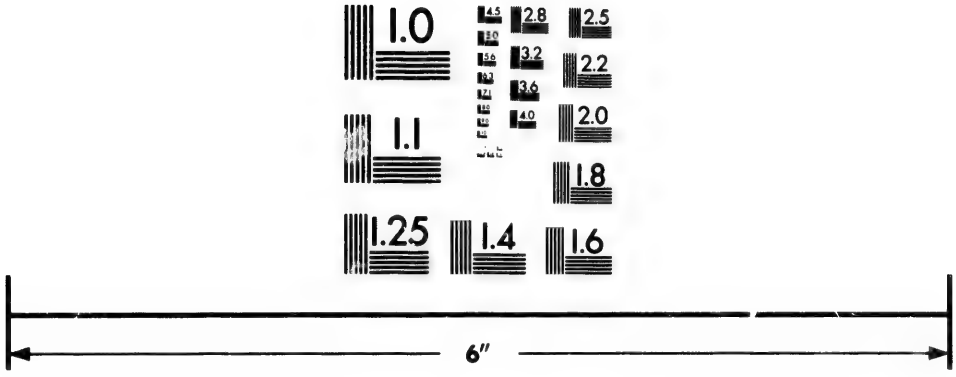

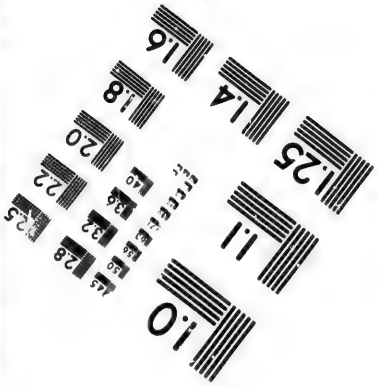

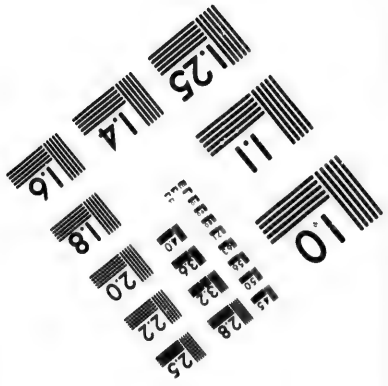

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through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his ſubjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed which are full of fiſh; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the ſame name.

CANDY, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the Iſland of Ceylon. It has been often burnt by the Portugueſe when they were maſters of theſe coaſts. The houſes are very poor, low, and badly furniſhed. Lon. 98. 30. lat. 7. 35.

CANEA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the Iſland of Candia, where a Baſhaw reſides. It is inhabited by 1500 Turks, 2000 Greeks, ſome Jews, and a few French merchants, with their conſul. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with foreſts of olive trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roſes. The chief revenue of this town conſiſts in oil olive. Lon. 4. 43. lat. 35. 28.

* CANELLE, or CANE-LAND, a large country in the Iſland of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country conſiſts in cinnamon, of which there are large foreſts. There are five towns on the coaſt, ſome forts, and a great number of harbours. The reſt of the countries are inhabited by the natives; and there are ſeveral rich mines, from whence they get rubies, ſaphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and ſeveral other precious ſtones.

CANETO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1701; by the French in 1702; afterwards by the Imperialiſts; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 40. 55.

CANIGAU, the higheſt peak of the Pyrenean Mountains, ſaid by ſome to be 7440 fathoms above the level of the ſea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 8 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 40. 55.

* CANNARES, a ſavage people of South-America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handſome and well-made, tho' of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in ſeveral ſorts of game: if it was cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

* CANNAT, ST. a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Marſeilles.

CANNE, anciently CANNÆ, the ruins of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be ſeen between the mouth of the river Offanto and the town Camoſa. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquiſhed the Romans, and killed 40,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

* CANNES, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Graſſe, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediteranean Sea, with a harbour and a caſtle. It is 5 miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 43, 34.

* CANO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, with a town of the ſame name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Caſſina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdſmen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are alſo many deſarts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons, and lemon-trees. The walls and houſes of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli in Barbary. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 21. 5.

CANOBIO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, ſeated on the weſtern bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 17 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 12. lat. 45. 55.

* CANOURGE, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the dioceſe of Mende, from which it is 8 miles.

CANSO, a ſea-port town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in N. Americ, ſeated on

a

a narrow ſtreight, which ſeparates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fiſhery for cod, which the French endeavour to interrupt in the time of war. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 46. 0.

* CANSTAT, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 2 miles N. E. of Studgard, in a country fertile in wine and paſtures. Lon. 26. 44. lat. 48. 51.

* CANTAL, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac. It is almoſt always covered with ſnow. The place called Plomb-de-Cantal is almoſt 2500 yards above the level of the ſea.

* CANTAZARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, and where the governor of the province reſides. It is ſeated near the ſea, 17 miles S. E. of Nicaſtro. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 38. 59.

* CANTECROIX, a ſmall territory of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the ſame name, but Lire is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital town or city of the county of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, founded by Auguſtine the monk. The cathedral is a large ſuperb ſtructure, and was once very famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket. Beſides this it has 14 pariſh churches, and there are the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a caſtle much like that at Rocheſter, and the walls are of the ſame thickneſs; there are alſo walls round the town, with a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. In general it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good ſilk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 15 miles N. W. by W. of Dover, 26 S. E. by E. of Rocheſter, and 56 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 51. 16.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontary of the Atlantic Ocean, on the Coaſt of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 7. 35. lat. 33. 9.

CANTIRE, a peninſula of Scotland, ſtretching into the Iriſh ſea, and which lies W. of the Iſle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and ſea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is ſeated on the banks of one of the fineſt rivers in the empire, and it is deep enough for large veſſels to come up to this place, where all the curioſities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, eſpecially in ſilk ſtuffs, and the number of tradeſmen is incredible. It yields a fine proſpect going up the river, being almoſt ſurrounded with green fields mixed with pleaſant groves and little hills one above another. It conſiſts of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The ſtreets are long and ſtrait, are paved with flagſtones, and adorned with ſeveral triumphal arches. There are alſo Bazars, or covered market-places, full of ſhops. The houſes are only a ground floor, built with earth, or ornamented with bricks, and covered with tiles; however, the ſhops give it a very neat look. The better ſort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common ſort walk barefooted and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every ſtreet there is a barrier, which is ſhut up every evening, as well as the gates of the city; ſo that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many live and die. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 230. 5. lat. 25. 20.

* CANTONS are the diviſions of ſeveral countries; and particularly Swiſſerland is divided into diſtricts ſo called.

CANTZ, a town of Sileſia, 6 miles W. of Breſlau. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 51. 6.

CAORLO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, and is ſubject to Venice. The air is wholeſome, and it has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee.

CAPACIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 51. lat. 40. 40.

* CAPALITA, a large town of N. America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of ſheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

* CAPDENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on a craggy rock, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Lot.

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CAPE BRETON. See BRETON CAPE.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE, a fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, and the chief that the Engliſh have in theſe parts. It is a ſtrong place, and furniſhed with good rooms, and makes a handſome appearance, having a turret on the top. Very near there is a round tower, ſeated on a hill, and furniſhed with great guns. Juſt by the caſtle is a negroe town, which is the beſt built of any upon the coaſt: however, the inhabitants here, as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth, to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 4. 40.

CAPE OF GOOD-HOPE, the South extremity of Africa, firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe. It is now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort here; and it is the capital of the ſettlements among the Hottentots, and inhabited by Dutch and French refugees, who have made it a delightful place, with charming gardens, full of fruit trees of various kinds, as well as kitchen herbs, and very beautiful flowers. The Hottentots are reckoned the naſtieſt people in the known world, and they have little or no religion. They are not ſo black as the negroes, and yet appear ſo, becauſe they daub themſelves with greaſe mixed with ſoot. All their dreſs conſiſts in a ſkin which they throw over their ſhoulders, and a clout to hide their nakedneſs; but the women are provided with one by nature, of a conſiderable length, and in this they differ from all other women in the world. They have many ſtrange cuſtoms, that are too long to enumerate: however, I ſhall mention one or two. They deprive all the males of one teſticle, for which they can give no reaſon, except cuſtom. At a wedding all the company, both men and women, ſit in a ring, and one of their old men beſprinkles each with his urine. The girls, from their infancy to 12 years of age, wear bull-ruſhes tied in rings about their legs, from the knee to the ancle, and after that they are changed for rings made of the ſkins of ſheep, or calves, and ſome grown women have above 100 of theſe upon each leg, one above another: theſe ſome ſuperficial travellers have taken for guts. They are very fond, like other ſavages, of necklaces and bracelets, which are of much better materials than before the Europeans came among them; for now their beads are either of braſs or glaſs. The men always diſtinguiſh themſelves by the bladders of the wild beaſts they have killed, and they blow them up and faſten them to their hair. They are ſo naſty in their eating, that they greedily devour the guts of their animals without emptying them. They have a great many animals, fruits, and vegetables, to be found in no other place, or not far from thence. The rhinoceroſes have two horns on their noſes, one above another; whereas thoſe of Aſia have but one. Sea or river horſes are common, and they have ſome reſemblance to an elephant in the form of the legs, and in their hides, which are without hair; and, with regard to ſhape he reſembles a rhinoceros: he has four tuſks, that is, two on each ſide, the one crooked, the other ſtrait, which are as large as oxes horns, being a foot and a half long, and of the weight of ten pounds: this far ſurpaſſes ivory for all curious works. The aſs is one of the moſt beautiful creatures ever ſeen; for the body, neck, legs, and indeed all other parts, are adorned with ſtripes of ſeveral colours. They have ſeveral kinds of goats of divers colours, and a ſort of an elk, with ſtrait horns, and without branches; with many other curious animals which we have not room to deſcribe. The Engliſh were once in poſſeſſion of this country, which they afterwards abandoned for St. Helena. In ſhort, in this ſettlement there is great plenty of excellent wines, corn, and fruits; as alſo cattle, veniſon, poultry, and fiſh, which render it a delightful place to dwell in. The principal inconvenience is the violent ſtorms they are ſubject to, both in winter and ſummer. Lon. 37. 44. lat. S. 34. 40.

* CAPE-FRANCIS, ſo called, is a harbour in the iſland of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a town, which becomes more conſiderable every day.

* CAPE-PALMAS, a promontory on the ivory coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 4. 30.

CAPE-THEF-POINTS, a promontory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 4. 50.

CAPE-VERDE, a conſiderable promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, which was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1474. On each ſide are two great rivers, viz. Senegal to the N. and Gambia to the S. The country near it is inhabited by negroes,

groes, who are willing to traffick with ſhips that touch there. They are of a moſt dreadful aſpect, and the women are as ugly as the men. They carry the children on their backs, and ſuckle them over their ſhoulders. They are as laſcivious as they are ugly, proſtituting themſelves in public to ſtrangers. Lon. 356. o. lat. 14. 15. See SENEGAL and GAMBIA.

* CAPELLE, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Tierache, 8 miles from from Guiſe. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but was retaken the year after. The fortifications are demoliſhed. Lon. 21. 34. lat. 49. 58.

* CAPESTAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Narbonne, near the river Aude and the royal canal. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 43. 35.

CAPITINATA, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra di-Barri, on the S. by the Baſilicata and the the Farther Principato, and on the W. by the county di Moliſe and a ſmall part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, with a ſandy ſoil, and a hot air; however, the land near the rivers is fertile in paſtures. The capital town is Manfredonia.

CAPO-FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoeſe, which has a caſtle on its eaſtern peak. Near it there is a ſmall harbour of the ſame name, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

* CAPO D'ISTRIA, a conſiderable town of Italy, in Iſtria, on the Gulph of Trieſte, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the Venetians. The air is wholeſome and temperate; its principal revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is 8 miles S. of Trieſte, and 25 N. W. of Pirino. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 45. 48.

CAPPADOCIA was anciently a part of Leſſer Aſia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Marafch, and Cogni.

* CAPPEL CUNNON, a village in Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and the Thurſday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

CAPRAIA, an iſle of Italy, in the Tuſcan Sea, to the N. E. of Corſica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a town, with a ſtrong caſtle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 15.

* CAPRAROLA, one of the moſt magnificent palaces in Italy, is ſeated on a hill, in Ronciglione, whoſe foot is watered by the river Tircia. It was built by cardinal Farneſe, and has five fronts, in the middle of which is a round court, and yet all the rooms are ſquare, and well-proportioned. It is 27 m. N.W. of Rome.

CAPRI, an iſland of the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over againſt Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius. A vaſt quantity of quails come here every year, which make the principal revenue of the biſhop, who is hence called the Biſhop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth, and is 8 miles S. of Viterbo, and 20 N. of Rome. Capri is the capital town.

* CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle garriſoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embelliſhed with variety of magnificent works, which were demoliſhed after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 31. 41. lat. 40. 31.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 2 miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleaſures, during which the Romans recovered from their conſternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Allied army in 1707; and is ſeated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Naples, 25 W. of Benevento, and 95 S. of Rome. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 41. 7.

CAPUL, an iſland in Aſia, and one of the Philippines, 8 miles in compaſs. It is both fertile and pleaſant.

CARACAS, CARACOS, or ST. JOHN DE LEON, a conſiderable town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and ſeated in a plain abounding in cattle, and cocoa-nuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 9. 40.

CARAMANIA, a conſiderable province of Turky in Aſia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Moſt of the houſes have turrets ſo contrived, as to cool the rooms in ſummer. Satalia is the capital town.

* CARAMANTA, a town in S. America,

capital of a province of the ſame name, in the audience of Santa Fe, and in Terra Firma. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 5. 18.

* CARAMANTA, a province of S. America, which lies on both ſides the river Cauca; and is bounded on the N. by the diſtrict of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by the ſame, and by the audience of Panama. It is a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good ſalt.

CARARA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Maſſa, between the town of Maſſa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are ſeveral quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. It is ſeated in a handſome plain, three miles from the ſea. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 44. 1.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turky, which takes its riſe in Mount Rhodolpho, and it falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, in Aſia, which riſes in Great Caramania, croſſes part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is ſo cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous diſeaſe. The emperor Barbaroſſa was killed by it on his return from the Holy-Land, in the year 1100.

* CARASUI, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobuſian-Tartars. It is ſaid to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain ſeveral ſmall iſlands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

* CARAVACCA, or, THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA, is a town of Spain, ſeated among the mountains near the river Segura in Murcia, on the confines of Andaluſia and New Caſtile. They pretend to have a croſs here, which was brought by an angel to a prieſt, who was going to ſay maſs to a Mooriſh king; therefore it is no wonder that it ſhould perform miracles. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 38. 5.

CARAVANS generally conſiſt of a great number of merchants, with their camels and horſes, on which they carry their merchandize to diſtant countries. They chiefly travel in this manner for their mutual defence, eſpecially when they paſs over the Deſarts of Arabia and Africa: however, there are ſome who go from Ruſſia to China, from Perſia to India, and many other places, in all which it would be dangerous to travel in ſmall companies.

CARAVANSARAIS, are a ſort of public inns built on great roads, for the accommodation of caravans; which are the more neceſſary, becauſe there is no inns for paſſengers as in Europe. Some of theſe are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers: however there is no furniture, and in ſome places there are no other proviſions but what the caravans bring along with them. There are many of theſe in the great towns of Aſia and Africa, eſpecially in the Turkiſh and Perſian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a ſquare, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CARBON, anciently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turky.

CARCASSONE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a ſtrong caſtle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almoſt ſquare, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all ſorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles W. of Narbonne, 48 S. E. of Toulouſe, 37 N. E. of Foix, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 43. 11.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tave, over which there is a handſome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a caſtle, a wall, and four gates. It has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmall burden can come to the bridge. At preſent it has but one church, the water having deſtroyed the other. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor; beſides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, 2 ſerjeants at mace, and 8 conſtables. It contains 2 pariſhes, and about

300 houſes, formed into broad paved ſtreets. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are held; and it ſends one member to parliament. Near it are ſome iron-works. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Cowbridge, 36 S. W. of Monmouth, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 30.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, and April 5, for ſmall horſes and pedlar's ware; Sept. 8, and Nov. 19, for the ſame and cattle. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge with ſeveral arches. It is the ſhire town where the aſſizes are held, and the county goal kept. The ſhire-hall is well built; and it has but one church. It ſends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, 36 N. of Pembroke, and 198 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 52. 15.

* CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in S. Wales, 42 m. in length, and 20 in breadth, being upon the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorſhire is on the E. and Merionethſhire on the N. and Carmarthenſhire on the S. The air is more pleaſant, and milder here than in other parts of Wales: and to the W. and S. there are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houſes, 35380 inhabitants, 64 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns; and ſends one member to parliament. There are ſeveral ſmall rivers, which, riſing in the mountains, fall into the ſea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and ſilver ore; a ton of which laſt will yield 70 or 80 ounces of ſilver. The mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a ſufficient ſtock. An ancient Britiſh writer has affirmed there were beavers in this country; but he beſtowed this name on otters, as ſome natural hiſtorians have done, for there are now plenty of theſe animals to be found near the river.

CARDONA, a handſome ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. Near it there is an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt of ſeveral colours, as red, white, carnation, and green; but when waſhed it becomes white. Nothing can be more pleaſant to behold than this mountain when the ſun ſhines upon it. There are alſo vineyards which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 37 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 37 S. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 10. Lat. 41. 42.

CARDUEL, or CARDUELIA, a country of Aſia, lying between the Black Sea and the Caſpian Sea. Teflis is the capital town.

* CAREK, an iſland of Aſia in the Perſian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Buſſerah.

CARELIA, a province of Finland, and the eaſtern part of it. It is divided into Swediſh Carelia, and Muſcovite Carelia. The capital of this laſt is Povenza. Swediſh Carelia is divided into Finland Carelia, whoſe capital is Wieburg, and Carelia Kexholm, whoſe capital is Kexholm, or Calegorod. The Swedes and Muſcovites have often diſputed about this country, but almoſt all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSCROON, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Bleking, on the Baltick Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arſenals for the marine: the houſe of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 33. 35. Lat. 56. 15.

CARENTAN, a town of France in Lower Normandy, and in the Coutentin, with an ancient caſtle, 8 miles from the ſea. It is 20 miles N. E. of Coutances, 20 W. of Bayeux, and 95 W. of Rouen. Lon. 16. 20. Lat. 49. 20.

* CARGAPOL, a town of Muſcovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 53. 35. Lat. 63. 0.

CARIATI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and province of Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is 2 miles from the gulph of Taranto, 25 N. of St. Severina, 22 S. of Roſſano, and 37 N. E. of Coſenza. Lon. 34. 50. Lat. 39. 38.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are iſlands of America in the Weſt-Indies, divided among ſeveral European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis,

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Nevis, and ſeveral ſmaller, belong to the Engliſh; Hiſpaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largeſt, to the Spaniards; Martinico, to the French; Euſtatia, to the Dutch; beſides many others as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Iſlands, who are now almoſt rooted out, except in ſome that are not poſſeſſed by the Europeans. They have generally been accounted canibals or men-eaters, but very falſely. They are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle diſpoſition, and generally live a long while. They are of a copper colour, with long black coarſe hair, and beardleſs, like the reſt of the native Americans. They went ſtark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now thoſe that live the ſame iſlands with them are a more modeſt. They have ſeveral ... es without any regard to conſanguinity; but as for their religion it is hard to ſay what it is.

CARIBEANA, now called PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country in S. America: the inhabitants have much the ſame cuſtoms as the Caribbees.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality. It is in a diſtrict of the ſame name, which is very fertile and pleaſant. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but ſpared the caſtle. It was alſo taken and retaken in 1691; and is ſeated on the river Po, 8 miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 44. 45.

CARINOLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is very unwholſome. It is ſeated near Mount Maſſico, 15 miles N. W. of Capua, and 27 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 35. Lat. 41. 15.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Auſtria, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Auſtria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W. by Tirol, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It produces no wine, but abounds in corn, and the greateſt part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; the reſt to the biſhop of Bamberg, the count of Ungnad, and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg. Claginfutt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brisk, bold, courageous, and very well diſpoſed, conſidering they are ſavages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, ſeated in the middle of the Iſle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was impriſoned in 1647. Lon. 16. 5. Lat. 50. 40.

CARISTO, a town of Greece in the eaſtern part of the iſland of Negropont, with a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated near Cape Loro. Lon. 42. 50. Lat. 38. 6.

CARLINGFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, ſeated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Lowth and province of Leinſter, 22 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 11. 12. Lat. 54. 5.

CARLISLE, a town or city of Cumberland, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26, for horned cattle and Linen; Sept. 19, for horſes and horned cattle; and on the firſt and ſecond Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and is ſeated at the confluence of ſeveral rivers, which almoſt encompaſs it. The river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which ſoon after falls into the ſea. It is ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with a caſtle, which ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the town: the houſes are well-built, and the cathedral church is a ſtately ſtructure, with curious workmanſhip. It is a place of ſome trade in fuſtians, and ſends two members to parliament. The gates are called Iriſh, Engliſh, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaſter, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1 ... 5. Lat. 54. 45. The Picts, or Roman wall, runs from hence to Newcaſtle, of which there are ſtill ſome remains, and from which it is 60 miles diſtant to the the W. and from Berwick-upon-Tweed 80 S. W. It was poſſeſſed by the rebels in 1745, and was retaken by the D. of Cumberland 25 days afterwards, that is Dec. 10.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTAD, a town of Sweden in Wermeland, ſeated on the Lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 31. 40. Lat. 59. 16.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTADT, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and is the uſual reſidence of the governors of the province. It is ſeated on the river Kulp, 8 miles E. of Meteling, 22 W. of Zagrah, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 33. 30. Lat.

Lat. 45, 34. The emperor Charles VI. augmented the fortifications in 1733, and it was never conquered by the Turks.

* CARLOWITZ, a ſmall town of Hungary, in Selavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Chriſtians in 1669. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Danube, 5 miles from Peterwaradin, 32 N. W. of Belgrade, and 50 S. E. of Eſſeck. Lon. 37. 43. Lat. 45. 25.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhoprick of Wurtſburgh, ſeated on the river Maine, 14 miles N. of Wurtsburg. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 50. 0.

CARMAGNIOLA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a ſtrong citadel. It is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, and retaken by prince Eugene the ſame year. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po 12 miles S. of Turin, 17 S. E. of Pignerol, and 25 N. of Coni. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 44. 43.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenſhire in S. Wales, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and ſix fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14, all for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river Toway, over which there is a large ſtone bridge, to which ſmall veſſels come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the aſſizes are held. It was once fortified with a wall and a ſtrong caſtle, and is at preſent a conſiderable place, ſending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 W. by N. of Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 10. Lat. 51. 50.

* CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganſhire on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganſhires on the E. and Pembrokeſhire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, having many pleaſant and rich meadows; and it has alſo wood, coal, and ſea-fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, which is exceeding good. The air is pretty mild and wholeſome, it not being ſo mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houſes, 16590 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, 8 market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the ſhire town. It is watered with ſeveral rivers and ſmall ſtreams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* CARMEL, a high mountain in Paleſtine, noted for being the retreat of the prophet Elias, and a monaſtery of Carmalites. It is covered with ſhrubs and groves, which ſhelter game of every kind; about it there are ſeveral villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMON, a town of Italy in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, ſeated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 7 miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 31. 8. lat. 46. 15.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain in Andaluſia. The gate, which is towards Seville, is one of the moſt extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 52. lat. 37. 24.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonſhire in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a proſpect into the Iſle of Angleſea: it is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E. with the ſea and two rivers. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now in ruins; and has only one pariſh church, but the houſes and ſtreets are tolerably handſome. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends one member to parliament: is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, 18 S. W. of Aberconway, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 53. 20.

* CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the ſea, on the S. by Merionethſhire, and on the E. by Denbighſhire. The air is ſharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are ſeveral fruitful bottoms and pleaſant valleys, which feed ſheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fiſh. It contains 2765 houſes, 16790 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns. The higheſt mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fiſh. The ſheep, which feed on the ſides of it, yield the ſweeteſt mutton in Wales. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

* CAR-

* CARNERO, the name of a part of the Gulph of Venice, which extends from the weſtern ſide of Iſtria to the iſland of Groſſa, and to the coaſts of Morlakia.

CARNIA, a province of Turky in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alſos Deſpotat.

CARNIOLA, a conſiderable province of Germany, in the territories of the houſe of Auſtria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlakia and Iſtria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, and yet produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.

CAROLINA, a large country of N. America, comprehending N. and S. Carolina and Georgia, which are Engliſh ſettlements. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Spaniſh Florida, and on the W. by Louiſiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. Lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed ſilk worms for the production of ſilk. They have a much more extenſive trade than formerly, and it is ſtill capable of great improvements. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the ſame as in Virginia; ſuch as a wild animal reſembling a bull, with very long hair, ſhort legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the ſhoulders. Their horns are black and ſhort, and they have a great beard under their muzzels, and ſo much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whoſe fleſh is eſteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Beſides theſe they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a ſort of tygers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, poſſums, raccoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, ſtags, fallow deer, ſeveral ſorts of ſquirrels, foxes, and two ſorts of rats. The birds are ſo numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names, as well belonging to the land as water; and there are many ſorts of fiſh, quite unknown in theſe parts of the world. Their fruits and trees are much the ſame as in Virginia, and they have ſome of the beſt kind of fruits tranſplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the ſame ſhape, colour, and ſtature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarſe black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has ſeveral wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval ſtores, and skins; which laſt they purchaſe of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, are thoſe which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

* CARPENTER LAND, a country of Aſia to the S. of New Guiney, and in New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worſt features of any people in the world yet known: they are much tormented with flies, and, perhaps, on that account keep them almoſt ſhut. Their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet ſeen, want two of their fore teeth. They live chiefly on ſhell-fiſh, which they get on the ſhore; and they have no houſes, or at leaſt none that the ſailors could ſee.

CARPENTRAS, a town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaiſſin, with a biſhop's ſee, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. It is ſubject to the pope, and is ſeated on the river Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Orange, and 12 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 44. 4.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Modena, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is 8 miles N. of Modena, 13 N. E. of Reggio, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 44. 45.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Veroneſe, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialiſts over the French in 1701. It is ſeated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and is ſubject to the Venetians. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 45. 10.

* CARPIO, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadalquiver, with the title of a marquiſate.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 40. 0. lat. 40. 27.

CARRICK, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Fryth of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S. Bargeny is the capital town.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 11. lat. 52. 16.

CAR-

CARRICK-FERGUS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter, which is a borough and market-town, and is a very rich and populous place, with a good harbour and a caſtle, and which ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh channel of the ſame name: is 14 miles E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 54. 45.

CARS, or KARS, a conſiderable and ſtrong town of Aſia in Armenia, or Turcomania, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, which is almoſt impregnable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. of Trabiſond. Lon. 61. 35. lat. 41. 30.

CARSCHI, a large town of Aſia in Tartary, and in Bokaria. It is ſeated in a very fertile country, and is a very populous trading place.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, which was formerly pretty conſiderable. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-medina, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga, and 25 S. W. of Antequera. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 36. 40.

CARTESURA, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an iſland of the ſame name.

CARTERET, a county of N. America, in S. Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous ſea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It was built by Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and was named after Carthage. It has the beſt harbour in all Spain, but it has nothing very conſiderable; for the biſhop's ſee is transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leek in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 37. 36.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of S. America, and capital of a province of the ſame name on the coaſt of Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, and one of the beſt harbours in America. The entrance into this is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the K. of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought here; beſides, it carries on a great trade, eſpecially in pearls. It was taken by the Engliſh 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the harbour, was obliged to abandon the ſiege, on account of the want of ſkill in the commanders of the land-forces, and the ſickneſs that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and general. Lon. 302. 10. lat. 10. 30.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once diſputed the empire of the world with Rome, but it was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans, and ſome of the ruins are yet to be ſeen on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 350 E. of Algiers, near a promontory, ſtill called Cape Carthage. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 36. 30.

CARTHAGO, now a conſiderable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Coſtarica, with a biſhop's ſee, and a Spaniſh governor. It is a very rich trading-place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 296. 15. lat. 9. 5.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs on Whit-monday and the firſt Tueſday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is ſeated among the hills called Carmel-Fells, not far from the ſea, and near the river Kent. It is adorned with a very handſome church, built in the form of a croſs like a cathedral. The market is well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, and fiſh. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 15.

CARWAR, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar in the E. Indies, and where the E. India company have a factory, which is fortified with two baſtions. The valleys about it abound in corn and pepper, which laſt is the beſt in the E. Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupedes, ſuch as tygers, wolves, monkeys, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a ſort of beeves of a prodigious ſize. One of theſe being killed, the four quarters weighed above a ton weight, beſides head, hide, and guts. The horns were 23 inches in circumference about the roots, and the marrowbones where ſo large that the marrow was taken out with a ſilver table-ſpoon, but the fleſh was not ſo good as common beef. There are three ſorts of tygers in the woods; the ſmalleſt is not above two feet high, and is the fiereeſt. The ſecond ſort is about three feet high, and hunts deer, wild hogs, and a little creature called piſſay; this has

the ſhape of a deer, and the head of a hog, and has alſo two long tuſks growing upward from the nether jaw, like a wild boar. It has likewiſe two long ſharp teeth, which grow downward from the upper jaw, and reach to the under part of the lower jaw. It is very harmleſs and fearful, feeds on graſs and herbs, and is of the ſize of a cat. The largeſt tygers are about three feet and an half high, and attack men very ſeldom. The religion of the natives is Paganiſm; and they have a great many ſtrange and ſuperſtitious cuſtoms. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 15. 0.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, ſeated on the W. ſide of Madrid in New Caſtile, directly oppoſite the caſtle on the other ſide of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an inchanting grove.

CASAL, a ſtrong town of Italy in Monferrat, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the D. of Mantua ſold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the Allies, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The K. of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the K. of Sardinia got poſſeſſion again in 1746. It is ſeated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin, 35 S. W. of Milan, and 50 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 45. 7.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a ſmall ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, ſeated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 15 N. of Parma. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 45. 6.

CASAN, a conſiderable town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in the Ruſſian empire, with a ſtrong caſtle, a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The country about is very fertile in all ſorts of fruits, corn, and pulſe. It carries on a great trade in furs, and furniſhes wood for the building of ſhips. The kingdom is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moſcow. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 55. 38.

* CASBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſeated in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a large town of Perſia in Irac-Agemi, where ſeveral of the kings of Perſia have reſided. The houſes are, for the moſt part, below the ſurface of the earth near them; as are many of the gardens adjoining thereto. They are generally built with ſun-dried bricks, and have flat roofs whereon they ſleep. In the wall within there are nitches, which anſwer the purpoſe of tables, and the floors are covered with large worſted carpets. In the wings of the houſe there are ſmall rooms for lodging: the womens apartment ſtands by itſelf, into which no man is permitted to enter except the maſter. The air is ſubject to ſuch ſudden changes, from hot to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholeſome for ſtrangers to live in. Nadir-Shah has built a palace here, enclоſed with a wall a mile and an half in circumference. The town is enclоſed with a wall of about 4 miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble. It is 180 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lon. 67. 35. lat. 36. 30.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal in Eſtremadura, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40.

CASHAW, or CASSOVIA, a town of Upper Hungary, ſeated on the river Horat, 78 miles N. E. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 40. 0.

CASERTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a dutchy, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, 8 miles S. E. of Capua, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 41. 5.

CASHAN. See CACHANG.

CASHEL, or CASHIL, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel, and 80 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 52. 16.

* CASHGAR, a kingdom of Aſia, in Tartary, otherwiſe called Little Bocharia. It is bounded on the N. by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deſerts of Gobi, on the S. by the dominions of the great mogul, from which it is ſeparated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-ſtag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous, and fertile, but

but the air is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

* Cashgar, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name: it stands at the foot of the mountains, and was formerly the capital place, and still enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone and very good; but they have neither chairs nor tables, and they lie on quilts, covering themselves with a cotton carpet. They go to bed stark naked, and sit cross-legged like the Turks. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to say what their religion is exactly. Some of the men have two wives; but the women may leave their husbands when they please, though they can carry nothing away with them. Lon. 91. 0. lat. 41. 30.

* Cashmire, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the great mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is surrounded with high mountains on all sides, and some pretend to say it has been a lake, but is now dried up. It is an exceeding pleasant country, very populous, and abounds with pasture, cattle, rice, wheat, pulse, and honey. The inhabitants are well-made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued in India. The natives are all Mahometans or idolaters. Their complexion is as good as any in Europe; and they are well-made, with very regular features, being like the Tartars in nothing at all, tho' they border upon them. Cashmire is the capital town.

Cashmire, a large town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name in the dominions of the great mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh water-lake. Lon. 93. 0. lat. 34. 30.

* Caslona, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 5 miles N. W. of Baeza, which formerly was a bishop's see.

Caspian Sea, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors to sail upon, and hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 67 to 73. lat. from 37. to 47.

Cassano, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a fortified castle. It is memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705. It is seated on the river Add, 15 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. W. of Crema. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. 20.

Cassano, or Cossano, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles from the Gulph of Taranto, 17 N. W. of Rossano, and 37 N. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 39. 55.

Cassel, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a palace, where the landgrave resides, which is nearly as strong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handsomest in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and is chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle or palace from whence there is an extensive delightful prospect, is built with free stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 51. 20.

Cassel, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellance of the same name, formerly very strong, but now open. It is remarkable for several battles fought here: it is seated on a mountain, where the ground-plot of the castle still remains, from whence might be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect of the sea, tho' 50 miles from it. It is 10

miles N. E. of St. Omer's, 18 S. E. of Gravelines, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 9. lat. 50. 48.

* Cassinogoron, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Caſſinow, ſeated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 52. 5. lat. 55. 20.

* Cassovia, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanwywar, with the fineſt arſenal in Hungary. The Imperialiſts took it from the malecontents in 16[illegible]5, after a long ſiege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 38. 28. lat. 48. 38.

* Cassubia, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caſpian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Coſlin.

Cassumbazar, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the Engliſh and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, by reaſon of its being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants have ſeveral good manufactures. It is ſeated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 104. 35. lat. 24. 0.

Castanovits, a town of Croatia, ſeated on the river Unna, which divides Chriſtendom from Turky, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 45. 40.

* Castelamara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 41. 40.

Castel-Aragonese, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland, 20 miles N. E. of Saſſari. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 40. 56.

* Castel-Baldo, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, and ſeated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 45. 7.

* Castelbar, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 38 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 8. 11. lat. 53. 45.

Castel-Branco, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira. It is ſeated on the river Lyra, 35 miles N. W. of Alcantara, and 70 S. W. of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 39. 35.

Castel-Franco, a very ſmall, but well-fortified frontier-town of the Bologneſe, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

Castel-de-Vide, a ſmall ſtrong town of Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V. and is 8 miles N. of Port-Alegre, and 27 S. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 15.

* Castel-Folit, a place of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on an inacceſſible eminence, between Girone and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and is near the river Fulvia. The fortifications were demoliſhed in 1695.

Castel-Gandolpho, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a caſtle, to which the Pope retires in the ſummer ſeaſon. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 21. lat. 41. 44.

* Castel-Geloux, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the Bazadois, ſeated on the river Avance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 44. 25.

Castel-Novo, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a caſtle. The Venetians became maſters of it in 1687, and have kept it ever ſince. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Cataio, 12 miles W. of a town of the ſame name. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 42. 25.

Castel-Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Cividad-Rodrigo, in Spain. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 41, 0.

* Castel-Novo de Carfagnana, a a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong fortreſs. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and is ſeated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca.

* Castel del Ovo, a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan Sea, in the Gulph of Naples, and is ſeated near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a ſtone-bridge. The fortreſs in this iſland is called Caſtel del Ovo, in which there is always a good garriſon.

* Castel St. Joanne, a handſome ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Placentia, with a caſtle; it is ſeated in a country abounding in rice.

* Castelnau de Barearens, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Aſterac, which is ſeated on the river Ral.

* Castelnau de Brassac, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Caſtres, ſeated on a river that falls into the Ajoux.

* Castelnau de Bretenous, a town of

of France, in Quercy, ſeated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

* Castelnau d'Estefond, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Toulouſe.

* Castelnau de Magnioc, a town of France, in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Gert.

* Castelnau de Mortartier, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargalone.

* Castelnau de Montmereil, a town of France, in Albigois, to the S. of La Vere.

* Castellane, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Senez, in a fertile and pleaſant country. Lon. 24. 24. lat. 43. 55.

* Castellanneta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Talvo, 5 miles W. of Molota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 34. 38. lat. 40. 50.

* Castellazo, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Auſtrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, 10 N. E. of Acqui, and 10 S. W. of Tortona. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 44. 53.

* Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N. W. of Roſes. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 42. 8.

* Castelnaudary, a conſiderable town of France, in Upper Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the Duke of Montmorenci was taken priſoner. It is ſeated on an eminence in a ſoil very fertile in corn, 5 miles N. W. of Carcaſſonne, and 32 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 38. lat. 43. 19.

Castiglione, a ſmall ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialiſts near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 4. lat. 43. 23.

Castile Old, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth, and is bounded on the S. by New Caſtile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biſcay and Aſturia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

Castile New, or, The Kingdom of Toledo, is a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Caſtile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and and Andaluſia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital town. Both theſe provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the lazineſs of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine; and the ſouth very good paſtures, and fine wool. Theſe two provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

Castile-de-Oro, a large and fertile country of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Veniſuela, New Andaluſia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada. It is ſubject to the Spaniards.

Castillara, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, 6 miles N. E. of Mantua, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 45. 20.

Castillon, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Perigord. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the Engliſh in 1451. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 44. 52.

Castle-Cary, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Tueſday, May 1, and Whitſunday, for bullocks and ſheep. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 15.

* Castle-Comb, a town in Wiltſhire, ſo called from its old caſtle. It formerly had a market, which is now diſuſed; but it has a fair, on May 4, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 30.

* Castle-Hedingham, a village in Eſſex, 3 miles N. of Halſted, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys.

Castle-Riseing, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now diſuſed on account of its harbour being choaked up with ſand; and for the ſame reaſon it has no fairs: however, it is a

mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. The caſtle, from whence it has its name, is ſtill ſtanding; and here is an alms-houſe for 24 poor widows. It is 7 miles N. of Lynn, 36 W. N. W. of Norwich, and 97 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 46.

CASTLETOUN, capital of the Iſle of Man, lying on the S. W. part of the iſland, and had formerly a biſhop's ſee. It has a ſtrong caſtle, but it is of no great importance, on account of its diſtance from the rocky and ſhallow harbour. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 53. 50.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and Auguſt 28, for ſheep, and petty chapmens wares. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 52. 45.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 1, for ſheep, and October 23, for cattle. It is 24 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 53. 30.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. The Huguenots made it a ſort of a republick in 1629; but being vanquiſhed, the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is 20 miles S. of Albi, and 35 E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 55. lat 43. 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is 10 miles from the ſea, 25 S. W. of Orvieto, and 55 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 42. 33.

* CASTRO, the dutchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537. It is 8 miles S. of Otranto, and 9 N. E. of Aleſſano. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 40. 18.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See CASTEL-ARRAGONESE.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia, in Spain, from the neighbourhood of which is the ſource of the river Minho.

CASTRO, a ſtrong town of S. America, in Chili, and capital of the iſland of Chiloe, with a harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643. It is 180 miles S. of Baldivia, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 195. 35. lat. 43. 0.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, and is ſeated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles S. of Beja, 60 N. E. of Lagos, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 37. 6.

* CASTRO-NOVO, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, ſeated on a mountain, at the ſource of the river Platani. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 35. 40.

* CASTRO-VERREGNA, a town of South-America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of ſilver, good tobacco, and wholeſome air. It is 150 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 305. 0. lat. S. 13. 0.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy, and in Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a conſiderable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which ſeparate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In 1641 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and ſubmitted to the French, who continued maſters till 1652. The air is wholeſome; and though it is watered with a great number of rivers, yet it is full of high mountains, covered with foreſts and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and has quarries of marble and ſeveral ſorts of mines. They fiſh for coral on the coaſt. Barcelona is the capital town; and the French do moſt of their harveſt-work.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands near Mount Ætna, and is greatly ſubject to earthquakes on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In this laſt, the town was entirely deſtroyed, and 18,000 people were buried in the ruins. It has ſince been rebuilt, and repeopled, becauſe the land about it is fertile in corn excellent wine, and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuſe, and 50 S. W. of Meſſina. Lon. 32. 54. lat. 37. 30.

CATANZARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor

vernor of the province, and is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Belcaſtro. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 38. 58.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſubject to Venice, and is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 10 miles N. W. of Scutari, and 27 E. of Raguſa. Lon. 36. 33. lat. 42. 25.

* CATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in Cambreſis, with a magnificent caſtle or palace, belonging to the archbiſhop. It is 12 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 3.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph in the Baltick Sea, by which it communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* CATH, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in the province of Kowareſm. Lon. 78. 0. lat. 31. 36.

CATHAY, a country of Aſia, whoſe ſituation many geographers have been at a loſs to determine; but now it appears to be the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinſter. It is ſeated on the river Barrow, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 52. 45.

* CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, which is 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's-county, on the N. by Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by Wexford. It contains 5006 houſes, 42 pariſhes, 5 baronies, or boroughs, and ſends 6 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for Old Leighlen.

CATHRINENGBURG, a town of Siberia, in Aſia, belonging to the Ruſſians. It is regularly built, after the German manner, on the river Iſſet, and has a fortreſs and a garriſon.

CATOUCH-CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Jucutan, in Mexico, in S. America. Lon. 288. 35. lat. 21. 30.

* CATS-STREET, a village in Suſſex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells, with two fairs, viz. on April 14, and June 27, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

CATSHANITZ, a fortreſs of Bulgaria, which defends a paſs over the mountains.

CATZENELLIBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Circle of the Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle, and capital of a county of the ſame name. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 50. 20.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal, which riſes in the province of Tra-los-Montes, below Barcelos, and falls into the ſea.

CAVA, a conſiderable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linen cloth, and is ſeated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 5 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 25 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 40. 40.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaiſſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Durance, in a very fertile and pleaſant country, 25 miles S. E. of Avignon, 22 N. E. of Arles, and 25 N. W. of Aix. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 43. 52.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name in the province of Ulſter, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 54. 0.

* CAVAN, a county of Ireland, which is 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Monaghan, on the S. by Longford, Weſtmeath, and Eaſtmeath. It has but two towns of any note, which are Cavan and Kilmore. It ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for Cavan, and two for Belturvet. It contains 8318 houſes, 37 pariſhes, 7 baronies, and two boroughs.

CAUCASUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caſpian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the higheſt mountains in Aſia, and are always covered with ſnow, eſpecially at the top. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themſelves about high trees. Theſe mountains are inhabited by different ſorts of people, who are of a good complexion and handſome: they are almoſt all Chriſtians, ſuch as they are. Theſe mountains have various names in the different countries they paſs through.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 17 miles N. W. of Rouen, 27 E. of Havre, and 88 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 40. 30.

* CAUDECOSTE, a town of France in Armagnac

magnac in Lomagne, 3 miles from the river Garonne.

* CAUDIEZ, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alet, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egli, and on the frontiers of Rouſillion.

* CAVITA, a town in the iſland of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in ſhips. It is 10 miles from Manilla.

* CAUNARD, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in the biſhopric of Aire, ſeated on the river Adour.

* CAUN, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Caſtres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its ſource.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Rouen. It comprehends 600 pariſhes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulſe, flax, hemp, and fruits. The youngeſt ſons of the inhabitants are obliged to go abroad to ſeek their fortunes. There are alſo a great deal of game and fiſh. Caudebec is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware. It is 12 miles S. of York, and 178 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 53. 45.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. Here Pizarro, the Spaniſh general, took Atabiclita, the inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It abounds in paſtures, Indian corn, fruits, and mines of ſeveral metals. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 7. 45.

CAXEM, or CAYEM, a town of Aſia in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, one on May 5, and the other on October 12, for pedlars ware. It is but a ſmall town, and is ſeated on a clayiſh ſoil; but is a poſt-town, and a good thoroughfare. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 50 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 52. 10.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which riſes near Porta-Legre, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and iſland of S. America, and capital of the French ſettlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial-France, from its ſituation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for veſſels is between Cape Ceperou in the iſland, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French ſettled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the Engliſh ſtaid here till 1664, when the French took poſſeſſion of it again. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. There are not above 130 French families, becauſe it is a difficult matter to bring up children here. The greateſt heats commonly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry ſeaſon; but from December till the end of June, it always rains more or leſs: however, on account of the eaſterly winds the air is very healthy. Sugar and Roucou are the principal commodities of this iſle, for they have neglected the cultivation of indico: however, ſince the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee-ſhrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as thoſe in Arabia. Lon. 325. 25. lat. 5. 0.

* CAYO, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has two fairs, viz. on Auguſt 21, and October 6, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

CAZAUBON, a town of France in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gaſcony, and the dioceſe of Rioux, ſeated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handſome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublen, ſeated on a hill covered with trees, and is 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 51. 5.

CEBU, one of the moſt ſoutherly of the Philippine Iſlands in the E. Indian ſeas, between the iſland of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CEDONGA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now half ruined, and is ſeated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 33. S. lat. 41. 5.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, red wine, excellent Muſcadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which they make a great deal of money of. The climate is very hot, and there are bloſſoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is ſubject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 38. 20. lat. 38. 30.

* CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 31. 53. lat. 38. 5.

* CELANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo. It is ſeated a mile and half from the lake of the ſame name. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 0.

CELEBES, an iſland of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, lying under the equator, and likewiſe called Macaſſer, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of the iſland of Borneo, and to the W. of the Moluccas, properly ſo called. The heat would be inſupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which conſtantly fall 5 days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the ſun is nearly over their heads. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkeys, ſome of which walk only upon their hind feet. The natives profeſs the Mahometan religion, and are the beſt ſoldiers in all theſe parts. Formerly the Portugueſe had got poſſeſſion here, but they were drove away by the aſſiſtance of the Dutch; and now the latter have ſtrong forts and numerous garriſons, by which they keep the natives in awe. Their ſettlements here are with a view to defend the Spice-iſlands. The inhabitants go almoſt naked, as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an olive-colour, and the women are well-ſhaped and tolerably handſome; but both ſexes are of a low ſtature. The cuſtom of ſelling the women prevails here, and the Chineſe and Dutch in this iſland often buy them for bedfellows: they are very loving and faithful if well uſed, but exceeding revengeful when they meet with bad treatment. Lon. from 133. 0. to 141. 0. lat. from 2. 0. N. to 6. 0. S.

CELL. See ZELL.

CENEDA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marca, or marche of Trevifana, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles N. of Trevigio, and 10 S. of Belluno. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 46. 0.

* CENIS, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 293. 0. lat. 9. 0.

CEPHALONIA. See CEFALONIA.

CEPHISUS, a river of Turky in Europe, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it ſupplies with water.

CERAM, a conſiderable iſle of Aſia in the E Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guiney, and to the N. of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection, and to defend the Spice Iſlands. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and were reported to be men-eaters before the Europeans viſited them, but without foundation. The Dutch have plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 143. 0. to 146. 0. lat. 3. 0.

* CERDAGNA, a ſmall diſtrict, partly of Spain in Catalonia, and partly of France in Rouſſillon in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mont Lewis in France.

* CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock 10 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 39. 22.

* CERET, a town of France in Rouſſillon, with a magnificent bridge of a ſingle arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 20. 21. lat. 42. 23.

CERIGNO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea. It is full of mountains, with a dry ſoil, and there is nothing very agreeable in it: however, proviſions are cheap, and a ſlicen may be bought for half a crown. There are great number of hares, quails, and turtle-doves. This is ſaid to be the native country of Venus and Helen, who on the occaſion of the ſiege of Troy; and it is about 24 miles in circumference. There is a ſmall town of the ſame name with a caſtle.

* CERINGA, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, with a good caſtle, harbour, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. Lon. 51. 10. lat. 35. 22.

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* Cerne, a village in Dorſetſhire, 5 miles N. of Dorcheſter, with three fairs on Midlent-Monday, Holy-Thurſday, and October 2, for horſes, bullocks, and hogs.

* Cerrigy Druidoin, a village of Denbighſhire in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on April 27, Auguſt 27, October 20, and December 7, all for cattle. It is 8 miles S. W. of Ruthin, and 8 S. W. of Denbigh.

Certosa, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery in the territory of the Paveſe, which is in the dutchy of Milan in Italy. It is 4 miles from Pavia, and its park is ſurrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are ſeveral ſmall towns and villages therein.

* Cervera, a town of Spain in Catalonia. It is ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, 22 miles N. W. of Tarragona. Lon. 18. 44. Lat. 41. 28.

Cervia, a ſea-port town of Italy in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is unwholeſome, and it is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and is ſubject to the pope. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 44. 16.

Cesena, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſubject to the pope, and is ſeated on the river Savio, 15 miles E. of Ravenna, and 15 N. W. of Rimini. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 44. 8.

* Cette, a ſea-port town of France in Languedoc, ſeated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean ſea. Lon. 20. 51. lat. 43. 25.

Ceva, a ſtrong town of Italy in Piedmont, and ſeated on the river Tanaro, with a ſtrong fort, 8 miles S. E. of Mondovi, 21 S. of Alba, and 17 W. of Savona. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 44. 20.

Cevennes Mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Proteſtants there, as a place of ſecurity againſt the tyranny of their governors. In Q. Ann's reign there was an attempt made to aſſiſt them by an Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpoſe, for the French had occupied the paſſages.

Ceuta, a ſea-port town of Africa on the coaſt of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee. John king of Portugal took it from the Moors in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It ſuſtained a vigorous ſiege in 1697 againſt the Moors, and is ſeated on the Streights of Gibraltar, over-againſt that place. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 35. 36.

Ceylon, a large iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and tho' the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys: in ſome places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who drove away the Portugueſe. In ſome places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, ſaphires, topazes, and cat's-eyes, beſides other ſtones of leſs value. In the kingdom of Candy there is plenty of cardamoms, which are very large. The pepper that is got here is ſo good, that it ſells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all ſorts of uſes, and ſome proper for dying red. It abounds in cows, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tygers, and bears: they have a quadrupede no bigger than a hare, which perfectly reſembles a deer. Beſides the buffalo, there is another of the beeve-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like thoſe in other places, and they have ſome likewiſe that are ſpotted, which are very ſcarce. They have great variety of birds, ſome of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous ſerpents and ants, which do a great deal of miſchief. The moſt remarkable tree in this iſland is the tallipot, one of whoſe leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and uſe them inſtead of tents. There are two ſorts of inhabitants here, the ſavage, or wild, and the civilized: the firſt live upon hunting, particularly deer, whoſe fleſh they dry and ſell what they do not uſe to the other inhabitants: they go almoſt naked, and never cut their hair but tie it on the top of their heads: their religion is peculiar to themſelves, and what it is, is very hard to ſay. As for the civilized inhabitants they are well made, and have a better aſpect than moſt of the Indians. They wear a cloth about their middles, and a cap on their heads: they are very active and ingenious, proper for all ſorts of employ. They are divided into ſeveral tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of mats, and

and all the children follow the same business as their father; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe; and they have each a particular mark of distinction in their dress: they pretend to be great admirers of morality, and yet they reckon incest no crime. Their religion is idolatry; and tho' they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, whereof some are very well done, tho' their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, others of copper, and other metals. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs are thatched; and as they have only a ground-floor, it is no wonder that every one builds his own. They have no chimneys, and they are quite black within-side with smoke; their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper-basons, and only two or three stools; for none but the king is allowed to sit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and salt, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea pot, thro' the spout, never touching it with their lips. Their treat, when a visit is made, is lime, beet-leaves, areck nuts, and tobacco. They have a bedstead without curtains, which is only for the master of the house; for the women and children always lie upon mats near the fire, towards which they place their feet; and they have no other bolster than a log of wood. The women, before they are married, are not ashamed of lying with any men of the same tribe; and in this they are encouraged by their parents; but then there are no public prostitutes. When they are married the husband may kill his wife if she is taken in adultery; but this does not prevent their intrigues, in which they act so cautiously, that they are seldom found out. All marriages are made by the parents; and they are attended with no ceremony, unless of taking their wives home. If the parties do not agree, they make no scruple of leaving each other; for which reason both men and women generally marry four or five times before they are content: but what is more strange than all, one woman has often two husbands. They have no markets throughout the island; but in the towns they have shops where they sell linen, rice, salt, tobacco, lime, drugs, fruits, swords, steel, copper, and the like: they are very ignorant, for all their learning generally consists in reading and writing: their books treat of nothing but religion, physic, and astronomy; and this last is only understood by the chief priests. There are inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea-coasts. Lon. from 95. 0. to 99. 0. lat. from 6. 0. to 10. 0.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccaneers, and last of all by Adm. Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W. of Carthagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 295. 35. lat. 9. 50.

CHALDEA, otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Irac Arabi. This is part of Turky in Asia, and lies between the river Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Bussorah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* CHABLAIS, a province of the dutchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by Lake Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faussigni, and on the W. by the republick of Geneva. Thonon is the capital town.

CHABLIS, a town of France on the confines of Champagne, 10 miles from Auxerre, remarkable for its excellent white wines. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 47.

* CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 45. 15.

* CHALONE, a town of France in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loire, near the place where the Layen falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name, and near it there are coal-pits, and its territory produces good white wine.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a large town of France in Champagne, with a bishop's see. The walk called Jard, is one of the finest and most pleasant in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated between two fine meadows on the

rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, 30 S. E. of Rheims, 15 N. W. of Vitry, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 48. 57.

* CHALLOCK, a village in Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horfes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

CHALLON SUR SAONE, an ancient town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Challonnois, with a citadel and a bifhop's fee. It is feated on the river Saone, 35 miles S. of Dijon, 30 S. E. of Autun, and 61 N. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 31. lat. 46. 47.

* CHALUS, a town and caftle of France in Limofin, remarkable for its horfe-fair, which is held on St. George's Day. Lon. 19. 2. lat. 45. 16.

CHAMB, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the fame name, and feated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 30. 38. lat. 49. 14.

* CHAMB, a county in Bavaria, between Bohemia and the dutchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and 4 broad; and Chamb is the only confiderable place, though it formerly had its own counts.

CHAMBERRY, a confiderable and populous town of Italy in Savoy, with a caftle. It is capital of the whole dutchy, and is well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with feveral ftreams, which have their fources in St. Martin's-Hill, and which run through feveral of the ftreets. There are piazzas under moft part of the houfes, through which people may walk dry in the worft weather. It hath large and handfome fuburbs; and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meet here, which is compofed of four prefidents, and a pretty large number of fenators, it being the fupreme tribunal of the whole dutchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the jefuits college is the moft magnificent of all the monafteries. This Town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to fave it from the flames. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, 50 E. of Lyons, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 45. 35.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleannois in France, built of free-ftone in the ancient Gothic tafte. This was the refidence of K. Stanilaus for nine years, as alfo marfhal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* CHAMOND, a town of France in Lyonnois, with a ftrong caftle. It is feated on the river Giez, 15 miles from Lyons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 45. 8.

CHAMPAGNE, a confiderable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainhalt and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and the Franche-comté, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Ifle of France and Soiffonnois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meufe, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade conffts in excellent wine, all forts of corn, linen cloth, woollen ftuffs, cattle, and fheep. It is alfo divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troys is the capital town. It is divided into 8 parts Champagne Proper, the Rhemois, the Retclois, the Pertois, the Vallage, Baffigni, the Senonois, and the Brie Champenoife. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valliant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of underftanding.

* CHAMPAGNE PROPER, is one of the 8 parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troys, Chalons, St. Menehold, Eperney, and Vertus.

* CHAMPIGNI, a town of France in Touraine, where there was a very handfome caftle, of which there remains nothing now but a court and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N. America in New-York, and on the N. fide of that province. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* CHAMPTOSEAUX, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers, with a caftle and the title of a barony.

* CHANCHA, a rich and confiderable town of Africa, in Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the defart which leads to Mount Sinai.

* CHANGANOR, a town of Afia in the E. Indies, and capital of a territory of the fame name, in the peninfula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagod, or pagan temple.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Rofsfhire, in Scotland, lying near the Frith of Murray, directly oppofite to Ardefe r-point, from which it is divided by a narrow ftreight, and has a good road. It was formerly a bifhop's fee.

* CHANSI,

* CHANSI, a province of China, and one of the ſmalleſt lying near the great wall which ſeparates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleaſant, and abounding in coal-mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewiſe abundance of muſk, porphyry, marble, jaſper, and lapis lazuli, beſides ſeveral iron mines.

CHANTILLY, a town and handſome caſtle of France, ſeated on the river Nonette, 3 miles below Senlis, and 17 from Paris. Before the caſtle there is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of the laſt duke and conſtable Montmorency. Belonging to this there is a fine foreſt, the property of the houſe of Condé.

* CHANTONG, a province of China, and one of the moſt fruitful. The Great Canal runs through part of this province, and the barks ſail through it that paſs from the South to Pekin. It is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile, and it abounds in all ſorts of corn, and pulſe; beſides poultry, pheaſants, partridges, quails, and hares; as alſo ſeveral ſorts of fruits, eſpecially cheſnuts, peaches, plumbs, and walnuts.

* CHANTEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Bourbonnois. It is ſeated on the river Boule. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 46. 10.

* CHAOURCE, a town of France, in Champagne. It is ſeated at the ſource of the river Amance. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 6.

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on Thurſday before February 12, March 29, Thurſday before Eaſter, April 30, and Holy-Thurſday, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thurſday before Auguſt 24, for cheeſe and ſheep; on Thurſday after September 20, and Thurſday before November 11, for cattle. It is ſeated on the utmoſt confines of the Peak, near Cheſhire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 15 miles S. E. of Manchester, 20 W. S. W. of Sheffield, 25 N. N. W. of Derby, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 53. 22.

CHARABON, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the N. coaſt of the Iſland of Java, in the Eaſt-Indian Ocean. It is 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 125. 35. lat. 5. 6. o.

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea. It has the fineſt ſilver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See POTOSI.

* CHARD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, Auguſt 5, and November 2, for cattle of all ſorts, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and on the borders of the county, being a poſt-town. It is ſix miles W. of Crookhorn, 10 S. of Bridgwater, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 50. 50.

* CHAREITI, a town of France, in the Nivernois, ſeated on the river Loire. It is 12 miles N. of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 47. 8.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which riſes in Limoſin, runs weſtward by Angouleſme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biſcay, over againſt the Iſle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a ſmall town in the Iſle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris. It is famous for a church where the Proteſtant miniſters uſed to preach; but it was demoliſhed in 1685. It is ſeated on the river Seine. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 48. 45.

* CHARING, a village in Kent, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidſtone, with two fairs, on May 1, and October 29, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* CHARLBURY, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market, which is greatly gone to decay; but it has four fairs, on January 1, ſecond Friday in Lent, ſecond Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodſtock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 54.

CHARLEMONT, a ſtrong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter, which was beſieged by King William in 1690, to whom it ſurrendered. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S. of Dungannon. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 16.

CHARLEMONT, a handſome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, which was ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is well fortified, and is ſeated on the river Meuſe, 25 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 50. 5.

CHARLEROY, a very ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, and laſtly by the French

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French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a fort and fortreſs, and is ſeated on the river Sambre, 20 miles W. of Namur, and 19 E. of Mons. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 50. 20.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. ſide of the entrance of Cheſopeak-Bay. Lat. 37. 12.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the ſtreight entering into Hudſon's-Bay. Lat. 62. 40.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, in N. America. It has a commodious and ſecure harbour, and the town is as well built as moſt in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ſhips are loaden annually with rice, ſkins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21. 1740-1, by which a vaſt deal of valuable merchandize was entirely deſtroyed. They have alſo frequently ſuffered by inundations, and unhealthy ſeaſons. But, as it is capable of many improvements, which might be of great advantage to Great Britain, it is now, by the cultivation and induſtry of the inhabitants, rendered the moſt flouriſhing, rich, and pleaſant place of any of the Britiſh plantations. It is ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the rivers Athley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ſhips of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interſperſed with rows of trees, which makes this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleaſant. Lon. 296. 35. lat. 32. 30.

CHARLES-FORT, a fortreſs of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 21.

CHARLETON, an iſland, at the bottom of Hudſon's-Bay, in N. America, which is ſubject to Great Britain. Lon. 296. 35. lat. 52. 50.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, 30 miles N. of Cork. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 9. 47. lat. 52. 13.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handſome town of France, in Champagne. The ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line, and the houſes are all of an equal height, and covered with ſlate. Here is a magnificent ſquare, in the middle of which there is a handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, near Mezieres, from which it is only ſeparated by a bridge and a cauſeway. It is 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 49. 50.

* CHARLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on May 5, and Auguſt 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and ſmall wares. It is ſeated near the ſpring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is but a ſmall place; but the market is well ſupplied with yarn and proviſions. It is 6 miles S. E. of Preſton, 18 N. of Warrington, and 197 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 40.

* CHARLIEU, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 46. 15.

* CHARMES, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, with a very handſome bridge. It is 8 miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 48. 18.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois. It is ſeated on the river Reconce, 27 miles N. E. of Macon. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 46. 35.

* CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the houſe of Condé.

* CHAROST, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Arnon, 8 miles N. E. of Iſſoudun. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 46. 56.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, in Barbonnois, ſeated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 10.

* CHAROUX, a town of France in Poictou, near the river Charante, with an ancient and celebrated abbey of benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a dutchy, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in France, and its ſteeple is very much admired. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris, and 37 N. W. of Orleans. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 48. 57.

CHARTREUSE,

CHARTREUSE, or, THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, is one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. It is ſeated on the top of a high mountain, which ſtands in a valley 3 miles in length, into which there is no entrance but by one way, which is ſhut up by a gate. It is the chief of the monaſteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is ſo large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a-year. Some pretend that the monks are not allowed to ſpeak to each other, but at certain hours and places. However, this ſeems not to be altogether true; for, on holidays they may walk out and talk as much as they pleaſe: beſides, they are employed in all ſorts of mechanic arts, and ſpin and weave their own cloaths. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the ſtreight of Meſſina, between Italy and Sicily. It was formerly thought dangerous in navigation, but now it is not much minded by ſailors.

* CHASTEAU, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the dioceſe of Angiers. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 47. 40.

* CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old caſtle. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 47. 40.

* CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 21. 23. lat. 47. 2.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very ſtrong caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquiſate of Saluces, belonging to the K. of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain in 1744, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for ſuſtaining a ſiege of ſeven years againſt the count of Mans. It is ſeated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 47. 40.

CHATEAU-DUN, an antient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, and in the government of Orleanois, with a caſtle and a rich monaſtery. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, 25 N. W. of Orleans, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 48. 4.

CHATEAU GONTIER, a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the river Mayonne, with a caſtle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 54. lat. 47. 47.

* CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Auguſtine abbey, ſeated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, 12 N. of Montarges, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 23. lat. 47. 47.

* CHATEAU-MILLANT, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Iſloudon. There is an ancient caſtle here, with a tower, ſaid to be built by Julius Cæſar.

* CHATEAU-NEUF, the name of ſeveral towns in France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente, 10 miles from Angouleſme, and five from Jannac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Bourges, and is ſeated on the river Cher, and ſeveral other ſmall places.

* CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a diſtrict called Portien, with a caſtle built on a rock, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Aine. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 49. 35.

* CHATEAU-RENARD, a town of France, in the Gatinois, 8 miles N. W. of Montarges. Here the cloathes are made for the army; and it has a trade in ſaffron. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 0.

* CHATEAU RENAUD, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a marquiſate. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboiſe, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 47. 22.

* CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, in Berry, with a caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and is ſeated in a very large pleaſant plain on the river Indre, 17 miles W. by S. of Iſſoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 46. 49.

CHATEAU-THIERRA, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy, and a handſome caſtle ſtanding on an eminence. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 37 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 49. 12.

* CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle, and it has the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Aujon. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 48 0.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country,

try, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is 22 miles N. E. of Poitiers, and 163 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 46. 34.

* CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lorrain, in the Voſque, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

* CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in Saintonge, five miles from Rochelle; it was formerly very conſiderable, but is now greatly decayed.

* CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in Franche-Compte, which is remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns. It is 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 46. 50.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur. It is ſeated on the Sambre, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and is four miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 25.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, and ſeated on the river Medway. It is the principal ſtation of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largeſt men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerneſs and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, ſeveral additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; ſo that now the ſhips are in no danger of an inſult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15, and September 19, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church, for the ſailors; it has likewiſe about 500 houſes, moſtly low, and built with brick; the ſtreets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ſhip-building in the king's yard, and private docks. [It being near Rocheſter, ſee that place for the diſtances.]

CHATIGAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the moſt eaſterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the firſt the Portugueſe ſettled at in theſe parts, who ſtill keep a fort of poſſeſſion. It has but few cotton manufactures; but it affords the beſt timber for building of any place about it. The inhabitants are ſo afraid of each other, that they always go armed with a ſword, piſtol, and blunderbuſs, not excepting the prieſts. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 108. 35. lat. 23. 0.

* CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, agreeably ſeated, and is 10 miles E. of Loches, and 3 S. of Amboiſe. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 47. 20.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the territory of Breſſe, and province of Burgundy. It is 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. 16.

* CHATILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Gattinois, ſeated in a very agreeable valley, with the title of a dutchy. It is 10 miles from Montargis. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 47. 50.

* CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in Champagne, 8 miles W. of Epernay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 49. 8.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 40 from Dijon, and has iron-works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 47. 47.

* CHATRE, a town of France, in Berry, ſeated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 46. 35.

CHAVEZ, a ſtrong town of Portugal, and in Tra-los-Montes. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, and has two ſuburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena, is an old Roman ſtone-bridge above 92 geometrical paces long, and the town has ſtill ſome remains of its former grandeur. It is 27 miles W. of Braganza. Lon. 10. 34. lat. 41. 45.

* CHAUL, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Viſapere, and on the coaſt of Malabar. It belongs to the Portugueſe; and the river it ſtands on affords a harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is fortified, as well as the iſland, on the S. ſide of the harbour. Formerly it was a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but now it is miſerably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 90. 20. lat. 18. 30.

* CHAULNE, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 49. 45.

CHAUMONT,

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Champagne, and in Baſſigni, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Marne, 17 miles S. of Joinville, and 52 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 46. lat. 48. 6.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in the Iſle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 49. 18.

CHAUNEY, a town of Noyonois, ſeated on the river Oyſe, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 27 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 49. 37.

* CHAWLEY, a village in Devonſhire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter, with two fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle.

* CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle, and on Auguſt 2, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated in the moorlands, and in the moſt fruitful part of them. The houſes are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 0.

* CHEBECTO, or CHIBUCTO-HARBOUR, lies in Nova-Scotia, an Engliſh ſettlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lat. 44. 30.

* CHEBRECHIN, a conſiderable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruſſia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Tourobin. Lon. 41. 26. lat. 50. 35.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, which are the next beſt to Stilton-cheeſe in England; and they are as large as thoſe of Cheſhire. It is ſeated 2 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somerſetſhire, and has two fairs, viz. on May 4, and October 29, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

CHEGE, a ſmall province or county in Upper Hungary, which lies along the eaſtern banks of the river Teiſſe, between Barſod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Little Waradin.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed; but it has 4 fairs, viz. on March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29, all for horned cattle. It contains 80 houſes, and has a very handſome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 50. 40.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, which is one of the moſt fertile but trading provinces of that empire. It is interſperſed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and ſilver brocaded ſilks, which are very cheap; for they nouriſh vaſt quantities of ſilk-worms. In the lakes of this country is to be found the golden-fiſh, well known for its beauty, as alſo a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſh p's ſee. It is 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 90 E. S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 41. 42. lat. 51. 10.

* CHELM, the palatinate of, in Red Ruſſia, in Poland, which is bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Beltz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Poleſia, and on the E. by Upper Volhinia. It may be about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and it is divided into two chattellanies, whoſe ſeats are at Chelm, and Craſnoſtaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Eſſex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle. It is ſeated on the road to Colcheſter between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handſome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer. It is governed by a chief conſtable, has only one church, which is a very ancient and large Gothic ſtructure, and three meeting-houſes of the diſſenters. The town conſiſts of about 500 houſes, which are, in general, pretty good; but the ſtreets are paved only at the doors: however, the town lying on a ſmall deſcent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains ſeveral inſcriptions, almoſt worn out by time; and it has ſuch a ſupply of water, that it runs a hogſhead and an half, and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are choſen, and the aſſizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly ſeſſions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, 27 S. E. by S. of Saffron-Walden, 23 N. E. of Graveſend, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 40.

CHELSEA, a very handſome village in Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, 1 mile W. of Weſtminſter. It is re-

markable for its magnificent hoſpital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-houſe and gardens, where there is a band of muſic for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the ſummer-ſeaſon. Here is alſo an excellent phyſic garden.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, viz. on the ſecond Thurſday in April, and Holy Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle, and on Auguſt 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houſes, and hath a handſome church; but it is moſt noted for its mineral waters, which are ſomewhat like thoſe of Scarborough, for which it was lately much frequented. It is 9 miles N. E. of Glouceſter, 38 S. W. of Warwick, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 25. lat. 51. 50.

* CHENSI, a province of Aſia, in China, lying in the N. W. part of it, which is divided into two parts, the E. and the W. It contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third, beſides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to ſtrangers than others in the northern parts. The ſoil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, tho' but very little rice. They have alſo rhubarb, honey, wax, muſk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal reſembling a tyger, whoſe ſkin is very curious. There are alſo muſk goats, and bats as large as hens, beſides two or three other ſorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELIO, an iſland of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Darien. It is about 3 miles from the town of Panama, and ſupplies it with proviſions and fruits. Lon. 296. 35. lat. 9. 0.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Friday in Whitſun-week for horned cattle; on Saturday before June 20, for wool; on Auguſt 1, and Friday fe'nnight after October 18, for horned cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which laſt is converted into a pariſh church. It has a handſome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. This town is walled round, and conſiſts of about 200 houſes, and the ſtreets are broad and well-paved. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briſtol, 14 S. of Monmouth, and 131 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 40.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois: it has its riſe in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chatteau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; it paſſes near Tours, and falls into the Loire 5 miles above the mouth of the Inder. There is alſo another river of the ſame name in Lower Alſace, which falls into the Audlau.

CHERASCO, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel belonging to the K. of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Coni, 22 S. E. of Turin, and 25 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 44. 35.

CHERBURG, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Auguſtine abbey. It is remarkable for the ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war were burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Aug. 1758, and took the town, with the ſhips in the baſon, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more ſafe and convenient for ſhipping. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 49. 38.

CHERESOUL, or CHAHRZUL, a town of Turky in Aſia, and capital of Curdiſtan, and is the ſeat of a beglerbeg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 62. 35. lat. 36. 0.

CHERRY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 75. 0.

CHERSO, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, with a town of the ſame name near Croatia, and belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the ſoil is ſtoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 45. 8.

CHERSONESE, is a name anciently given to ſeveral towns and peninſulas, and is ſtill made uſe of by ſome geographers, when

when the moſt celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, viz. on the firſt Monday in Lent, for horſes, cattle, and hops; on May 14, for horſes, and cattle; on Auguſt 4, and October 6, for horſes, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low wet ſituation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. Here formerly there was a monaſtery, and here K. Edward VI. was depoſited. It is 7 miles W. of Kingſton, and 19 W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 25.

CHERWELL, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordſhire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Iſis.

* CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Maſovia, 15 miles from Warſaw. Lon. 39. 28. lat. 51. 58.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Ailesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 36.

* CHESEPEAK-BAY, is in N. America, and runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ſhips all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and within, it is 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ſhips may go to the very door almoſt of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities. The lat. of Cape Henry is 36. 57. and Cape Charles 37. 12.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county-palatine, 50 miles in length, 33 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, on the W. by Flintſhire and Denbighſhire, on the N. by Lancaſhire, and on the S. by Shropſhire. It contains 24054 houſes, 163324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It ſends 4 members to parliament, and the chief place is Cheſter. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Tame; but there are ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The air and ſoil are very good, and the land is fitter for paſture than corn, for which reaſon they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheeſe, well known over all the kingdom. Beſides which there are very good ſalt-works, which yield fine white ſalt; there are alſo mines of coal, and many meers and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital town or city of Cheſhire, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the laſt Thurſday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Iriſh linen, cloves, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and is of a quadrangular form; the walls are near 2 miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, where all the cauſes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handſome water-houſe, and the principal ſtreets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradeſmens ſhops. It contains 10 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It has almoſt a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking ſhipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, 2 ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, and is 147 miles N. of Briſtol, 40 N. W. of Shrewſbury, 39 W. S. W. of Manchester, 11 N. E. of Wrexham, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 12.

CHESTER NEW, a town of N. America, in Penſylvania, and capital of a county of that name. It is ſeated on the river Delawar, S. of Philadelphia, and has a fine capacious harbour, admitting veſſels of any burthen. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 15.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ſeven fairs, viz. on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 2, and July 4, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheeſe, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, between two ſmall rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handſome church, a free ſchool, and ſeveral almshouſes. The ſeſſions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is conſiderable for corn, lead, and country-commodities. The houſes are, for the moſt part, built of rough ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It is 19 miles N. of Derby, 11 S. of Sheffield,

and 127 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat 53. 20.

CHESTERFORD, a village in Eſſex, upon the borders of Cambridgeſhire, and 3 miles S. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, chiefly for horſes.

CHEVREUSE, a ſmall town of France, in the Iſle of France, and in Hurepoix, ſeated on the river Ivette, with an old caſtle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of a dutchy.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT-HILLS, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. thro' Cumberland and Northumberland. Near theſe many an obſtinate battle has been fought between the Engliſh and Scotch, before theſe kingdoms were united.

* CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the ſame name. It is very fertile, and contains mines of ſilver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The ſavages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebaſtian is the capital town.

CHIAMPA, a territory of Cochin-China, and in the S. part of it, which is very little known to the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the ſame name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and ſeveral ſorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

* CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the ſame name. The governor and moſt of the inhabitants are originally Americans. Lon. 284. 0. lat. 15. 0.

* CHIAPA EL REAL, a town of N. America, in Mexico, in a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and ſugar. Lon. 284. 30. lat. 16. 20.

CHIARENZA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea, oppoſite to the iſland of Zant, in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. W. coaſt. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 37. 35.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Breſcia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialiſts over the French in 1701. Lon. 27. 53. lat. 45. 30.

* CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; ſeated on a mountain, 27 miles W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 37. 5.

CHIAVENNA, a handſome, populous, and large town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons. It is a trading-place, eſpecially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is ſeated near the lake Como. Lon. 27. 4. lat. 46. 15.

CHICHESTER, a town or city of Suſſex, and capital of the county, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whitmonday, and Auguſt 5, for horſes and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a plain on the banks of the river Levant, which ſurrounds the S. and W. parts, and at a ſmall diſtance falls into the ſea. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has a cathedral, with ſeven ſmall churches built with flint-ſtone. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may ſtand in the market-place, which is the centre, and ſee the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has ſome trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choaked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guilford, 29 S. E. of Wincheſter, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 50.

CHICHESTER NEW, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Penſylvania, ſeated on the river Delawar, below Cheſter.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches conſiſts of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are alſo very ſuperſtitious, and change their wives as often as they pleaſe. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, ſince which ſome of them have become Chriſtians. It is bounded by La-Plata on the N. E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIDLEIGH, or CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on June 11, for ſheep, and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is ſeated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and proviſions. It is 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, 33 N. E. of Plymouth, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 50. 30.

* CHIELEFA

* CHIELEFA, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and in Zacania. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 26. 50.

* CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the ſame name, where there is a biſhop's ſee. The iſland it ſtands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Saltzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleaſant country, bordered on all ſides with hills covered with vines, and there is no town in Italy more frequented by the nobility. It is 8 miles E. of Turin, 17 N. of Aſti, and 12 N. E. of Carmagnola. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 44. 50.

* CHIETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Peſcara, 8 miles S. W. of Peſcara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 31. 48. lat. 42. 22.

CHIHIRI, or PORT CHEER, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to ſay, that the inhabitants are very civil and ſincere, and that they offer their daughters to ſtrangers who arrive there; but this may be juſtly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a conſiderable trade. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 14. 40.

* CHILHAM, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on November 8, for cattle.

* CHILMARK, a village in Wiltſhire, 12 miles W. of Saliſbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and cheeſe.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the ſide of the S. Sea, which is 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the biſhoprick of Iago, the biſhoprick of Imperial, and Cuſo. It was diſcovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greateſt part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly ſpeaking, but only wretched huts, at a diſtance from each other. They are much addicted to women and drunkenneſs. The colour of their ſkin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, ſince the introduction of horſes by the Europeans, they ſeldom travel without one, there being ſuch a prodigious plenty of them. Some would have Chili extend as far as Cape Horn, but very improperly. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of Mountains called the Andes of Cordeleira.

* CHILMARK, a village in Wiltſhire, 12 miles W. of Saliſbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and cheeſe.

* CHILOE, an iſland of America, on the coaſt of Chili, and in the South-Sea, being about 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Caſtro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamſhire.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684. It is ſeated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. of Charleroy, and 18 S. E. of Maubeauge. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 50. 30.

CHIMAY, a conſiderable lake of Aſia, in Aſem, a country that lies between Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMERA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, which compreends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated on a rock near the ſea, 15 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 37. 43. lat. 40. 10.

* CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 2, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Dert, which fetching a compaſs like a bow, ſurrounds three parts of it. It is but a ſmall place, and the market is inconſiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, 17 S. S. E. of Barnſtable, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 51. 0.

CHINA, the empire of, in Aſia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which ſeparates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deſarts, and on

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on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Laos. It is included between 112 and 152 degrees of Longitude, and between 21 and 55 of Latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Ruſſia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chineſe dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the firſt rank, 1312 of the ſecond, beſides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are ſeveral large rivers, and where theſe are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they ſcarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into ſeveral ſtages, or ſtories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-ſilver, gold, and ſilver. There are corn and pulſe of all ſorts, eſpecially rice; and there are a great number of ſimples, and ſeveral trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces peaſe, very little different from thoſe of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varniſh; and a third bears white berries, of the ſize of a hazel nut, whoſe pulp is nothing but a ſort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white ſhining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uſes, ſuch as pipes to convey water in, boxes, baſkets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a ſort of paſte. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all ſorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chineſe is a ſort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, ſmall eyes, ſhort noſes, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and thoſe are thought to be moſt handſome who are moſt bulky. The women affect a great deal of modeſty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as poſſible, when they go abroad; and yet their houſes are but mean and low, conſiſting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all ſorts of learning, particularly to arts and ſciences; and they were the firſt inventors of printing, gun-powder, and the mariners compaſs, they all having been known here for a conſiderable number of years before the knowledge of them in any other part of the globe. The government of this empire is abſolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his ſucceſſor; but the chief mandarin has permiſſion to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his ſubjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are ſo ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithſtanding their ſeeming ſincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the moſt uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themſelves pretend it has exiſted many thouſand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 without interruption, though they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The laſt family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganiſm, and the ſect of Fo is the principal. The Popiſh miſſionaries had formerly got a great footing here, and had made many proſelytes; but of late they have been all baniſhed, and the emperor cannot be perſuaded to admit them into his dominions again. They allow polygamy, and they keep their wives pretty cloſe. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and conſequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language: But, what is moſt remarkable, it is ſaid the Japaneſe uſe the ſame, and underſtand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are ſo much alike, that thoſe that know one, are acquainted with all, and therefore the principal and moſt remarkable will only be taken notice of. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are com-

computed at 21,000,000 ſterling yearly, and the forces are ſaid to conſiſt of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, ſince their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chineſe pretend to have a great veneration for their anceſtors; and ſome keep images of them in their houſes, to which they pay a ſort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious ſalutation they pay each other, for which reaſon they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet there is but little dependance on their friendſhip, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a ſea-port town of the ſame name, and is ſeated on a river, 60 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 293. 35. lat. 13. 0.

CHINEY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Liege. It is 12 miles E. of Dinant, and 15 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 20.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. King of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, 22 S. E of Tours, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 47. 12.

CHIOS. See SIO.

* CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a ſee of a Greek biſhop. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople, and 62 S. E. of Andrianople. Lon. 45. 22. lat. 41. 18.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a ſmall iſland, near the Lagunes, with a podeſta, a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 15 miles S. of Venice, and 22 S. E. of Padua. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 45. 17.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, ſheep, horſes, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Avon, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a handſtone-bridge over the river, conſiſting of 16 arches, and it ſends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Briſtol, 18 W. of Marlborough, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 51. 25.

* CHIPPING, a village in Lancaſhire, 10 miles E. of Garſtang, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Auguſt 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hireing of ſervants. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleaſant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houſes, with ſeveral good inns, and the market is conſiderable for fiſh, fleſh, and other proviſions. It is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Aileſbury, 14 W. N. W. of Uxbridge, and 33 W. of London. Lon. 16. 53. lat. 51. 35.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and ſeven fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the laſt Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and the laſt Friday in November, all for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It has a dry ſituation on the ſide of a hill, and near a ſmall rivulet, and is a ſtraggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, 18 N. W. of Oxford, and 76 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 53.

CHIPPING-ONGER, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for ſmall wares. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, 6 E. by N. of Epping, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 42.

* CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter, and has a great market for corn and cheeſe. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, 23 W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 51. 33.

CHIRVAN. See SCHIRVAN.

* CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somerſetſhire,

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fetshire, 4 miles N. of Crookthorn. It has one fair, viz. on October 10, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, hogs, and pigs.

CHITOR, a famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name. It is not now so considerable as formerly; however, some suppose it to be the capital of the dominions of Porus, who fought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N. E. of Surat, and 270 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 94. 0, lat. 23. 30.

CHITOR, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 10 miles N. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1705, but was recovered by the confederates the year following, and it is now subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 45. 12.

CHITRO, a town of Turky in Europe, seated on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great were murdered by Caſſander; as also where Perſeus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Æmilius the Roman conſul. Lon. 40. 40. lat. 40. 30.

* CHIVAS, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French; but was retaken the next year by the confederates after the victory at Turin. It is ſo advantageouſly ſituated near the river Po, that whoever is maſter of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Monferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 9 W. of Verue. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 45. 3.

CHIUSI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholeſome air, and is 85 miles S. E. of of Sienna. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 43. 0.

* CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the Black Sea, and on one of the ſouthern branches of the Danube, and about 25 miles N. of Temeſwaer. Its ancient name was Iſtropolis, and it was formerly of great note. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 43. 2.

* CHIUTAYE, a conſiderable town of Turky in Aſia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the reſidence of a Beglerbeg, as alſo of the Grand Segnior before the taking of Conſtantinople. It is ſeated on the river Ayala, 75 miles S. of Buſa. Lon. 47. 22. lat. 39. 42.

* CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and ſeated on the river Neiſter. It is remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks: but it is now in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, who took it in 1739. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 44. 50. lat. 48. 50.

CHOISEY, a village in the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Aiſne, 3 miles from Compeigne. Here is a handſome royal palace; likewiſe ſeveral of the Kings of France lye buried at this place.

* CHOLET, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handſome caſtle, and is 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 47. 10.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Ruſſia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is ſeated on an iſland of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Merich, 15 miles E. of Segedin, and 30 N. of Temeſwaer. It is a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 46. 22.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Aſia, and the moſt northern province of Perſia. It is bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. on the S. by Sableſtan, and on the W. by Aſtrabadt, which is the capital town.

CHORGES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the dioceſe of Embrun, which was burnt down by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 44. 35.

CHOTSIN. See CHOCZIN.

CHREMNITZ, the chief of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary. It is 68 miles N. E. of Pretburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 48. 45.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is ſeated on the river Sargune, about 5 miles above the lake Drauſen into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Monday, and two fairs, viz. on the Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17, for horſes and bullocks. It is ſeated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a caſtle. It is now a pretty good town, and ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands 10 miles E. of Pool, 12 W. by S. of Lymington, and 101 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 50. 40.

CHRI-

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and ſeated on a bay of the ſea, 100 miles N. of Gottenburg, and ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 59. 50.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a ſtrong town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, with a good harbour, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carleſcroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 34. 12. lat. 56. 20.

* CHRISTIANSBURG, a fort of Africa, on the gold coaſt of Guiney, near Acra, and belonging to the Danes. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 59. 30.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and in the territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1680. It is ſeated on the Helgea, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, and 45 W. of Carleſcroon. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 56. 2.

CHRISTINA, anciently called LETOA, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago, lying on the S. ſide of Candia.

CHRISTOPHERS, ST. one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and Engliſh; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, from whence rivulets run down, which are of great uſe to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. part of the iſland, hot ſulphurous ſprings at the foot of them. The air is good, the ſoil light, ſandy, and fruitful; but it is ſubject to hurricanes. The houſes are as good as any in theſe parts; and the Caribbees, or original inhabitants, if any left, go ſtark-naked. The ſea-coaſt of the iſland being upon a level, there is a road all round it. The animals are the ſame as in the other iſlands, and therefore need not here be mentioned. The produce is chiefly ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the Tropical fruits. Lon. 315. 0. lat. 17. 30.

* CHORLEY, a village in Lancaſhire. It is 7 miles S. E. of Preſton, with three fairs, viz. on May 5, and Auguſt 20, for horned cattle; and on September 5, for toys and ſmall wares.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated between two hills, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewſbury, 15 N. of Ludlow, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 52. 35.

CHURCHILL-FORT, ſeated on the E. ſide of Hudſon's-Bay, in America, and is the moſt northerly of thoſe belonging to the Hudſon's-Bay company. Lat. 6. 0.

* CHURCHINGFORD, a village in Devonſhire, with three fairs, on January 25, laſt Friday in March, and laſt Friday in April, for bullocks and horſes.

CHUSAN, an iſland of Aſia, on the eaſt coaſt of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were ſo guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 141. 35. lat. 30. 40.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, between Fars and Buſſarah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Perſia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi, and the E. by Farſiſtan. It is It is the Suſiana of the ancients, and Suſtar is the capital town.

* CIALIS, a kingdom of Aſia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large ſandy deſarts, on the S. by Great Tibet, and on the W. by Turkiſtan. The chief town is of the ſame name.

* CIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the ſea, on the N. by the Deſarts of Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

* CIBOLA, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, ſalt, bears, a ſort of tygers, pecaries, and camel-ſheep, which are very tall. Lon. 266. 0. lat. 35. 0.

CIBICIA, the ancient name of part of Aſia Minor, now Natolia. It is at preſent part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, in Aſiatic Turky

CICLUT, or CICLUGH, a ſtrong frontier town of Dalmatia, which is ſurrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is ſeated on a rocky hill on the weſtern banks of the river Narentha, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks, by the

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Venetians in June 1694. Lon. 35. 15. lat. 45. 20.

CILLEY, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is capital of a county of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the river Saan, 25 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 46. 28.

CIMBRISHAM, a ſmall ſea-port town of Schonen, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden. It is ſeated on the Baltic Sea, and the ancient Cimbri are ſaid to have come from hence. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 57. 10.

CINALOA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eaſtern coaſt of the ſea of California. The air is very wholeſome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulſe, and cotton. The natives are very robuſt and warlike. It has a capital of the ſame name, lying E. of the Bay of California, and it is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 274. 0. lat. 17. 0.

* CINAN, a large and populous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in a marſhy bottom. Lon. 134. 50. lat. 30. 7.

CINCA, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain, It riſes in Bielſa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, from whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain ſea-port towns ſo called, on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, namely, Haſtings, Dover, Romney, and Sandwich. They are under the government of the conſtable of Dover caſtle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ſhips, for the defence of the coaſt, againſt France. The ſea is now returned ſome diſtance from Romney.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, uſually called the Rock of Lisbon. It lies on the N. ſide of the entrance of the river Tajo; and there is a town of the ſame name ſeated thereon. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 39. 0.

* CIOTAT, a ſea-port town of France, in Provence. It is a trading, populous place, and famous for Muſcadine wine. It is ſeated on the bay of Lajuee, between Marſeilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a ſtrong fort. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 43. 10.

* CIR SUR a village of France, in the dioceſe of Chartres. It is two miles from Verſailles, remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are obliged to take care of the education of 250 girls, who muſt prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's ſide. They cannot enter before they are 7 years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old. The houſe is a moſt magnificent ſtructure.

* CIRAN ST. a town of France, in the dioceſe of Bouge, in Berri, ſeated on the river Claiſe, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Aſia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga. It is bounded on the N. by Ruſſia, on the E. by Aſtrachan and the Caſpian Sea, on the S. by Georgia and Dagiſtan, and on the W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and has no other city but Terky, which is ſeated on the Caſpian Sea. It is a kind of republick; for the people put themſelves under the protection of Perſia, Ruſſia, and the Turks: however, the laſt are in poſſeſſion of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle ſtature, well-ſet, with courſe black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a veſt of coarſe grey cloth, and over it a ſheep's ſkin, which they turn to the ſide from which the wind or rain comes. They have boots of horſe-leather, clumſeyly made; and on their heads they have round bonnets of coarſe felt, or black cloth. The women paſs among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. Theſe, in the ſummer, wear nothing but a ſhift open down to the navel; but, in the winter, they have furred gowns, like the Ruſſians. They are very fond of necklaces, which conſiſt of ſtrings of pearls, or coloured glaſs. It is not a little ſurpriſing, that the men ſhould be ſo ugly, and the women ſo extremely handſome. Their religion is a mixture of Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horſemen, and they ſubſiſt chiefly by hunting and robbing, though ſome are addicted to huſbandry. In winter they live in ſorry huts, and in the ſummer in tents. Their female children are generally bought by the Turks and Perſians, who

who bring them up for their ſeraglios.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and proviſions. It is ſeated on the river Churn, over which it has a bridge. It was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then 2 miles in circumference, and the ruins of the walls are yet to be ſeen. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here; and here the Roman roads met and croſſed each other. It had alſo a caſtle and an abbey, long ſince demoliſhed. It is now a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 35 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, 18 S. E. of Glouceſter, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 42.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Baſilicata, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, 50 S. W. of Bari, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 40. 48.

CISTEAUX, or CITEAUX, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its abbey, which is the principal of the Ciſtircian Order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

CITTADELLA, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Minorca, and capital of that iſland. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but it was taken by the French, after a brave defence, in 1756. It is ſeated at the W. end of the iſland, 60 miles W. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 21. 48. lat. 39. 58.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is pretty ſtrong and populous, and is ſeated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, 25 N. W. of Perugia, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 53. lat. 43. 28.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, beſides 15 that are without. It is 8 miles from Loretto, and 5 from Firmo. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 43. 12.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the Iſland of Malta, which lies in the Mediterranean Sea, and it includes the old port of St. Margerita.

CITTA NUOVA, a ſmall ſea-port town of Iſtria, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 23. lat. 45. 30.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a ſtrong town in the iſland of Malta, ſeated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each ſide of the town, runs a very broad canal encloſing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the ſtrong caſtle of St. Angelo, ſeated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge.

* CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, the capital town of the Iſland of Canary, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. The houſes are well-built, two ſtoreys high, and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. As the ſoil is ſandy, the ſtreets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a caſtle ſeated on a hill, which is however very mean and deſpicable; and there are four convents. Lon. 3. 0. lat. 28. 0.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing leather extremely well for gloves. It is ſeated two miles and a half from Guadiana, 12 S. W. from Calatrava, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 39. 2.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. Here the Spaniards aſſemble their troops when they are going to war with Portugal. The Portugueſe and their allies took it in 1706, and loſt it the following year. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 40 miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 54. lat. 40. 38.

* CIVIDAL-DI-FRIULI, a ſmall but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice. It is ſeated on the river Natiſona, 3 miles E. of Udena, and 20 N. of Aquileia. Lon. 31. 0. 46. 15.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Farther Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Salino, 25 miles N. E. of Aquila, and 10 W. of Chieti. Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 25.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St Peter's patrimony, ſeated on a river, which, ſeven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 18 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 20 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 42. 15.

CIVITA-DI-CHIETI. See CHIETI.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a ſea port town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arſenal. Here the Pope's galleys are ſtationed, and it has lately been made a free port: however, the air is very unwholeſome. It is 32 miles N. W. of Rome, and 55 N. E. of Caſtro. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 42. 5.

* CLACK, a village in Devonſhire, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Frome, in Somerſetſhire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for horned cattle, ſheep horſes, and cheeſe.

CLACKMANNAN, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Monteith, ſeated on the N. ſhore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, King of Scotland, had a palace. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 56. 15.

* CLACKMANNAN, a ſmall county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeſhire, on the N. and W. by Perthſhire, and on the S. by Sterlingſhire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and paſtures, and plenty of coals and ſalt. This ſhire, together with Kinroſs, ſends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a ſtrong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handſome ſquare. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 8 miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 46. 50.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It riſes on the borders of Angumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whoſe ſuburb is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 11. lat. 47. 28.

* CLAPHAM, a village, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on September 21, for ſheep.

CLARA ST. a ſmall iſland of S. America, in Peru, lying on the South-Sea, in the bay of Guiaquil, and ſubject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lon. 297. 35. lat. 3. 30.

CLARE ST. a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Lancerotta to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and May 26, for toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Stour, and is a place of no great note, though it is an earldom. The ruins of a caſtle, and a collegiate church, are to be ſeen here. They have a manufacture of ſays. In this town is a very large church, and a Preſbyterian and Quakers meeting. It conſiſts of about 500 houſes, which are moſtly of clay white-waſhed, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 52. 15.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. 40.

* CLARE, a county of Ireland, which is 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10014 houſes, 76 pariſhes, 9 baronies, and one borough. It ſends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The ſoil is very fruitful, and it lies very commodious for navigation, and contains only two market-towns, and one borough, which is Ennis above-mentioned; but the principal place is ſaid to be Killalow, which has a biſhop's ſee.

* CLARENZA, capital town of a dutchy of that name, on the weſtern coaſt of the Morea, belonging to the Turks. It is a ſea-port, ſeated on the Mediterranean; but is now almoſt ruined. It is 26 miles S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 37. 55.

* CLAUDE ST. a very handſome town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is extremely handſome. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to viſit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is ſeated

feated on the river Liſon, 15 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 58 S. of Bezanſon. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 46. 20.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Samos, 55 miles N. W. of Hermanſtat. It is a large populous place, and is fortified with walls and towers; on one of the gates there is an inſcription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 40. 25. lat. 47. 10.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has a fair, on July 19, for horſes and other things. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea between two rivers, ſo that three of its ſides are ſurrounded with waters. It is on the north coaſt of the county, 20 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 115 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 53. 0.

* CLAYTON, a village in Suſſex, 6 miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, viz. on July 5, and September 26, for cattle and ſheep.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory of a little iſland, lying on the S. W. coaſt of Ireland.

CLEBURY, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Rea, near the foreſt of Wire, and it is but a poor place. It is 28 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 27.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 8 miles from Agen. It is inhabited by rich merchants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in tobacco, wine, and brandy. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 44. 28.

* CLERMONT IN ARGONNE, a town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 49. 34.

CLERMONT, a town of the Iſle of France, in Beauvoiſis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 49. 23.

CLERMONT, a conſiderable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral, the public ſquares, and the walks, are very fine. Here is a bridge naturally formed, as they pretend, by the petrifying quality of a fountain. It is ſeated about three miles from Mount Gergoie, 55 from St. Moulins, 76 W. of Lyons, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 45. 47.

* CLERVAL, a town of France, in the Franche County, ſeated on the river Doux, and belonging to the houſe of Wirtemburg, but depends on the crown of France. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 46. 35.

* CLERVAUX, one of the moſt celebrated and fineſt abbeys of France, in Champagne, 5 miles from BAR-SUR-AUBE, and ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Ciſtercian order. Here is the famous Ton of St. Bernard, which will hold 800 tons of wine. Near this abbey is a ſmall town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen cloth; on the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas-day, March 24, and December 7, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated near Pendil Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, ſending 2 members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and proviſions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 207 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 46.

CLEVES, or CLEEF, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, and ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and over-againſt Fort-Shenk. It is near a wood, through which there are ſeveral fine walks that lead to the neighbouring villages. It is 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, 70 N. W. of Cologne, and 70 S. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 51. 48.

CLEVES, the dutchy of, is one of the fineſt and beſt countries of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the capital town.

CLEVELAND, a diſtrict in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, with the title of a dutchy.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cheeſe, home-ſpun linen, and turners ware. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 73 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 52. 30.

CLIFTON, a village of Weſtmoreland, 3 miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the King's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former were defeated.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance,

portance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two ſteep rocks, through which the road lies from Turky to Dalmatia. It is 10 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 30 S. E. of Sebinico. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 44. 0.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and ſeated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants Lon. 16. 20. lat. 47. 6.

CLITHERO. See CLETHERO.

* CLOEAYNOG, a village in Denbighſhire, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and October 24, for cattle.

CLOGHER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 54. 16.

CLONMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 9. 37. lat. 52. 51.

CLOUD ST. a town of France, 4 miles from Paris, ſeated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the fineſt in Europe, belonging to the Duke de Chartres; and the caſcade is greatly admired. It has the title of a dutchy. Lon. 19. 53. lat. 48. 51.

CLOYNE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 16 miles E. of Cork. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 51. 40.

CLUNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Macanois, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Groſne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, 32 S. E. of Autun, and 37 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 46. 24.

* CLUNN, a village in Shropſhire, 6 miles S. of Biſhops-Caſtle, with two fairs, on June 13, and November 22, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Fouſſigny. It is ſeated on the river Ance, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, 20 N. E. of Annecy, and 40 E. of Chamberry. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 46. 0.

CLUSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Peruſe.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, and running N. W. thro' Clydſdale, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, over-againſt the Iſle of Bute.

* CLYNNOGAUR, a village in Carnarvanſhire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on Auguſt 18, and Sept. 23, for cattle.

* COBHAM, a village in Surry, 8 miles S. W. of Kingſton, with one fair, on December 11, for horſes and ſheep.

COBLENTZ, an ancient, ſtrong, handſome, and pleaſant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moſelle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the uſual place of reſidence of the Elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It was formerly imperial; and it is 12 miles N. W. of Naſſau, 27 S. E. of Bonne, 35 N. W. of Mentz, and 55 N. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 50. 24.

COBLON, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. Here the Oſtend Eaſt-India company had a factory; but the Engliſh and Dutch obliged them to leave it. It is 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 12. 50.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a famous college, a fort, and a caſtle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the houſe of Saxony, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Itch, 25 miles N. of Bamburg, and 50 S. W. of Utford. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 50. 20.

COCA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, ſeated among the mountains; and near it is a ſtrong caſtle for ſtate-priſoners.

COCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 25 miles S. W. of Coblentz, and 35 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 50. 12.

COCHIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of the ſame name, on the Malabar coaſt, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a ſmall fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at preſent, they are reduced to 4000, and have a ſynagogue not far from the king's palace, and 2 miles from the town. The firſt Europeans that ſettled here were the Portugueſe, who were driven away by the Dutch. About ſix miles farther, towards the mountains, the inhabitants

tants assemble to refresh themselves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themselves with swimming, laying wagers who swim fastest; these are the natives of the country, and at night they lie in tents, men and women promiscuously together. The water is so unwholesome, that the constant drinkers of it have swelled legs, some of which are a yard in circumference. It is 100 miles S. of Callicut. Lon. 59. 15. lat. 10. 0.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by the sea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not so conversable nor civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs; their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street like those of the Chinese, which are shut up every night. If any fire breaks out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modest; that is, they are like the rest of the females in this part of the world, and the men of quality will offer their daughters to strangers who come here to trade.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs the first Monday in May for horned cattle, and on October 10 for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a stately castle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles S. E. by S. of Kendal, 25 S. W by W. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 54. 35.

* COCK-HILL, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 28, for all sorts of cattle.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who first discovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 56.

* COESNON, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the sea between Pont Orson and Mount Michael.

COD CAPE is in N. America, on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Lon. 297. 45. lat. 42. 0.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Ladesan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 45. 10. It is 23 miles E. of Pavia.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster, and 30 S. E. of Grol. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 51. 58.

* COEVORDEN, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overyssel, fortified by the famous Cohorn. It was taken by the bishop of Munster, 1672; and the Dutch retook it the same year. It is surrounded by a morass, and is 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 52. 40.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Charente, and is remarkable for its excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angoulesme, and 258 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 45. 42.

COGNI, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carimania; where a Beglerbeg resides. It is seated in a pleasant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep whose tails weigh about 30 pounds. It is 150 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 250 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 51. 30. lat. 37. 56. Some take it to be the ancient Iconium.

COGSHALL, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Black-water, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and here there is a manufactory of bays, for exportation, which, in time of war, is so bad, that the poor are ready to starve,

ſtarve, for want of emyloyment. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 45 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 45.

COIMBRA, a handſome large and celebrated town of Portugal, capital of the Province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees and fruits. It ſtands on a mountain, by the ſide of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 40. 10.

COIRE, or, as the Germans call it, CHUR, a large and handſome town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the country of the Grifons, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the leaſt of which is of the Roman Catholick religion, and the greateſt of the Proteſtant. It is governed by its own laws, and is ſeated in a plain, abounding in vineyards and game, on the river Pleſſure, half a mile from the Rhine, 48 miles S. of Conſtance, 52 S. E. of Zurich, and 70 N. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 46. 50.

COLENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Sweden, in Livonia, ſeated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Ruſſia. Lon. 43. 26. lat. 56. 40.

* COL, a name given by ſome to one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, it abounds in corn, paſture, ſalmons, eels, and cod. Lon. 11. 0. lat. 57. 8.

* COL D'AGNELLO, a paſſage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillietre to Chateau Dauphin.

* COL-D'ARGENTIERE, a paſſage from France into Italy, between the marquiſate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

* COL-DE-LIMON, a paſſage over the Alps, which leads from Soſſpello to Coni.

* COL-DE-TEND, a paſſage over the Alps between Piedmont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, a ſtrong handſome ſea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Perſant, on the Baltick Sea; 60 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 54. 18.

COLCHESTER, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs on Eaſter-Tueſday for wholeſale taylors, on June 24 for horſes, on July 23 for cattle and horſes, and on October 20 for cheeſe, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and is pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and extends from E. to W. It was ſurrounded with a wall which had ſix gates, and three poſterns, beſides nine watch-towers; but now theſe are, in a great meaſure, demoliſhed. It had 16 pariſh-churches, but now only 12 are uſed, theſe are not very large, and moſt of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here alſo five meeting-houſes. The town conſiſts of about 3000 dwelling-houſes, moſt of them old built, with ſome few good brick ones; the ſtreets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of the inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town ſuffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bays, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oyſters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has loſt its charter for ſome miſdemeanour; however it ſtill ſends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old caſtle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, 22 W. S. W. of Harwich, and 50 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 51. 55.

COLCHIS, now called MENGRELIA, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Aſia.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark in N. Jutland, and dioceſe of Ripen. It is remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle paſs that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king. It is ſeated on an eminence, in a pleaſant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg, 37 S. W. of Arras, and 50 N. by W. of Slefwick. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 55. 35.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter; ſeated on the river Bann, 5 miles S. of the Sea, and 25 N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 55. 10. It ſends two memb. to parliam.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday for horſes, on May 6 for horſes and cattle, and on October 2 for

for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, 15 S. E. of Litchfield, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 30.

Colford, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs on June 20 for wool, and on November 24 for horned cattle and cheeſe. It is 14 miles N. of Warwick, and 122 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 45.

Colima, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a valley of the ſame name, which is very fertile and pleaſant. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 278. 35. lat. 18. 30.

Collioure, a ſmall but ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a ſmall harbour 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan, and 5 S. of Elne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 43. 32.

* Colle, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 10 miles N. W. of Sienna, and 28 S. of Florence. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 43. 24.

* Collingburn-Duke, a village in Wiltſhire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11 for horſes, cows, and ſheep.

Colmar, a conſiderable town of France, in Upper Alſace, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Proteſtants here have liberty of conſcience. It is ſeated near the river Ill 10 miles W. of Briſach, 22 N. W. of Baſle, and 35 S. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 5.

Colmars, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Senes. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Glandeves, and 20 N. E. of Digne. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 43. 17.

* Colmogopon, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, in an iſland formed by the river Dwina, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 475 N. by E. of Moſcow. Lon. 40. 55. lat. 36. 32.

Colnbrook, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs on April 5 and May 3 for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Colne, which ſeparates this county from Middleſex, and is a great thorough fare on the weſtern road, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 9 miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, 21 on the ſame point from Reading, and 19 from London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 51. 30.

Colne, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs on May 12 and October 11, for horned cattle, ſheep, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on a ſmall hill, near the eaſtern confines of the county, and the market is good for corn and proviſions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 45.

Colochina, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea, in the gulf of the ſame name, 50 miles S. E. of Miſſitra, and 10 N. of Cerigo. Lon. 40. 55. lat. 36. 32.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards re-taken by the Imperialiſts. It is 50 miles S. E. of Buda, and 50 S. by W. of Zolnock, Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 33.

Cologn, an ancient, handſome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It has 19 pariſhes, 37 monaſteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vaſt number of monks and nuns. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with ſtrong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and ſurrounded with 3 ditches; however, it is a place of no great ſtrength, and the inhabitants are but few for ſo large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of ſtaying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is in ſhape like a half-moon, and is ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Rhine, which renders it more ſtrong. There are always ſome thouſands of ſtudents belonging to the univerſity, who have the ſame privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by ſix burgo-maſters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the conſuls at Rome; beſides whom, they have a council compoſed of 49 perſons, which are choſen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholicks, and there are ſome Proteſtants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the dutchy of Berg, near three miles from the city. There are a vaſt number of reliques, but the moſt remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the

Three Kings, and every ſeven years there is a proceſſion of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry ſeaſon. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, 75 N. by E. of Treves, 85 W. by N. of Mentz, and 260 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 50. 50.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, 30 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 29. 9. lat. 45. 39.

Cologne, the electorate of, is one of the moſt conſiderable countries of Germany, being bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbiſhoprick of Treves, and on the W. by the dutchy of Juliers. It is divided into the dioceſe and the domain. The dioceſe is divided into the upper and lower; the domain comprehends the dutchy of Weſtphalia, and the territory of Recklincuſen. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to conſecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the moſt fertile and pleaſant country of all Germany; and it abounds in corn, wine, paſtures, and all the neceſſaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000 l. a-year, and thoſe of the reſt of his territories to as much more. He is not only archbiſhop of Cologne, but biſhop of Munſter, Oſnabrug, Paderborn, and Hildeſheim; however, ſome of theſe only belong to the preſent elector, and when he dies, will paſs into other hands. He was elected biſhop of Munſter and Paderborn in 1710, was raiſed to the electorate in 1723, was made biſhop of Hildeſheim 1724, of Oſnabrug 1728, and grand-maſter of the Teutonick Order in 1732.

Colomb, St. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſday, and two fairs on Thurſday after November 13, and Mid-lent Thurſday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few horſes. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance from thence. It has about 130 houſes, badly built, but the ſtreets are broad, and paved. It is 13 miles W. of Bodmin, and 259 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 12. lat. 50. 30.

* Colombo, a handſome, pleaſant, and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Ceylon. It was built by the Portugueſe in 1638, and in 1658 they were drove from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in poſſeſſion of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the ſtreets of this laſt are wide and ſpacious, and the buildings in the modern taſte, particularly the governor's houſe, is a handſome ſtructure. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 7. 0.

Colombotz, a fortified caſtle of Turky in Europe, in Bulgaria, ſeated on a hill, under which is the ſtrong paſs of Urania.

Colomey or Colomia, a town of Poland in Red Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Pruth, and well known for its ſalt-works. It is 42 miles N. E. of Halies, and 100 S. E. of Lamberg. Lon. 44. 0. lat. 48. 45.

* Colommiers, a town of France, in La Brie, ſeated on the river Morin, in a fertile country, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 48. 48.

Colonna, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romano, and in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; it is ſubject to the Pope, and is 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 42. 15.

Colonna di Rubicone, a town of Italy, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; it is ſeated on the river Piſatella, which was anciently called the Rubicon.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, and 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleaſure-houſe here, one of the moſt delightful ſeats in all Italy, and the gardens are very fine. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 44. 54.

* Coloswar, a large and celebrated town of Tranſilvania, where the ſenates have their meetings. It is ſeated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Weſſemburg, 60 N. W. of Hermanſtadt, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 46. 53.

Columbo, a ſea-port town of Aſia, ſeated on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 85. 45. lat. 7. 5.

Columna, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the dutchy of Moſcow, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with a wall, which is a mile and an half in circumference. It is 45 miles S. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 58. 2. lat. 54. 50.

Columpton, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle.

It

It is ſeated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handſome place. It is 67 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 12 N. E. of Exeter, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 50. 50.

Coluri, an iſland of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated at the S. ſide, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world. Though Ajax, who makes ſuch a figure in Homer, was king of this iſland, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches conſiſt in wheat, barley, tar, roſin, pit-coal, ſpunges, and pot-aſhes, which they carry to Athens to ſell. It is 7 miles S. of Athens, and is ſeparated from the continent by a ſtreight, a mile in breadth. Lon. 41. 40. lat. 38. 0.

Com, a town of Aſia in Perſia, and in Irac-agemi. It is a large populous place, but it has ſuffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 34. 0.

Comachio, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrareſe, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is bad, for which reaſon it is inhabited by few, beſides fiſhermen. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrari, and 20 N. of Ravenna. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 44. 45. The lake of the ſame name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and is about 10 miles in circumference; but it is dry in ſeveral places, in one of which the above town is built, and it contains a large quantity of fiſh.

Comana, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the coaſt of Caracoa. 35 miles E. of Laguara, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 313. 5. lat. 10. 10.

Comania, a territory in Aſia, bounded on the E. by the Caſpian Sea, on the W. by Circaſſia, on the N by the territories of Ruſſia, and on the S. by Georgia. Here are fine meadows and arable land, but the inhabitants, though Mahometans, and very ſuperſtitious, are great thieves.

Comanagotta, a town of America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 307. lat. 10. 10.

Comb-Martin, a town of Devonſhire, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a mean place, 7 miles E. of Ilfarcomb, 10 N. by E. of Barnſtaple, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 51. 12.

* Comb St. Nicholas, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horſes, and ſheep.

* Cometeau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Satz, with a handſome town-houſe. It was taken by ſtorm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, women and children as well as men, were put to the ſword; and it was taken by the Swedes in 1648. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Satz, 43 S. W. of Dreſden, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 50. 30.

Comines, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country againſt the Auſtrian Netherlands, and it ſtands on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 50. 45.

* Commany, a kingdom of Africa, on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, about 12 miles in length, and as much in breadth, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts.

Commercy, a handſome town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, with the title of a principality, and a magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, 8 miles S. of St. Michael, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 48. 40.

Comminges, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Gaſcony, on the S. by Catalonia, on the E. by Couſſerans, and on the W. by Bigorre. Its principal trade conſiſts in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

Como, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Comaſco, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1706, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 27 miles W. of Bergamo, 22 N. of Milan, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 45. 45.

* Como, the lake ſo called, is the largeſt in Italy, and is in the dutchy of Milan, and in Comaſco, on the confines of Swiſſerland, and the Griſons. It is 83 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above ſix miles over, in any one part.

Comorin, a promontory of Aſia, and the moſt northern point of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and N. W. of the iſland of Ceylon.

Comorra, a handſome and large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a terri-

tory of the ſame name. It is ſo well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greateſt part of the Inhabitants are Hungarians or Ruſſians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is ſeated on the river Danube, on the iſland of Sihut, 6 miles S. of Newhauſel, 15 N. E. of Rahabi, 37 S. E. of Preſburg, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 47. 50.

COMPEIGNE, a handſome town of the iſle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or caſtle, where the king often reſides. The maid of Orleans was taken priſoner here by the Engliſh, in 1430. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, near a large foreſt, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 49. 25.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The publick ſquares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monaſteries, for both ſexes, and about 2000 houſes. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of Pilgrims from moſt parts of Chriſtendom. They walk in proceſſion to the church, and viſit his wooden image, which ſtands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty wax-candles. They kiſs it three times, with a very reſpectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are thirty ſilver lamps, always lighted, and ſix chandeliers of ſilver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hoſpital, built for that purpoſe, which ſtands near the church, and round it are galleries of free ſtone, ſupported by large pillars. The archbiſhop is one of the richeſt prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its original. It is ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the rivers Tambra and Ulla, in a pleaſant plain, 88 miles N. of Braganza, 137 W. of Leon, 252 N. of Lisbon, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 28. lat. 42. 54.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and province of Xaliſco, built in 1531. It is ſeated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 270. 15. lat. 21. 0.

* CONCALE-BAY, is on the coaſt of France, in Brittany, where the Engliſh forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloes, which they did, and burnt all the ſhips in that harbour, which were above 100, of all ſorts. Concale is the town, which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oyſters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 48. 41.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the territory of Cornwal, with a harbour, and a caſtle. It is 16 miles from Quimper. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 55.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a biſhop's ſee, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged ſeveral times by the native Americans, and is ſeated on the S. Sea, in a fertile ſoil, abounding in corn and excellent wine. Lon. 304. 27. lat. S. 36. 42.

CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimali. It is ſeated near the ſea-coaſt, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a ſmall river that runs into the ſea. Lon. 294. 35. lat. 10. 0.

* CONCHES, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 45 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 48. 58.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola. It is ſeated on the river Secchia, 5 miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 28. 34. lat. 44. 52.

CONCORDIA, a ſmall town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee; it is now almoſt ruined, and the biſhop reſides at Porto Gruaro.

CONCRESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orleannois. It is ſeated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 47. 30.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainhault, with the title of a principality, and a caſtle. It is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in this country, and was fortified by the Chevalier de Ville. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Haiſne and Scheld, 8 miles N. E. of Valenciennes, 13 S. E. of Tourney, 10 W. of Mons, and 127 N. by E. of Peris. Lon. 21. 16. lat. 50. 27.

* CONDE,

* CONDE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Beſſin, which carries on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebrai, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. [illegible] lat. 48. 50.

CONDECEDO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 290. 0. lat. 21. 0.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the Condomois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very ſmall. It is ſeated on the river Geliſe, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 44. 0.

* CONDOMOIS, a ſmall territory of France, in Gaſcony, of which Condom is the capital town.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, is the principal of a number of Iſlands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mould is blackiſh, and pretty deep, only on the hills it is ſtony; it is covered with trees, but not very thick. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the ſize of a ſmall peach, and, when ripe, has a pleaſant ſmell and taſte. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as alſo parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks, and hens. The inhabitants are ſmall in ſtature, well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black ſtreight hair, ſmall black eyes, high noſes, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when any ſhips arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the ſailors. Their religion is Paganiſm, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houſes, which are very mean. In this there was the image of an elephant, but there were others, of different kinds. The Engliſh E. India company had a ſettlement here in 1702, but the factors falling out with the natives, moſt of them were murdered, and the reſt driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 201. 0. lat. 9. 30.

* CONDRIEU, a town in France, in Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, near the river Rhone, 8 miles S. W. of Vienne, 35 N. of Valence, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 45. 28.

CONDROS, a diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the territory of Liege. Huy is the capital town.

* CONFLANS-EN-JARNESI, a town of Lorrain, on the confines of the Franche Compte, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orn. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 45.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace of France, which belongs to the archbiſhop of Paris, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

* CONFULENS, a town of France, in La Marche, ſeated on the river Vienne. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 46. 55.

* CONGERBURY, a village in Somerſetſhire, 6 miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and horſes.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the Thurſday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5, and July 13, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Dane, and is a large mayor-town, tho' it has nothing but a chapel of eaſe, the church being a ſtately ſtructure, and is two miles diſtant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves, but the moſt conſiderable is ſilk, there being a large ſilk mill lately erected here by ſome Turky merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclefield, 24 N. E. of Nantwich, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 53. 7.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is ſometimes called Lower Guiney; and the Portugueſe have a great many ſettlements on the coaſt, as well as in the inland country, which were firſt begun ſoon after the year 1484, at which time it was diſcovered. The heat is almoſt inſupportable, eſpecially in the ſummer months. They have many deſart places within land, in which are many wild beaſts; ſuch as elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monſtrous ſerpents: but, near the coaſt, the ſoil is more fer-

tile

tile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almoſt naked, worſhiping the ſun, moon, and ſtars, beſides animals of different kinds. But the Portugueſe have made a great number of converts, ſuch as they are. Congo, properly ſo called, is about 150 miles in length along the coaſt, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter ſeaſon, when it rains almoſt every day; and the ſummer is from October to March, and then the weather is always ſerene. The inhabitants are ſkilful in weaving cotton-cloths, which ſerve them to hide their nakedneſs; and they trade in ſlaves, ivory, caſſia, and tamarinds. This country contains vaſt numbers of elephants, whoſe teeth are prodigiouſly large. Some pretend there are ſerpents here near 30 yards long, with a rattle at their tails; but this is a fable. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and ſea and river horſes. Some ſay there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their current money is ſea-ſhells. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. This town being divided into two factions, it ſurrendered to the French in 1641; but was reſtored to the Duke of Savoy ſoon after. The French beſieged it again in 1691 and 1706, but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In 1744, the French and Spaniards laid ſiege to it again, but they were obliged to raiſe it, and a battle enſued, wherein a great many men were killed on both ſides. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Greſſe and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin, 15 S. E. of Pignerol, and 15 N. W. of Final. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 23.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 20 miles N. of Conſtance. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 47. 50.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinſter, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulſter, and on the S. and E. by Munſter. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note, beſides the Shannon. It has ſeveral convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had ſeveral dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now in ſome meaſure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, ſheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the leaſt culti ated of all the four provinces. It contains 1 archbiſhopric, 5 biſhopricks, 6 counties, 7 market towns, 8 places of trade, 10 boroughs that ſend members to parliament, 47,256 houſes, 24 old caſtles, beſides fortreſſes that have been erected of late, and 330 pariſhes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, a province of N. America, in New England, bounded on the N. E. by the colony of Maſſachuſet, on the S. by the ſea, and on the W. by New York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is a diſtinct government by itſelf, chuſing its own governor, deputy-governor, council, and aſſembly.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 6 miles N. of Antrim. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 54. 50.

CONQUET, a handſome maritime town of France, in Lower Britanny, in the diſtrict of Cornwall, with a good harbour and road. It is very rich, and is ſeated 12 miles W. of Breſt. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 48. 26.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Gaſcony, bounded by the counties of Foix, Comminges, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing conſiderable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It has a handſome bridge, ſeveral fine ſtructures, as well ſacred as prophane. It carries on a great trade and is well-fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Auſtrians keep a garriſon here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all depoſed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. This council cauſed Jerom of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigiſmund had given him a ſafe conduct, in purſuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewiſe condemned the doctrine of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be burned

burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, 62 W. of Baſle, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 47. 35.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland. It is 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is croſſed by the river Rhine, and there are ſeveral towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt place in all the eaſtern parts, and it is ſeated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up ſteps cut out of the rock; and the uſual way of puniſhing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the ſea, 175 W. by S. of Tunis, and 200 E by S. of Algiers. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 36. 4.

* CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain. It is ſeated among high mountains, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 37. 40.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Belidulgerid, and on the W. by the river Sufegmar, which ſeparates it from the kingdom of Bugia. This country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of Europe, ſtanding at the eaſtern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is ſeated on a ſmall neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The Sea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Conſtantinople does the ſame on the N. It is delightfully ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is ſupplied with all neceſſaries. Conſtantine the Great, being obliged to reſide in the Eaſt, choſe this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The Grand Seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and is ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers, and ſeparated from the city by canals. It is ſaid the harbour will eaſily hold 1200 ſhips. The number of houſes muſt needs be prodigious, ſince one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aſpect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, eſpecially on the out-ſide, where there are few or no windows, and the ſtreets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 ſtreets, ſmall and great; but they are ſeldom or never clean; and the people are infeſted with the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Chriſtians, and the reſt Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments ſtill remaining, and particularly the ſuperb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a moſque, and far ſurpaſſes all the reſt. The ſtreet called Adrianople, is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezeſteins, are the markets for ſelling all ſorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large ſquare buildings, covered with domes, and ſupported by arches and pilaſters. The New is the beſt, and contains all ſorts of goods, which are there expoſed to ſale. The market for ſlaves, of both ſexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be ſold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Ruſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſervice of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The Great Square, near the moſque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the ſuburbs, it may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb called Pera is charmingly ſituated, and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reſide. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The public buildings, ſuch as the palaces, the moſques, bagnios, and caravanſaries for the entertainment

tertainment of ſtrangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 46. 33. lat. 41. 4.

* CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648 and 1651. It is ſeated on the river Selucza, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 46. 12. lat. 49. 46.

CONTESSA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name in the Archipelago. It is 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 40. 58.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 12 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 34. lat. 49. 54.

* CONVERSANO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated 10 miles from the Gulph of Venice, 8 S. W. of Polignano, and 15 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 41. 10.

CONWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is is ſeated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a caſtle, and the houſes are well-built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but ſmall. Near this town corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the cuſtom-houſe here from 11 to 12,000 buſhels of grain every year. There is a vaſt body of marcaſite up the river, with which copperas is made; and ſome think there are veins of copper ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fiſhing, and there is ſtill plenty of pearl-muſſels, but they are now neglected. It is 14 miles N. W. of Denbigh, 57 W. S. W. of Cheſter, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 43. lat 53. 20.

* CONWYDD, a village in Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

CONZA, a ſmall ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was ſo greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral ſtood is hardly known. It is 32 miles N. E. of Salerno, 30 S. E. of Benevento, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 40. 50.

* COOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, 56 miles W. of the Iſle of Rhodes, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 45. 9. lat. 37. 27.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and ſtrong town or city of Denmark, with a famous univerſity. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; beſides which, there are two others, in which the king ſometimes reſides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good baſtions, a double ditch full of water, and ſeveral advanced works. The arſenal is furniſhed with naval ſtores ſufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arſenal, the king's ſtables, the college, the houſe and proviſions, the orphan-houſe, the opera-houſe, and the military ſchool, are all ſuperb ſtructures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuſcripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the ſoldiers and ſailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were above 6000 houſes, of which 3785 were reduced to aſhes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all ſorts. It is about five miles in circumference, and is ſeated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Iſle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the ſtreight called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 55. 51.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. America, with a town of the ſame name, in Chili, and a harbour. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 26. 0.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Turky in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly ſeveral Albanian merchants in this place, who profeſſed the Roman Catholic religion; but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 43. 40.

* COPORIA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, at the mouth of a ſmall river of the ſame name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617; but it was taken from them

them by Peter the Great in the beginning of the preſent century. Lon. 47. 25. lat. 59. 36.

COQUIMBO, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Chili, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it ſeldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the Engliſh. Lon. 306. 24. lat. 29. 44.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Heſſe, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial. It is 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, 32 S. of Paderborn, 27 W. of Caſſel, and 35 N. of Marpurg. Lon. 26. 30. lat 51. 15.

CORBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 0.

CORBEIL, a town of the Iſle of France, which is divided into two by the river Seine. It is 8 miles from Melun, and 17 S. from Paris. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 48. 38.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 49. 54.

CORBIERS, a ſmall territory of France, in Languedoc, in which there is a valley of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weſtphalia, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbot is a ſovereign prince, and has a place in the Diet of the Empire, his territories about the town being pretty extenſive. It is ſeated upon the river Weſer. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* CORBY, a village in Lincolnſhire, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with two fairs, viz. on Auguſt 26, and on Monday before October 10, for horſes and horned cattle.

* CORCANG, otherwiſe called JURGANTZ. It is ſeated on a river anciently called Oxus, which did run from the Caſpian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel, the country about it being a ſandy deſart. It was formerly of more conſequence than it is at preſent; for the greateſt part of the houſes are now in ruins, and thoſe remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Arle. Lon. 91. 50. lat. 40. 57.

CORDOUA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is one of the moſt conſiderable towns of Spain, and is remarkable for its antiquity; and the rather becauſe it has preſerved its ſplendor, dignity, power, and riches, through ſo many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there is a magnificent ſtone-bridge. On the N. there are high mountains, and on the S. a very extenſive plain. The circumference is very large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many ſuperb ſtructures, palaces, churches, and religious houſes, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a moſque, when the Moors poſſeſſed the town, for which reaſon it ſtill retains the name of Mezquita, which has the ſame meaning. The ſquare called the Plaza Major, is ſurrounded with very fine houſes, under which there are piazzas. Many people of quality live here, for which reaſon there are a great many coaches. The trade is flouriſhing on account of the river, which conſiſts of wine, ſilk, and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood of this place there are a vaſt number of orange and lemon trees, which renders their fruits exceeding cheap. The beſt horſes in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, 85 N. of Malaga, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 48. lat. 37. 42. It is remarkable for fine leather.

* CORDUA NEW, a conſiderable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 175 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 316. 30. lat. S. 32. 10.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light-houſe of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Girond. The architecture is extremely fine, and it is placed there, to hinder veſſels from running on the ſand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 26. lat. 45. 36.

COREA, a peninſula lying to the N. E. of China, between 137 and 147 degrees of Longitude, and between 32 and 46 of Latitude. It is divided into 8 provinces,

which contain 40 cities of the 1ſt rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, and is the place where the king reſides. The Jeſuits ſay, the people are well-made, are of a ſweet and tractable diſpoſition, and fond of learning, muſick, and dancing, and in general reſemble the Chineſe pretty nearly. Their houſes are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lye on the floor. They have little ſilk, and therefore make uſe of linen-cloth in its room. Their arms are croſs-bows, and very long ſabres, or ſwords. Their trade conſiſts in white paper, pencils, gingſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, fowls whoſe tails are 3 feet long, horſes no more than 3 feet in height, ſable ſkins, caſtor and mineral ſalt. In general it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead 'till 3 years after their deceaſe, but keep them cloſe ſhut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is ſeated in a peninſula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren ſoil between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle. It has one church, and 130 houſes; the ſtreets are however bad, and not paved. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Pool, 20 E. by N. of Weymouth, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 50. 33.

CORFU, a conſiderable iſland of Europe, lying near the coaſt of Epirus, ſubject to the Venetians. It is the moſt important place they have in theſe parts; becauſe it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reaſon they have always here about 15 galleys, and ſeveral other veſſels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which ſtands in the capital town, is very handſome, and is adorned with ſeveral rich ſilver lamps, and one of gold. The Turks have often attempted to become maſters of it, but in vain. It is defended by the caſtle called St. Ange, which paſſes for impregnable. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants ſubmitted to the Venetians about the year 1386, and it is accounted the key of Venice. Here they make a great deal of ſalt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cedar trees. The capital town is of the ſame name as the iſland, in which there is always a good garriſon; and it is ſeated towards the middle of the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, over-againſt Canina. Lon. 37. 48. lat. 39. 40.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in Eſtremadura, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Alagon, 25 miles S. W. of Placentia, 25 N. E. of Alcantara, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 2. lat. 39. 36.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coaſt of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalifco. Lat. 20. 0.

CORINTH, now called CORANTO, or GRAME, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It was one of the moſt important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its ſituation on the paſſage from Greece into the Morea, by its caſtle, ſtanding on the top of an almoſt inacceſſible rock, by its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, by its riches, and by its architects, ſculptures, and painters, who were the moſt ſkilful in all Greece. It belonged, a great while, to the Venetians, till it was taken by Mahomet II. but they retook it in 1678; the Turks became maſters of it again in 1715, and they have kept it ever ſince. It is now greatly decayed, for the houſes are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the caſtle above mentioned, yet ſtanding, there is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world, over the Sea to the E. and W. and a fine country N. and S. The narroweſt part of the iſthmus, on which it ſtands, is above ſix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Iſthmian games. There are ſtill the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are moſt of them Chriſtians, of the Greek-church, who are allowed liberty of conſcience by the Turks. It is ſeated on an iſthmus of the ſame name, 40 miles N. W. of Athens, 15 S. of Thebes or Stives, and 70 N. by E. of Miſitra. Lon. 40. 58. lat. 38. 14.

* CORINTH, the iſthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to

to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Engia. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall acroſs it, which they called Hexamilium, becauſe it was ſix miles in length. This was demoliſhed by Amurat II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians, but was levelled a ſecond time by Mahomet II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 31. 5.

* Cork, a county of Ireland, which is 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the ſea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the ocean. It contains 43,286 houſes, 232 pariſhes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It ſends 26 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Cork, 2 for Youghal, 2 for Kinſale, 2 for Bandon-bridge, 2 for Mallow, 2 for Baltimore, 2 for Clogh-nikelty, 2 for Charleville, 2 for Caſtle-Martyre, 2 for Middleton, 2 for Rathcormack, and 2 for Doneraile. It is fertile, rich, and populace, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, Black-Water, and Lee. The principal town is of the ſame name.

Cork, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a neat, wealthy, and populace place, ſeated on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is a place of ſome ſtrength, and is incloſed with walls, in the form of an egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It ſurpaſſes all the towns in Ireland, for trade except Dublin. It contains 8113 houſes, and is 13 miles W. of Ballicora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 10. lat. 51. 40.

Corlin, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the biſhop of Camin, and now to the king of Pruſſia. It was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in 1643, but to no purpoſe. It is ſeated on the river Perſant, 8 miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 44. 10.

* Cormentin, the name of a fortreſs, and town, on the gold coaſt of Guinea. The fortreſs belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, ſeated on a high hill, which is very large and populous. It is inhabited by a few merchants, and all the reſt are fiſhermen. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 30.

* Cormery, a town of France, in Tourain, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Indre, 8 miles from Tours. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 30.

Corneigha, one of the five places round the fortified caſtle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Speitia. It is in Italy, in the Genoeſe dominions.

Cornet, a caſtle on the iſland of Guernſey, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 49. 40.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Marta, 3 miles E. of the ſea, 20 S. W. of Viterbo, and 37 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 42. 15.

* Cornhill, a village in the biſhoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for mercantile goods, and ſhepherds curs.

Cornwall, an Engliſh county, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except to the E. which joins to Devonſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 27,620 houſes, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 pariſhes, 27 market-towns, and ſends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the ſtannaries, where they get tinn, and to theſe belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin muſt be carried, to be ſtamped. The other commodities are, blue ſlate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little ſilver. Sometimes a ſort of diamonds have been found here, but not ſo hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whoſe language they retained for a conſiderable time, but is now almoſt extinct, unleſs at two or three pariſhes, at the land's end. The ſoil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with ſhallow earth, though there are many fruitful valleys, particularly near the ſea, which they manure with ſea-weeds, and ſat ſand. The air is pretty healthy, though they are much ſubject to high winds, and ſtorms. It has the title of a dutchy, and the king's eldeſt ſon is duke of Cornwall.

* Cornwall, a territory of France, in

Bretagne, which ſtretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the dioceſe of Quimper.

Coro, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuila, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. Lon. 308. 35. lat. 11. 0.

Coromandel, the coaſt ſo called, is the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, in Aſia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Biſnagar, tho' ſome Geographers give it different bounds. Here are ſeveral factories and trading towns on this coaſt, the principal of which I ſhall juſt mention; and firſt, Tranquabar is a fortreſs and colony, belonging to the Danes, which is miſerably poor; Porto Novo formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, but now to the Great Mogul, who called it Mahomet-Bander. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleaſant The bulk of the people are Gentoes, and have various manufactures of cotton-cloth. Fort St. David is an Engliſh factory and fortreſs, near which they make all ſorts of long cloth in great quantities, as alſo ſallampores, ginghams, and ſeveral others. Pondicherry belongs to the French, who have very fine, regular, and ſtrong fortifications, the produce is the ſame as at St. David's. Congemeer is the next place, where the Engliſh had a factory, before they purchaſed Fort St. David's. There are ſeveral pagods here, to one of which pilgrims flock every year. The images are very obſcene, and the women that attend them very lewd. Saderas is a ſmall factory, belonging to the Dutch, who buy up the long cloths. Cabelon is next, and did belong to the Oſtend company. St. Thomas is three miles S. of Fort St. George, the town was built by the Portugueſe, and at preſent is a place of very little trade. Fort St. George, or Madras, belongs to the Engliſh, and has a very incommodious ſituation. Paliacate is the next place of any note, and belongs to the Dutch, the people are employed chiefly in knitting cotton-ſtockings. Here are ſeveral other ſmall places, between this and Maſſulapatan, which formerly had trade, but now are neglected. The Engliſh had formerly a factory at this laſt place, and the Dutch have now, where they purchaſe chintzes. Narſapore is next, where the Engliſh alſo had a Factory, now withdrawn. Watraw is noted for rice, which is exported from hence. Viſigapatan is an Engliſh factory, and well fortified; the country about it produces cotton-cloth, and ſtriped muſlins; there are many ancient pagods, or temples, in this country, but there is one, in particular, which ſtands on a little mountain, where they worſhip live monkeys. Twelve miles N. E. from hence, is Bimilipitan, where the Dutch have a ſmall factory, and buy up the cotton-cloths, which they ſend to Batavia. Gangam is the laſt place on this coaſt worth notice, and is kept chiefly for the uſe of Viſagapatan. The country about it abounds in rice and ſugar-canes, of which they make ſugar. Here is a pagod, with a very obſcene image, which is ſometimes carried about in a coach, on which are very indecent repreſentations. This is particularly adored by virgins, and married women who never had children.

Coron, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea, it is ſaid to be a ſtrong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is ſeated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 80 S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 36. 30.

Correggio, a ſmall pleaſant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the dutchy of Modena, with a handſome caſtle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 9 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 10 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 44. 45.

* Corsham, or Cosham, a village in Wiltſhire, with two fairs, on March 7, and September 4, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

Corsica, a large iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholeſome, and the land hilly, full of ſtones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds and cheſnuts. They have horſes alſo, of a very fiery nature. Beſides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fiſh and coral on the coaſt. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the iſland into two parts, the

the N. and S. The capital is Baſtia. It belongs to the Genoeſe, but the natives have, for many years, taken up arms againſt them, under pretence of the tyranny of that government; however, by the aſſiſtance of the French, they were almoſt reduced, but now they are as numerous as ever. Theodore, who died in England two or three years ago, was, for a little while, king of this iſland. Lon. from 26. 10. to 27. 45. la. from 41. to 42.

* Corsley-heath, a place in Wiltſhire, where there is a fair kept, the firſt Monday in Auguſt, for cattle, horſes, and cheeſe.

Cortate, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 94. 35. lat. 8. 0.

Corte, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Corſica, with a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the iſland. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Baſtia. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 42. 12.

Cortis, a town of Germany, in Leige, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 50. 50.

Cortona, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, 17 S. W. of Citta-del-Caſtella, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 29. 37. lat. 43. 18.

Corunna, an ancient, rich, and ſea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, with a caſtle, and a very large harbour, defended by two forts. There ſtill remains an old tower, built by the Romans, which is exceeding ſtrong. It is ſeated in a ſmall peninſula, 15 miles N. W. of Betancos, and 37 N. of Compoſtella. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 43. 20.

Corvo, an iſland of the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Weſtern Iſlands, commonly called the Azores, lying between Europe and America. It is but ſmall, and this, with the neighbouring iſland of Florez, produce variety of beautiful flowers. They are all ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 345. 0. lat. 40. 0.

* Corwen, a village of Merioneth-ſhire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 21, October 10, and December 26, all for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

Corzola, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia and Raguſa by a narrow channel. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 42. 36.

Cosenza, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capita Hither Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, 11 miles from the ſea, 15 S. W. of Roſſana, and 150 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 39. 23.

Coslin, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg-Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 54. 10.

Cosmopoli. See Porto Ferrago.

* Cosney, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Auxerre, ſeated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; it is 105 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 47. 25.

Cossacks, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turky. They are divided into ſeveral branches, the Koſakki-ſa-Parovi, the Koſſaki-Doniki, and the Koſakki-Jaici. Theſe laſt are the wildeſt of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caſpian Sea. They live on huſbandry, fiſhing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in ſummer they rove in boats, on the Caſpian Sea, with an intent to attack the veſſels ſailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Chriſtianity. Their only town is Yaikikoy. The banks of the rivers are exceeding fertile, and produce all the neceſſaries of life. Koſakki-ſa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boriſthenes or Nieper. Theſe people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noſes; the women are handſome, well ſhaped, and very complaiſant to ſtrangers. Theſe are the people, who, joining with the Ruſſian army, do ſo much miſchief in the king of Pruſſia's dominions. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukrain, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulſe, tobacco, and honey. The paſtures are ſo good, that their cattle are the largeſt in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Ruſſians. Koſakki-Doniki dwell on both ſides the river Don, and are much the ſame for ſize and ſhape, as the former; theſe are under the protection of Ruſſia, and profeſs the ſame religion. They live upon their cattle, huſbandry, and robbing.

Cossano. See Cassano.

* Cossova, a large plain of Turky, in Europe, and in the eaſtern part of Boſnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent, and very fertile, and contains the cities of Priſtina and Ucitergna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkiſh Sultan, over Lazarus, the deſpote of Servia, in which this laſt was taken priſoner, and the ſultan himſelf was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

Costa-Ricca, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, it is bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The ſoil is poor, conſequently not very fertile, however, there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

* Cotati, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Travanor, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges. Lon. 95. 8. lat. 8. 0.

* Cotatis, a town of Aſia, in Georgia, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Faſſo, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houſes; the palace, where the king reſides, and the houſes of the great men; and the citadel, which is on the other ſide the Faſſo, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garriſon. Lon. 61. 20. lat. 43. 10.

Cotbus, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſace, it is a ſtrong important place, and has been ſubject to the king of Pruſſia ever ſince the year 1645. It is ſeated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. Here are a great number of French Proteſtants, who have introduced manufactures, and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 33. 4. lat. 51. 40.

* Cotentin, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the ſide of the Engliſh channel. It abounds in paſtures, cattle, and excellent horſes. Coutances is the capital town.

* Cotignac, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Frejus, with the title of a barony. It is ſeated on the river Argens, and is famous for its ſweetmeats.

Cotrone, a maritime town of Italy, in Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 35. 15 lat. 38. 50.

* Couco, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independant, and dwell in the mountains, which are pretty fertile. Here the deys of Algiers retire with their riches, when they are in dread of being put to death by the people.

Coucy, a town of France, in the Laonois, between Laon and Oyſe. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 48. 30.

Coventry, a town or city in Warwickſhire, which, with Litchfield, is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, on Friday, in Trinity week, for ſtannels, linnen, and woollen, and on the firſt day they repreſent the lady Godiva on horſeback, and on November 1, for linnen, woolen, and horſes. It is a city and county containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, ſheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and ſends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 pariſh-churches, 2 of which have very loft, ſpires, and was ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, which were demoliſhed by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar-ſchool, with three maſters, and exhibitions for both univerſities, and another free ſchool for poor boys, beſides ſeveral hoſpitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in Weſt-orchard-ſtreet. In the market-place ſtood the ſtateſt croſs in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houſes being moſtly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaiſter, with ſtories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs, particularly tammies, as alſo ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 20 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of Glouceſter, 11 N. E. of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 27 S. of Derby, 26 N. W. of Litchfield, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 9. lat. 52. 26.

Coverden,

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, near the confines of Weſtphalia and the fortreſs in the marſhes, is ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 40 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 52. 50.

COULAN, or QUILON, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. The inhabitants are generally Gentoes, mixed with Chriſtians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. Lon. 93. 5. lat. 8. 30.

* COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Yonne. There is alſo another town of the ſame name and on the ſame river, at the diſtance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and election of Fonten.

* COUPER, or COUPEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 12 miles N. E. of Perth. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 33.

* COUREZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limoſin, which riſes beyond Manach, and falls into the Vizere.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a dutchy, whoſe dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which ſeparates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitic, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is uſually reckoned a province of Poland, tho' they elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. However, they are influenced by the neighbouring powers, and the Ruſſians now ſeem to have the aſcendant. Mittau is the capital town, whoſe inhabitants are Proteſtants.

* COURMONTERAL, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpelier.

* COURPIERE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of Clermont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Iſle of France, 15 miles S. E. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montarges, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 48. 1.

COURTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in 1683. It is ſeated on the river Lys, 14 miles E. of Ipres, 23 S.W. of Ghent, and 137 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 48. lat. 51. 51.

COUTANCES, a ſea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a biſhop's ſee. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, 45 W. of Caen, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 49. 3.

* COUTHORPE, a village in Lincolnſhire, about the middle of the eaſtern part, near the ſea-coaſt, and two miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5. for horſes and horned cattle.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 32. lat. 40. 6.

* COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South-Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, Auguſt 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the ſtone-bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the ſea. It is ſeated in a low bottom, and in a fertile ſoil. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, 63 W. by N. of Glouceſter, and 175 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 30.

* COWES, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, on the N. E. coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a ſafe harbour for ſhips. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portſmouth. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 50. 45.

* COWLING, a village in Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31, and October 17, for ſheep and lambs.

COWPAR, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It is 10 miles W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 56. 20.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, which has no market, but has a fair, on Auguſt 25, for horned cattle, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hard-ware. It is 16 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 54. 16.

Coz-

COZUMEL, a conſiderable iſland of America, on the W. coaſt of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreſhed his troops, before he attempted the conqueſt of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls. The original natives ſtill poſſeſs this iſland, though it is in ſome ſenſe ſubject to Spain.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the moſt important place therein. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, but very naſty; and the houſes are about five ſtories high, built with ſtone, and covered with ſhingles. The royal palace, or caſtle, was a magnificent ſtructure, and ſeated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland reſided here before they removed to Warſaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very ſoon. The city has 2 large ſuburbs, and is ſurrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long ſiege. Here are ſeveral churches, but the principal is that dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, which is immenſely rich. The Jeſuits have alſo a handſome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city ſuffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havock of the inhabitants all at the ſame time, inſomuch that half of them were deſtroyed. The Regalia are kept here, this being the place where the Kings of Poland are crowned; and likewiſe the ſupreme courts are held here. It is ſeated in an extenſive plain on the rivers Viſtula, Weiſſel, or Weiſſer, 112 miles S. W. of Warſaw, 180 N. E. of Vienna, 150 S. of Buda, 750 E. by N. of Paris, and 970 E. by N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 50. 10.

* CRACOW, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Leſſer Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sendomir, on the N. by that of Sired, which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Sileſia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little ſilver, at Slenkow, and elſewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; and of ſalt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with ſeveral rivers, of which the Viſtula, or Weiſſer, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

CRAIL, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 17.

* CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, ſeated on the river Saave, 25 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 46. 30.

* CRANBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 29, and December 6, for cheeſe and ſheep. It is well watered with ſtreams, and is finely ſeated for pleaſure, their being a chace which extends almoſt as far as Saliſbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorceſter, and 96 W. by of London.

* CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle, and horſes. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the beſt in theſe parts. It is 17 miles S. of Maidſtone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 51. 5.

CRANGANOR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory. It is capital of a ſmall kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. It was taken from the Portugueſe in 1662. Lon. 93. 40. lat. 10. 25.

CRANSAC, a ſmall town of France, in Guienne, noted for its ſulphurous waters and coal-pits.

* CRAONNE, a town of France, in the generality of Soiſſons, and in the dioceſe of Laon.

* CRAPAC, or CARPAC, a long chain of mountains that ſurround Hungary and Tranſilvania, on the north and weſt ſide; they have different names, according to the places they run through.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 7 miles W. of Portalegra. It has 29 pariſhes under its juriſdiction, beſides the capital priory belonging to the Order of Malta. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 38. 50.

* CRAVAN, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the dioceſe of Auxerre. It is ſeated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, famous for a battle fought here between the Engliſh and French. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 47. 42.

CRAVEN, a diviſion of the Weſt-Riding of

of Yorkſhire, which lies on the river Are.

* CRAWLEY, a village in Suſſex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horſham, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 19, for horned cattle.

* CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU, an ancient royal houſe of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346 between the Engliſh and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, 8 N. W. of Soiſſons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 49. 30.

* CRECY, a town of France, in Brie, and in the dioceſe of Meux, with a convent of Benedictine monks.

CREDITON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, Auguſt 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is ſeated in a rich ſoil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the Eaſt town, and the other the Weſt. The church is a handſome ſtructure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-ſchool, with 12 governors, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It was unhappily almoſt deſtroyed by fire in 1743, and the loſs was computed at upwards of 50,000 l. There were large contributions gathered for their relief throughout all parts of the kingdom. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 50. 50.

* CREIL, a town of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Oiſe, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 20. 8. lat. 49. 13.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremaſco, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Piacentia, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Breſcia, and 22 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 45. 25.

* CREMASCO, a territory of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMIEU, a ſmall town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 45. 46.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, ſeated in a deep valley between two hills. It has ſuffered greatly from inteſtine broils. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; and is 69 miles N. E. of Freiſburg. Lon. 36. 51. lat. 48. 52.

CREMONA, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremoneſe, with a ſtrong caſtle, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, the houſes well-built, the churches handſome, and the ſquares large. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; but laſt of all by Prince Eugene, in 1707. It is ſeated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 11 S. of Breſcia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 45 S.

* CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Mantua, on the N. by Breſciano, on the W. by Cremaſco, and L'dez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the dutchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Cremona is the capital town.

* CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein, five miles from Hamburg. It is ſubject to the King of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the Allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Caſal, and 53 N. of Verue. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 45. 30.

CRESPI, a town of the Iſle of France, and capital of the Valois. It is 17 miles N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 20. 28. lat. 49. 12.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the dioceſe of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. King of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 27 N. W. of Abbeville. Lon 19. 35. lat. 50. 20.

CREST, a town of France, in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienne, 15 S. E. of Valence, 37 N. E. of Orange, and 40 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 44. 45. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CRETANT. See CRAVAN.

CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, or Cambreſis. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, 5 miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 50. 0.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in

the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle ſeated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 16. lat. 49. 54.

* CRICCIETH, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs, on May 23, July 1, and October 18, all for Cattle.

* CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockſhire, in S. Wales, that has a very ſmall market, though it is a very pretty place, it is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, ſheep, goats, and horſes. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 51. 55.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the ſecond Wedneſday in April, for ſheep, cows, and calves; and on September 21, for hiring of ſervants, and chapmens goods. It is ſeated upon the Iſis, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 30 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 35.

CRIM-TARTARS are a people of Aſia ſo called, becauſe they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in ſearch of paſtures, their houſes being drawn on carts. There are great numbers of them about Aſtrachan, to which place they flock in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reaſon they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-ruſhes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the ſmoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarſe cloth, and ſometimes they paſs ſeveral days without ſtirring out. They are generally of ſmall ſtature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive complexion. The men are generally ſo wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fiſh dried in the ſun, which ſerves them inſtead of bread, and they eat the fleſh of horſes, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, eſpecially mares milk, which they carry about in naſty leathern bags. Their garments are of coarſe grey cloth, with a looſe mantle, made of a black ſheep's ſkin, with a cap of the ſame. The women are cloathed in white linen, with which likewiſe they dreſs their heads, hanging a great many Moſcovian pence about them, and there is likewiſe a hole left to ſtick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a ſort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or CRIMEA, is the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus, and is a peninſula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circaſſia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of latitude, and 40 and 44 of longitude. The towns are, Baſcha-Sara, which is ſeated about the middle, and is the uſual reſidence of the Khan. It contains about 3000 houſes, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is ſeated in a very pleaſant, and fertile plain, and was formerly capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekop is on the E. ſide of the Iſthmus, which joins Crimea to the continent; it is the key of this country, and yet is a pitiful place, having only 600 houſes, with a half ruined caſtle, and ſome ill contrived fortifications. Kaffa is the principal town, and was a long while in the hands of the Genoeſe, and was then a trading place; at preſent they only deal in ſlaves, which they ſteal from their neighbours, and ſell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houſes, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoeſe, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Turks, and Chriſtians, of different perſuaſions. The Turks are at preſent maſters of the town, who keep a ſtrong garriſon here. Baluclawa is on the ſouthern coaſt, and has a good harbour; however, at preſent it does not contain above 300 houſes, though it is of great importance, and the Turks are maſters of it. The Tartars are ſhort and ſquat, with ſwarthy complexions, pigs eyes, ſquare and flat faces; their hair is black, and as ſtrong as horſe-hair, with very little beards. Their ſhirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or ſheeps ſkins. The women are too much like their huſbands to be handſome, however the men uſually make uſe of the ſlaves which they ſteal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The beſt ſort have tents, but the others are contented with

with their cloaks. When their horſes tire, they kill them, and eat their fleſh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the tithe of all the booty, who is ſo much under the diſpoſal of the Turks, that they depoſe him at pleaſure, and ſet up another, and they generally oblige him to furniſh 30,000 men when they take the field. The Ruſſians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In exchange for the ſlaves they have rice, coffee, raiſins, dates, and cloathing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands, but the Tartars make no other uſe of it than to feed their cattle.

* CRISINGHAM MAGNA, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with one fair, on Auguſt 12, for horſes and toys.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Boſnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greateſt part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and the inhabitants are good ſoldiers. Carleſtad is the capital town.

* CROIA, a town of Albania, in Turky in Europe, with a biſhop's ſee. The Turks have demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 27 S. of Scutari. Lon. 37. 18. lat. 41. 46.

CROISETTE, a town of France, in Champagne, near Chalons, where 8000 Engliſh were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

* CROISIL, or CROISIC, a town of France, in Bretagne, five miles S. of Guerande, ſeated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 45 miles W. by N. of Nantes, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 47. 18.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the ſhire of Cromartie, in Scotland, ſeated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the frith of the ſame name, 12 miles N. E. of Inverneſs. Lon. 13. 54. lat. 57. 40.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſide, and was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, for it had two churches, one of which, with ſeveral houſes, was ſwallowed up by the ſea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fiſhermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but it is now little uſed. The part of a church, which ſtill remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of curious flint, and the tower was raiſed to a great height; this indeed is all that ſtands, and the other part of the ſtructure being decayed, Divine Service is performed once a fortnight in the ſteeple. The town has been walled round, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen; but it at preſent conſiſts of only about 200 houſes, ſtraggling here and there, without form or order. It is 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 66 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 55.

CRONACH, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhoprick of Bamberg, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſubject to that biſhop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 50. 25.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Langravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile ſoil, and is ſurrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 50. 15.

CRONENBURG, a ſtrong fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll of ſuch ſhips as are bound for the Baltick. It was very richly furniſhed, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were ſtatues of maſſy ſilver. It is built upon piles. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 56. 0.

CRONSLOT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, in a little iſland of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulf of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the ſtation of the Ruſſian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval ſtores, as well as docks and yards for building ſhips, are. It is 12 miles W. of Peterſburg. Lon. 47. 35. lat. 60. 0.

CRONSTAT, a town of Tranſilvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 50 miles N. E. of Hermanſtat, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 47. 0.

* CROOKHORN, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horſes, bullocks, linnen-drapery, cheeſe, and toys.

It is ſeated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire, and the market is good for corn, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 50. 50.

Crossen, a handſome town of Sileſia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and it is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 52. 5.

* Cross-in-hand, a place in Suſſex, where there are two fairs, on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

Crotona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſeated on the gulf of Taranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina. Lon. 35. 8. lat. 39. 10.

Crotoy, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 50. 15.

* Crouy, a town of France, in Brie, 10 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

* Crowborough, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on April 25, for horſes and horned cattle.

* Crowcomb, a village in Somerſetſhire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs, on the firſt Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated in the Fenns, in a dirty ſoil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow cauſeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by water-courſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fiſh and fowl, which are here in great plenty. That is, in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Boſton, and 88 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 52. 40.

* Crowle, a village of Lincolnſhire, in the iſle of Axholm, 6 miles S. W. of Burton, with two fairs, on the laſt Monday in May, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Croydon, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday, and two fairs, on July 5, and October 2, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and toys. Its ſituation is low, near the ſpring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, ſurrounded with hills. It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the ſeat of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. It has a large handſome church, an hoſpital, and a free ſchool. It is 10 miles S. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 22.

* Crozet, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of Bourbonnois.

* Cruszy, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Pons.

* Cruzy, a town of France, in the Semonois, and election of Tonnerre.

Cuba, or Alcuba, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 38. 20.

Cuba, an iſland of N. America, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely maſters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The ſoil is not extremely fertile, but there are paſtures ſufficient to feed a great number of beeves, ſheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are ſeveral ſorts of mines in the mountains, and foreſts full of game. The produce is ſugar-canes, ginger, caſſia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the iſland from E. to W. but, near the coaſt, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very ſhort courſe. The air is pretty temperate and wholeſome, and here are cedar-trees ſo large, that canoes made of them will carry 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvadore there is a valley full of round ſtones, which, upon occaſion, might ſerve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of the iſle, next Florida. The Engliſh landed on the S. W. ſide of the iſland, in 1741, but the rainy ſeaſon coming on, it prevented their doing any thing. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This iſland is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hiſpaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

* Cacua, an iſland of America, ſeated between

between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, ſubject to Spain. Lon. 313. 35. lat. 10. 15.

* CUBLEY, a village in Derbyſhire, 6 miles S. of Aſhburn, with one fair, on November 30, for fat hogs.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on November 25, for cattle and pedlars ware, on Whit-Tueſday, and September 29, for cattle and ſheep, and on November 18 for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but ſmall. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewis, and 41 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 5.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but re-taken by the duke of Berwick. It is ſeated on the river Xucar, 77 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 40. 10.

* CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, lying along the river Viſtula, on the confines of Pruſſia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Breſtia. The capital is Uladiſlaw.

CULEMBACH, or CULLEMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the ſame name, with a citadel, which is well fortified, and is called Baſſemburg. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coburg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 3. lat. 50. 12.

* CULEYT, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It ſtands upon a high mountain, difficult of acceſs, and was built in the year 1520.

CULIACAN, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is oppoſite to the S. end of California, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 264. 0. lat. 24. 0.

* CULLEFORD, or COLLIFORD, a village in Devonſhire, two miles S. of Culliton, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

CULLEMBURG, or CULLENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, ſubject to the Dutch. It is ſeated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 51. 58.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt of the county of Banff, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 57. 58.

CULLENBACH, the marquiſate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the W. by the biſhoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the N. by Voitland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of foreſts and high mountains, and is the ſource of four large rivers. The principal town is Cullenbach. Lon. 29. 7. lat. 50. 26.

* CULLUMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and November 30, for cattle. It is ſeated on a river, not far from the ſea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconſiderable. It is 20 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. 40.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, is three miles E. of Inverneſs, in Scotland, near which the King's forces, commanded by his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, gained a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and ſo put an end to the rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Viſtula, 75 miles S. of Dantzick, and 30 N. W. of Uladiſlaw. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 53. 4.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulſter, ſeated on the coaſt of Loughfoyle, 5 miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 55. 0.

* CULMSEE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and 5 miles from that town, the biſhop generally reſides here; it is alſo 10 miles from Thorn.

* CULMSTOCK, a village in Devonſhire, 5 miles S. of Wellington, with 2 fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

CULROSS, a parliament-town of Scotland, ſeated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, 33 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 1. lat. 56. 8.

* CUMANA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the ſame name. Lon. 314. 0. lat. 9. 46.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the S. by Lancaſhire, and on the E. by Weſtmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14820 houſes, 87920 inhabitants, 1 city, 14 market-

market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmons. The principal mountains are, Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes, and meers; and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Keswick, are mines of black lead, which, if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

CUNNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, lying on the river Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute.

CUR. See KUR.

CURAZAO, an island of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and subject to the Dutch, which is the only considerable island they have in the W. Indies. It is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its principal trade consists in sugar and skins. From hence they carry on a smuggling trade to the Spanish settlements, and, for that purpose, employ ships of force, that the Guarda Costas are not able to cope with. The principal town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort, and where the Jews have a synagogue.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are also robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christian, and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose, in regard to either.

* CURIA-MARIA, an island of Asia, on the coast of Arabia the Happy, over against the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 71. 0. lat. 77. 0.

* CURREY-RIVAL, a village in Somersetshire, a mile W. of Langport, which hath one fair, on Monday after August 1, for cattle and sheep.

* CURSOLIERS, a small island of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

* CURZOLA, an island in the gulph of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia, it is about 20 miles long, and has a small town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 43. 6.

CUSCO, a large and handsome town of S. America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which there is the best market in all America, four large streets terminate in this square, which are all as strait as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. The Spaniards tell us wonderful things of the richness of the Inca's palace, and of the temple of the sun, but more sober travellers, judging from what remains, think most of them to be fabulous. At present it contains 8 large parishes, and 5 religious houses, the best of which belongs to the Jesuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 60,000, of which three fourths are the original natives, Americans. From this town there is a very long road, which runs along the Cordeleira, and, at certain distances, there are small houses, for resting-places, some parts of which are so artificially wrought, that it is surprizing, how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform such workmanship. There are streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it never rains. It is 375 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 0. lat. 13. 0.

* CUSSET, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and diocese of Clermont, with a celebrated nunnery near the town. It is 17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 46. 2.

CUSTRIN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Upper-Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handsome castle. It is capital of the province, and is seated in a morass, surrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 50 E. of Berlin.
Lon. 32. 35. lat. 52. 34.

CUYO, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, of the Sierra. The principal commodities are, honey and wax. They are so addicted to war, that they have had a great many bloody battles with the Spaniards, and are not yet entirely subdued, though it

is pretended some of them are converted to Christianity.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to some of those islands of the Archipelago which lie near Negropont. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their name imports.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salaminia to the W. Amathusia to the S. and Lapithia to the N. Nicosia is the capital, which is seated almost in the center of the island, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagousta is seated near the sea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almost all the business of the island. Baffa, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a trading town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The soil is an excellent, fertile clay, and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a perfect paradise, for, though there are no rivers, the desert is supplied with plenty of springs. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to fright away the asps, the tarantulas, and other venemous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent, about two yards long, and of a blackish colour, with a sort of a coronet on its head, which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. The Grecian women are wantonly superb, and they are as great libertines as the old inhabitants. The men will marry any women that have but money enough, though they have earned it by the sweat of their bodies. This island brings in the Turks 1250 l. annually, though the governor is changed every year. The judges are so corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employments to get money. The exports of the island are, silks, wool, umber, and wine; the imports are, French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all sorts of silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is seated betwen the rivers Drave and Muhir, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 54. lat. 46. 24.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Prussia gained a battle over the Austrians in May 1742. It is seated on the river Cludenka, 42 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 18. lat. 49. 50.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much, for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the river Warte, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 50. 48.

CZEPCASSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a castle. It is seated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 50. 40. lat. 49. 0.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish, game, and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 46. 12.

CZERNIKOU, a considerable town of Muscovy, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 75 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lon. 50. 58. lat. 51. 20.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 39. 6. lat. 52. 26.

CZ[illegible], a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers [illegible]. It is 13 miles N. of Cagedin. Lon. 38. 32. lat. 46. [illegible].

D

DABUL, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It is not ſo flouriſhing now as it was formerly, its principal trade conſiſting in pepper and ſalt. It either did, or does belong to the Portugueſe, and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 91. 30. lat. 17. 30.

DACA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal, and ſeated on the river Ganges. It is the largeſt in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and ſilk is the beſt and cheapeſt. Proviſions of all ſorts are exceedingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but ſo cowardly, that five or ſix armed men will drive away a thouſand. Lon. 106. 45. lat. 24. 0.

DACHAV, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well built, and ſeated on a mountain. The Elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a ſweet air. It is ſeated on the river Amber, 7 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 48. 20.

DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alſace, in the biſhoprick of Straſburg, with a palace belonging to the biſhop of Straſburg. It was taken by the Swedes 1633. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 35.

* DADIVAN, a plain of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and ſometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleaſure here, in the hot ſeaſon of the year.

* DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, on the S. coaſt. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 16. 30.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Aſia, bounded on the E. by the Caſpian Sea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucaſus, on the N. by Circaſſia, and on the S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a ſwarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as coarſe as a horſes tail. Their horſes are ſmall, but exceeding ſwift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and ſlaves. They rob all ſtrangers that fall in their way, and ſteal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themſelves independant. With regard to religion, they are a ſort of Mahometans. Some ſay they rove about in tents, but that is a miſtake. Sometimes they put themſelves under the protection of one power, ſometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he loſt a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which ſometimes are in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, and ſometimes of the Perſians.

DAGO, or DAGHO, an iſland in the Baltick Sea, on the coaſt of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing conſiderable but two caſtles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 40. 5. lat. 58. 48.

DAGNO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is capital of the diſtrict of Ducagini, and it is ſeated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 15 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 15. N. E. of Aleſſio. Lon. 37. 23. lat. 42. 0.

DAHOME, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much diſturbed the ſlave-trade of the Europeans.

* DALACA, an iſland of the Red Sea, over againſt the coaſt of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fiſhery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town ſeated over againſt Abaſſia. Lon. from 58. 30. to 59. 1. lat. from 14. 20. to 16. 15.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the lake Wener, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 59. 0.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, ſo called from a river of the ſame name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call valleys, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, ſome of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very ſmall, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robuſt, and warlike, and

and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rife in this province. The river rifes in the Dofrine mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the Gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Berwine, 10 miles N. E. of Liege, and 15 N. W. of Limburg. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 50. 40.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the ſea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 50.

* DALLWOOD, a village of Dorſetſhire, to the W. of Dorcheſter, with a fair, on the firſt Wedneſ. before Auguſt 24, for cattle.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Boſnia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Morlachia. Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Raguza, of a republick of that name; the Turks have a third, whoſe capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* DALTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for horned cattle, and on October 23, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the ſpring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the ſea; and the ancient caſtle is made uſe of, to keep the records, and priſoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 20 miles N.W. of Lancaſter, and 257 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 54. 18.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the river Damſter, 3 miles from the ſea, 12 N. E. of Groningen, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 53. 36.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with ſome fortifications, and ſubject to Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 3 miles from Stetin. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 53. 4.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the E. Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the Gulph of Cambaya. It is divided by the river Daman into two parts, called the Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the two towns defended by a fort. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it ſeveral times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 90. 10. lat. 21. 5.

* DAMAR, a famous and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 16. 0.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Syria. It is a very ancient place, which has been in ſeveral hands, and was at laſt taken by the Turks in 1516. It once had three walls, which are almoſt entirely ruined; and of the ſeveral ſuburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of this town is an exact ſquare, each ſide being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to ſeveral ſtreams, which run a-croſs the plain of Damaſcus, and water all the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The moſt remarkable things are the caravanſaries, which conſiſt of long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, and ſurrounding a great ſquare court. There is a moſque belonging to one, which is very handſome, and adorned on the in-ſide with columns of curious marble. The caſtle is like a little town, having its own ſtreets and houſes, and the famous Damaſcus ſteel was kept here in a magazine. The houſes of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the ſtreet there is nothing to be ſeen but walls without windows, and yet the inſides are richly adorned. The moſques are the handſomeſt buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the moſt ſtately was a Chriſtian church. The only thing beſides this, worth notice, is the ſtrait ſtreet which runs a-croſs the city and ſuburbs in a direct line; on each ſide there are ſhops, where all ſorts of rich merchandiſes are to be ſold. The gardens are always extremely handſome; and they have ſeveral manufactures, among which that of ſabres and knives has been moſt famous. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains great numbers of Chriſtians and Jews. In ſhort, many would have it to have been the ſeat of paradiſe. It ſtands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles

S. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 54. 53. lat. 33. 0.

DAMBEA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same name, not far from the river Nile. It is fertile and watered by several rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called Dambea; but this is uncertain.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated on the river Recknils, 17 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 54. 20.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient Pelusium, but others will not allow it. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E. of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Rosetta. Lon. 45. 55. lat. 31. 0.

* DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy, in Montferrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 45. 33.

DAMME, a strong town of the Netherlands. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the sea, 3 miles N. E. from Bruges, and 5 S. W. of Sluys. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 51. 14.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, which was dismantled in 1673. It is seated on a mount in a marshy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, 27 W. of Thionville, and 30 S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 49. 22.

DANCALA, or DONGOLA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The houses are ill-built, and the streets half deserted, they being filled with heaps of sand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The castle is in the center of the town, which is large and spacious, but not very strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 52. 10. lat. 15. 6.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe. It is 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and 75 N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 53. 18.

DANTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerelia in Poland, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lye close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It is said to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was besieged and bombarded by the Russians, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III. for their king. King Stanislaus was then in the town, who finding means to make his escape, it surrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is said, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free hanseatic town, governed by its own laws, and own magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the diet. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, four of which are burgo-masters: besides which, there are 13 consuls, who elect the burgo-masters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers; an hundred burghers are elected to represent the people's grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the city-arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the Gulph of Angil, in the Baltick Sea,

Sea. It is 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, 70 S. W. of Conifburg, and 140 N. of Warfaw. Lon. 36. 40. lat. 54. 22.

DANUBE, the largeft and moft confiderable river in Europe, which rifes in the Black Foreft, near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, paffes by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bavaria and Auftria, paffes by Ratifbon, Paffau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Prefburg to Buda, and fo on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Mifnchia and Moldavia, difcharging itfelf by feveral channels into the Black Sea, through the province of Beffarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ifter by the ancients; and it is now faid, that four of the mouths are choaked up with fand, and that there are only two now remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives feveral large rivers as it paffes along. It is fo deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Chriftians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialifts the next year, in whofe hands it remains. It is feated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Eifek, 8 miles S. of Batanawar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 45. 45.

DARDANELLS, two ancient and ftrong caftles of Turky, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each fide the canal formerly called the Hellefpont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the propontis or fea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the caftles were built in 1650, to fecure the Turkifh fleet from the infults of the Venetians. The fhips that come from Conftantinople are fearched at the caftle on the fide of Natolia, to fee what they have on board. Thefe caftles are not built on the foundations of Seftos and Abydos, nor even near the places where they ftood, as fome have erroneoufly aferted.

* DAREL-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade confifts in oil and corn; and it is feated on a mountain. Lon. 6. 0. lat. 34. 20.

* DARHA, or DRAAS, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the fame name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow ifthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one fide, and the S. Sea on the other. It is alfo the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richeft, but of the greateft importance of any in the poffeffion of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. In this ifthmus there are places where the Spaniards have no dominion, particularly where Mr. Wafer lived for fome time. Here the men go ftark-naked, and they have a filver plate faftened to their nofes, which hangs over their mouths, and is in the fhape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the fame manner, which paffes through the bridle of the nofe. They have alfo feveral necklaces, or chains of teeth, fhells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the ftomach. Their houfes are moftly thin and fcattered, and always by a river fide, with plantations lying about them. They are built with fmall poffs fet upright, about feven feet high, which are hurdled with ficks, and daubbed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and fpinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly ufed for hammocks. It is the bufinefs of the men to make backets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto leaves dyed of feveral colours. Each man has feveral wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the found of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antick tricks like our tumblers. When they go out a-hunting, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bonanoes, yams, potatoes, and caffava-roots ready roafted. When they travel, they guide themfelves by the fun; and when it does not fhine, by the wind; for they know the point from which it comes, by the bending of the trees. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, fwim over them. They

have no diſtinction of days, or weeks, but reckon their time by the courſe of the moon. The animals, as well beaſts as birds, are the ſame as in other countries of the ſame climate. The pecary is not unlike a hog, and black, with little ſhort legs, and yet is very nimble. They have been generally ſaid to have the navel on their backs; but this is a miſtake; for it is only a gland, which ſecretes a matter of a ſtronger ſmell than that of muſk. The warree is another kind of wild hog, with little ears and great tuſks, and they are covered all over with thick ſet briſtles. They have plenty of deer, which yet they never kill; and the rabbits are as large as our hares, but they have no tails, and their ears are ſmall, and claws long. There are great droves of monkeys, of ſeveral kinds, and of ſeveral colours, ſome with beards, and ſome without.

DARKING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, viz. on May 23, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep and toys. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box, or White-Hill, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there are great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and proviſions, and more particularly for fowls. It is 12 miles E. of Guilford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 18.

* DARLEY-FLASH, a village in Derbyſhire, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 27, for ſheep and cattle.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, and has a ſpacious market-place. The market is well ſupplied with corn, live cattle, and proviſions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, 50 N. by W. of York, and 243 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 30.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, with a handſome caſtle, where its own prince generally reſides. There has been lately built ſeveral handſome houſes, and ſuburb; and there is likewiſe a good arſenal. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles S. of Franckfort, 17 S. E. of Mentz, 20 N. E. of Worms, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 50.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on July 22, for horſes and bullocks. It is ſeated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rocheſter, and is accommodated with good inns. It is 7 miles W. of Graveſend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 25.

DARTMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays; but no fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dert, near its fall into the ſea, and has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a conſiderable trade by ſea. It is a mayor-town, taken out of ſeveral pariſhes, and is large and well-built, containing 3 churches; but the ſtreets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 198 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 25.

DARWENT, a river which riſes in the Peak of Derbyſhire, and running from N. to S. through that county, falls into the Trent.

* DASSEN-EYLAND, or, THE ISLE OF DEER, is one of the three ſmall iſlands to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. It is ſo called, on account of the great number of deer which were firſt carried thither in 1601. There are alſo ſheep there, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, for horſes and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all ſorts of goods; on Auguſt 3, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheeſe, and onions; and on October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for ſheep. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a pretty handſome town on the great road to Cheſter and Carliſle; and the market is well ſupplied with horſes, cattle, ſheep, corn, and proviſions. It is 12 miles W. of Northampton, 20 S. E. of Coventry, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 12.

DAVID'S, ST. a town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, with a biſhop's ſee. It has neither market nor fair, and is ſeated

feated in a barren ſoil on the river Ilen, not a mile from the ſea-ſhore. It was once a conſiderable place, and had walls which are now demoliſhed; but it is ſmall at preſent, and thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty good ſtructure. From the cape, near this place, there is a proſpect into Ireland. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, 15 W. N. W. of Haverford-Weſt, and 270 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 52. 0.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is an Engliſh factory, and one of the ſtrongeſt places they have in the Eaſt-Indies. The fort ſtands cloſe to the river, and the territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the ſea-ſhore, and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, callicoes, and muſlins. Each houſe has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but ſmall. The rivers and ſea abound with good fiſh. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George, and 10 S. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. lat. 11. 30.

DAVIS's-STRAITS, an arm of the ſea, between Greenland and North-America, which was diſcovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-weſt paſſage to China.

* DAUMA, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be very rich. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 8. 0.

* DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, ſeated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain on which a caſtle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an iſland ſo called. See MADAGASCAR.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in Africa. Lon. 62. 45. lat. S. 24. 55.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the preſumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In ſome places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, woad, copperas, ſilk, chryſtal, iron, and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries for ſubſiſtence. The mountains abound in ſimples, and game of all ſorts, and here are fir-trees proper for maſts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Iſere, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral ſprings, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAX, or ACQS, an ancient town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Landes, with a biſhop's ſee and remarkable baths. It is ſeated on the river Adour, 25 miles N. E. of Bayonne, 35 W. of Aire, and 75 S. by W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 16. 36. lat. 43. 42.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land, near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAD-SEA, a lake of Aſia, in Paleſtine, into which the river Jordan runs. Some have pretended to ſee the tops of the houſe of Sodom and Gomorrah in this Lake, but Maundrel aſſures us it is a fable. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being incloſed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a reſemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a ſea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has no market, nor fair. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houſes, which are moſtly low, and built with bricks; theſe form three long but narrow ſtreets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the ſea-faring men who reſort thither. This place is defended by a caſtle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the Ships uſually ride at going out or coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, 7 N. by E. of Dover, and 75 E. by S. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 51. 16.

* DEAN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-monday, and October 10, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It had its name from the foreſt of Dean, in which it is ſeated, and is a pretty good town. It is 11 miles W. of Glouceſter, 14 E. of Monmouth, and 14 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 55. It is called Mitchell-Dean, to diſtinguiſh it from a leſſer town of the ſame name. The foreſt of Dean comprehends that part of Glouceſterſhire which lies between

tween the Severn and Monmouthſhire, and contains 23 pariſhes and four market-towns, with many mines of iron and coal, beſides ſtone-quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers, and toys. It is ſeated near the head of the river Deben, on the ſide of a hill. It is but a mean town, and has neither trade nor any thing elſe remarkable. It is 24 miles E. of St. Edmund'sbury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 52. 20.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialiſts retook it the ſame year. It is 45 miles S. E of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 87 E. of Buda. Lon. 38. 46. lat. 47. 30.

DECAN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, which is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Biſnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogoliſtan, and on the E. by the mountains of Balagate, which ſeparate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurengabad, on the coaſt of Bombay. The principal trade conſiſts in cottons and ſilks.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleannois, and in the diſtrict of Nivernois. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Nevers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 46. 50.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is ſeated near the river Danube. Lon. 30. 44. lat. 48. 46.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 10, for horſes and cows, and on November 22, for horſes, cows, and hogs. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, in a fertile ſoil, and is a pretty large place. It is 16 miles N. of Oxford, 34 S. of Coventry, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 51. 55.

* DEDHAM, a town of Eſſex, which has a market on Tueſdays, and a fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday and Wedneſday for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine tower of the gothick-order, and has a great deal of carved work about it, but this is much injured by time; here is alſo a presbyterian meeting houſe, and three very good ſchools. The town conſiſts of about 400 lofty houſes, and the ſtreets, tho' not paved, are very clean, occaſioned by their lying pretty high. It is 6 miles N. of Colcheſter, 5 W. of Maningtree, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 5.

DEE, a river which riſes in Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighſhire, when, turning N. it waſhes the walls of Cheſter, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 3 fairs, on the ſecond Wedneſday after May 11, Wedneſday before Auguſt 1, and October 10, for horſes, ſtock, and timber of all ſorts. It is ſeated on the river Welland in a fenny ground, and is at preſent but a ſmall place. It is 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 87 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 35.

* DEHEUBDD, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 9, for pigs and pedlars ware.

* DEINSE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Ghent, 9 N. W. of Oudenard, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 21. 11. lat. 51. 59.

* DELBRUGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, near the ſource of the river Ems.

DELFT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delfland, in the province of Holland. It is a pretty large place, very clean and well built, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. The publick buildings, eſpecially the town-houſe, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated, and in the other that of Admiral Tromp. It has a fine arſenal, well furniſhed, is about two miles in circumference, and is defended againſt inundations by three dams, or dykes. Here a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made, known by the name of Delft-ware, but it has no other trade. It is pleaſantly ſeated among the meadows on the river Schie, 8 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 52. 6.

* DELFZY a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the river Fivel, 10 miles N. W. of Embden, and 15 N. of Groningen. Lon. 24. 26. lat. 53. 18.

DELLY,

Delly, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, and took him and his court prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. He seized upon the greatest part of his treasure, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces which lie next to Persia. It is surrounded with a brick-wall, and defended by a fortress. Some are inclined to think that it is the place where King Porus resided, so famous in the history of Alexander the Great. It is seated on the river Gemma, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 28. 20.

Delly, a province of Asia, in Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan on the W.

Delmenhorst, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg. The old castle is entirely demolished. It now belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Delm, near the Weiser, 8 miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 26. 12. lat. 52. 10.

Delos, an island of the Archipelago, which lies between two fine channels, the one towards Micone, and the other towards Rhenia, and is now called Dili, not Sdili, as some erroneously have thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is thought to be. It is about 6 miles in circumference, but is now quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 37. 22.

Delphos, a town of Turky, in Asia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Libadia, where the town of Castro now stands, which is nothing but a small village. It was formerly famous for the Oracle of Apollo, which they came from all parts to consult.

Delsberg, a town of Swisserland, in the bishoprick of Basle, 10 miles N. W. of Solieure, and 20 S. W. of Basle. Lon. 28. 48. lat. 47. 17.

Delta is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea: the ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts, but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundation of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coasts are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menoufia and Maala, or Elmala.

* **Demetriowitz**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the dutchy of Smolenskau, seated on the river Ugra. Lon. 51. 0. lat. 52. 30.

* **Demmin**, an ancient town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stetin, and in Pomerania, subject to Sweden. It is seated on the river Peen. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 54. 3.

Demmer, or **Demer**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilsen, to the W. of Maestricht, in the territory of Leige, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Diest, Sichen, Arschot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over against Ruppelmond.

Demona, or the **Val-di-Demona**, a considerable valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being very fertile, and Messina is the principal town.

* **Demona**, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. It was taken by the prince of Conti in 1744. Lon. 25. 1. lat 44. 18.

* **Denain**, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canonesses, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villers, in 1712.

Denbigh, the capital town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, July 18, and September 25, for cattle and small pedlars-ware. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd, which formerly was a place of great strength, with an impregnable castle, now demolished. It is pretty large, well built, and inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to Parliament, and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions.

proviſions. It is 27 miles W. of Cheſter, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 53. 15.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Flintſhire and Shropſhire, on the W. by Carnarvonſhire, on the S. by Merionethſhire, and on the N. by the Iriſh Sea. It contains 6400 houſes, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns. It has ſome good paſtures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, ſheep, and goats. The air is good, but ſharp, and the ſoil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills there are ſtones called Druid-ſtones, and ſmall pillars, with inſcriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

* DENBURY, a village in Devonſhire, to the S. of Newton-buſhel, with one fair, on September 8, for cheeſe and ſoap.

DENDERMOND, a handſome and ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1745. It is ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water when they pleaſe. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 12 E. of Ghent, and 15 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 21. 38. lat. 51. 3.

DENIA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a commodious harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 45 miles S. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicant. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 39. 0.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the ſoil a barren ſand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the ſeas and the lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the iſlands of Zealand, and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the dutchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorſt. There is no conſiderable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the ſummer the heat is very conſiderable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulſe, but chiefly horſes, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but ſince 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by conſent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility loſt moſt of their privileges. They have very few laws, and thoſe are ſo plain that they have little need of lawyers, for cauſes are ſoon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their ſhops are viſited by the phyſicians once a-week, and all the periſhed drugs are deſtroyed. The inhabitants are proteſtants ſince the year 1522, when they embraced the confeſſion of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has uſually on foot are near 40,000, but moſt of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000 l. a-year, which ariſe from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and deal-boards. Copenhagen is the capital town. Lon. from 25. 25. to 30. 30. lat. from 54. 0. to 57. 30.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the iſland of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a conſiderable treaſure. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Crould, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 48. 56.

* DENYS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſſonne.

* DENYS D'ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, 3 miles from the river Sarte, and in the election of Chateau-Gontier.

* DENYS DE CANDE, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

* DENYS LE GAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, conſiderable for its fine docks for building ſhips, and for the king's yard, and ſtore-houſes for the uſe of the navy. It had a victualling-houſe built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of proviſions and other ſtores. It is 4 miles E. of London. Lon. 37. 39. lat. 51. 30.

* DERAS, a large town of Aſia, in Perſia. Lon. 79. 30. lat. 31. 32.

DERBENT, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, ſaid to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with ſtones as hard as marble, and near it there are the remains of a wall which reached from

from the Caſpian to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is ſeated near the Caſpian Sea, at the foot of mount Caucaſus. Lon. 67. 35. lat. 42. 8.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyſhire, with 3 markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25, which is a meeting, for cheeſe; on Wedneſday in the Lent-aſſize-week for horſes, now almoſt neglected; Friday in Eaſter-week for horned cattle; firſt Friday in May, Friday in Whitſun-week, and July 25 for horned cattle; September 27 for cheeſe, firſt Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, and a ſmall brook runs through the town, under ſeveral bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five pariſh-churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whoſe tower-ſteeple is as high as moſt in the nation. The ſhire-hall is a ſtone-building, where the aſſizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a mill erected here, of a great length, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other officers, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, 24 N. W. of Leiceſter, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The Town is well paved, and adorned with many handſome buildings. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 57.

* DERBYSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamſhire, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, on the W. by Staffordſhire, and on the N. by Yorkſhire. It contains 21,140 houſes, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is ſharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and ſtony, but in the S. there is ſome very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-ſtones, beſides what is common to other counties. The peak-country is taken notice of for ſeveral caves, and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are, the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In ſome place they have a manufactory of knit ſtockings.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 3 and September 28, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and has ſeveral hamlets belonging to it. The market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 17 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 40.

* DEREOTE, or DEIROUTE, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the iſle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Roſetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 30. 40.

DERWENT, a river that riſes in Derbyſhire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river, of the ſame name, which riſes in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, and running S. falls into the Ouſe.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming ſeveral lakes in its paſſage, falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Cockermouth.

* DERP, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſubject to the Ruſſians, and lies near the river Ambeck, 50 miles N. W. of Pleſco. Lon. 55. 10. lat. 8. 10.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee-Iſlands, in America. It it 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the firſt land that is made in ſailing to the W. Indies.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the moſt weſterly point of the ſtraits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the S. Sea. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 53. 30.

DESSAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the province of Anhalt, with a caſtle. It belongs to its own prince, and is ſeated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipſick, and 60 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 51. 58.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Wehera, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 0.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Auſtrians and the Engliſh, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, and met with a repulſe; but as they were inferior in number, the allies did not make the

advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 9 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aſchaffenburg. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 50. 8.

DEVA, a ſea-port town of Spain, on the Bay of Biſcay, and province of Guipuſcoa. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 43. 30.

DEVELTO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 55. 8. lat. 42. 33.

DEVENTER, a large, ſtrong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, flanked with ſeveral towers, and with ditches full of water. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 55 miles E. of Amſterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 52. 18.

DEVISES, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 6 fairs, on February 13 for cattle, and Holy Thurſday for cattle, horſes, and ſheep, on June 13 for horſes, on July 5 for wool, on October 2 for ſheep, and on October 20 for ſheep and hogs. It is ſeated on a hill, which lies in a bottom, and formerly was a place of great note. It is at preſent pretty large, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 25.

* DEVONSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 73 miles in length, and 53 in breadth, bounded by the Iriſh Sea on the N. Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire on the E. the Engliſh Channel on S. and Cornwall on the W. with the title of a dutchy. It contains 56,310 houſes, 337,860 inhabitants, 394 pariſhes, and 38 market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but ſharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The ſea-coaſts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Beſides the common productions, it is noted for Cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Taw.

DEUX-PONTS, a handſome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Erbach, 37 miles S. E. of Werms, 45 N. by W. of Straſburg, 48 N. E. of Metz, and 52 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 49. 20. The dutchy is bounded by Lorrain on the W. by Alſace on the S. and on the E. and N. by the palatinate, and county of Sarbruck.

* DEWSBURY, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before May 22, and on Wedneſday before October 10, for horned cattle and ſheep.

DEYNSE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 9 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 51. 0.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKER, a province of Turky, in Aſia, lying between the rivers Tygris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E. by Perſia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and on the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Meſopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a large and ancient town of Turky, in Aſia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain on the river Tygris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Chriſtians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turky leather, and cotton-cloth of the ſame colour. It is 162 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of Moſul. Lon. 57. 35. lat. 36. 58.

DIE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Drome, 22 miles S. E. of Valence, 37 N. W. of Gap, and 30 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 22. 58. lat. 44. 44.

* DIE, ST. a town of Lorrain, with a celebrated chapter, whoſe canons muſt prove their nobility. It is ſeated on the river Meutre, 3 miles E. of Luneville. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 20.

DIEGEM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 3 miles N. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 51. 0.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the Elector of Hanover. It is ſeated at the N. end of Dummer-Lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 35 S. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 45.

DIEPPE, a handſome ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a good harbour, an old caſtle, and two handſome moles. The pariſh-church of St. James is a very fine

fine ſtructure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coaſt of England may be ſeen. The principal trade conſiſts in herrings, whitings, mackerel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1694, and is not now ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 95 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 44. lat. 49. 55.

* DIESSENHOFEN, a large, rich, and handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhauſen. It has the ſame privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is 5 miles S. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 45.

DIEST, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1705, but the French re-took it, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillimont. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 59.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſubject to the prince of Naſſau-Dillemberg, and is ſeated on the river Loan, 15 miles E. of Coblentz, 8 N. E. of Naſſau, and 25 N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 50. 22.

* DIEU, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Poitou.

* DIEUZE, a town of France, in Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-pits, where they make a great deal of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 5 miles E. of Marſal, and 22 N. W. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 50.

* DIGNAN, a handſome town of Italy, in Iſtria, 3 miles from the ſea, and ſubject to the Venetians. Lon. 31. 40. lat. 45. 10.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for the baths that are near it. It is ſeated on the river Marderic, 30 miles S. by E. of Embrun, and 17 S. E. of Siſteron. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 44. 5.

DIGON, an ancient, handſome, rich, and very conſiderable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digonois, with a parliament, a biſhop's ſee, a mint, an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, an abbey, and a citadel: moſt part of the churches and publick ſtructures are very beautiful, and in one of the ſquares there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two ſmall rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Otun, 48 W. of Beſanzon, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 42. lat. 47. 19.

DILLEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſubject to a prince of the houſe of Naſſau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marpurg, 45 N. of Franckfort, and 50 E. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 50. 45.

DILLENGIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an univerſity, and where the biſhop of Augſburg reſides. It is ſeated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augſburg. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 48. 38.

* DILTON-MARSH, a place in Wiltſhire, 3 miles N. of Warminſter, with two fairs, on Eaſter-monday, and September 13, for cattle, horſes, and cheeſe.

* DIMOTUC, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, ſurrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Traganople. Lon. 44. 8. lat. 41. 38.

DINAN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town in Britany, ſeated on the river Rance, 15 miles S. of S. Maloes, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 48. 27.

DINANT, a rich and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Leige, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Meuſe, 12 miles S. of Namur, 37 S. E. of Mons, and 40 W. of Leige. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 50. 15.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 19, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, 8 E. by S. of Dolgelle, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 0. lat. 53. 37.

* DINCKELSPIL, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council, the former is a mixture of Papiſts and Lutherans, but the little one are all Papiſts. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 49. 2.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in

Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Iſer, 20 miles E. of Landſhut. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 48. 30.

DINGLE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munſter. It is ſeated on Dingle-bay, about 4 miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 19. lat. 52. 0.

DINGWEL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Roſs, ſeated on the Frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 57. 45.

* DIOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Greſivaudan, Gapenzois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* DIRCHAW, a town of Germany, in Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 17 from Dantzick; it was fortified, but the fortifications are demoliſhed. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 3.

* DISS, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on November 9, for cattle and toys. It is ſeated on the river Wavenay, on the ſide of a hill, and the market is ſupplied with cloth, yarn, and proviſions. It is a neat, flouriſhing town, with one large church, a Preſbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houſes, the ſtreets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but it is ſo muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other uſe of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufacturies of hempen cloth, hoſe, and the making of ſtays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat. 52. 25.

* DITCHLEY, a village in Suſſex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for ſheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedlars ware.

DITHMARSEN, a territory in the dutchy of Holſtein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the dutchy of Holſtein-Gottorp.

DIU, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzurat, ſeated in an iſland of the ſame name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high ſtone-wall, with baſtions at convenient diſtances, and well furniſhed with cannon. The harbour is ſecured by two caſtles, one of which is made uſe of for powder and other warlike ſtores. It was one of the beſt places in theſe parts, the ſtructures being built of free-ſtone and marble. It contains five or ſix fine churches, well embelliſhed within, with images and painting, built by the Portugueze, but it is much decayed from what it was, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of the riches, but at length they were driven away with their booty, with the loſs of 1000 men. There is not now above 200 Portugueze inhabitants, for the reſt are Banyans, who may amount to 40000. If this town was in good hands, it would be the beſt place for trade on all the coaſt. Lon. 86. 30. lat. 21. 45.

* DIVANDUROU, the name of five iſlands in Aſia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a conſiderable trade.

* DIVE, a river of France, in Normandy, which riſes below Gaſſi, and falls into the ſea after a courſe of 30 miles.

* DIVE, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIUL, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken priſoner at Delli. Lon. 86. 28. Lat. 26. 11.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, on the river Iperlee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 51. 2.

DIZIET, ST. a conſiderable town of France, in Champaign, ſeated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles E. of Vitri. The road between theſe two towns is the fineſt in Europe. It is alſo 12 miles E. of Bar-le-duc. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 48. 35.

DOBELIN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, 40 miles W. of Mittau. Lon. 41. 5. lat. 57. 0.

* DOBRZIN, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Pruſſia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Plockzo; it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin, Rippina, and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a rock near the river Viſtula, or Weiſſel, 12 miles N. W. of Pleſcow,

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Pleſcow, and 12 E. of Vadiſlau. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 52. 38.

Dockum, a conſiderable town of the United Netherlands, in Frieſland, and in Oſtergow. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and 22 N. W. of Groningen. Lon. 23. 28. lat. 53. 18.

* Doe, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, for its fairs, and for its handſome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 47. 12.

Doel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. ſide of the Schelde, oppoſite to Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 51. 20.

Doesburg, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 23. 42. lat. 42. 3.

Dofrine-Mountains, or Dofrifield, are thoſe which divide Sweden from Norway.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polefino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Treviſana. It lies only on the ſea-coaſt, and comprehends a great number of ſmall iſlands near it, called The Lagunes of Venice. Venice is the capital.

Dol, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated, 5 miles from the ſea, in a ſoil abounding in hemp, corn, and apples of which they make cyder, 17 miles S. E. of St. Malo's, 17 N. W. of Antrim, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 54. lat. 48. 33.

* Dolce Aqua, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, 5 miles N. of Vintimilla. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 43. 52.

Dolcigno, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a ſtrong citadel. It was beſieged by the Venetians in 1696, but in vain. It is ſeated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. of Antivari, and 20 S. W. of Scutari. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 41. 54.

Dole, a town of France, in the French County. The fortifications are demoliſhed, and the Jeſuits have a college here, which is one of the fineſt in France. It is ſeated on the river Doux, in a pleaſant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Beſanzon, 30 S. E. of Dijon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 47. 6.

Dolgelly, a town of Merionethſhire, N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and ſix fairs, on May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16, for ſheep, cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Avon, in a vale ſo called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It is but an ordinary town, and yet it has a good manufacture of Welch cottons. It is 35 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 5.

Dollart-Bay, a large gulph, which ſeparates Eaſt-Frieſland in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Provinces.

Doltabad, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 94. 30. lat. 18. 40.

* Dolton, a village in Devonſhire, ſix miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before March 25, and November 20, for cattle.

* Domazlize, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilſen, with two towers. It is 17 miles S. of Pilſen, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Cruſadoes and the Huſſites in 1466, to the great diſadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

Domes, a territory of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Breſſe, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile pleaſant country; and Trevoux is the capital town.

Domea, a great river of Tonquin, in Aſia, ſometimes called Chaule, upon which the capital town Cachao ſtands. It riſes in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, diſcharges itſelf into Cochin-China, in lon. 123. 35. and lat. 21. 0.

* Domfront, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county. It is ſeated on a mountain 35 miles N. W.

N. W. of Alenzon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 58. lat. 48. 34.

* Domingo St. an iſland of America, and one of the richeſt of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1492, and is almoſt ſurrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous ſhoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be unſupportable for ſix months of the year, if not qualified with the eaſterly winds, and frequent rains. But theſe laſt ſoon ſpoil the fleſh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and has mines of gold, talc, and chryſtal. The Spaniſh name of it is Hiſpaniola; and it is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

Domingo St. a handſome town of America, and capital of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is ſeated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of acceſs. It is the ſeat of the governor of the iſland, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 308. 20. lat. 10. 20.

Dominica, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is very little cultivated, tho' lately uſurped by the French; and the moſt numerous inhabitants are the native Caribbees. It is 32 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Lon. 315. 40. to 316. lat. 15. to 15. 30.

Domitz, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mechlenburg, with a ſtrong fort. It ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swiren, and 12 N. of Danneburg. Lon. 29. 16. lat. 53. 25.

* Domme, a town of France, in Perigord, ſeated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 45. 58.

* Domo-d'Oscela, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the Lake of Maggiore. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Toſa, at the foot of the Alps, and has a caſtle.

* Dompaire, an ancient town of Lorrain, where the Kings of Auſtraſia, and the Dukes of Lorrain, had their reſidence. It is now reduced to almoſt a village.

* Domremy, furnamed La Pucelle, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of The Maid of Orleans. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, 5 mile from Neuf-Chateau, and 8 from Vaux-Couleurs.

Don, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which ſeparates it from Aſia. It riſes in the province of Reſan, in Moſcovy, and paſſing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Meotis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finiſh it: it would have been of great uſe, had he continued maſter of Azoph, for then he might have ſent veſſels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

Donat St. a fortreſs in Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

Donawert, a ſtrong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, and ſubject to the Duke of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augſburg, 12 W. of Neuburg, and 37 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 48. 46.

Doncaster, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and Auguſt 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is ſeated, and a caſtle now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation-town, and has good manufactures in ſtockings, knit-waiſtcoats, and gloves, and the market is good for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 37.

* Donegal, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houſes, 40 pariſhes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and ſends 12 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Donegal, 2 for St. John's-Town, 2 for Ballyſhannon, 2 for Killybeggs, and 2 for Lifford. It is, in general, a champain country, and abounds with harbours, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

* Dorcheby, a handſome town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Meuſe,

3 miles from Seda. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 40. 4[illegible].

* Dongo, a kingdom of Africa, in [illegible]finia, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.

Donzy, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 4[illegible]. 22.

Dorat, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 46. lat. 42. 1[illegible].

Dorchester, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 12, for cattle and sheep, on Trinity-Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, and lambs, and on August [illegible], for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, is the place where the assizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and [illegible] common council-men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houses. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's distance stands Maiden-Castle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 124 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 50. 40.

* Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter-Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, being on the great road to Gloucester, it is provided with some very good inns; and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 2[illegible]. lat. 51. 10.

Dordogne, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-sur-mer, at the Bec of Ambes.

Dormans, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Marne. Lon. 21. 22. lat. [illegible]. 3.

D[illegible], or D[illegible], [illegible] of Livonia, seated on t[illegible] between the lakes Wol[illegible] [illegible] miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 58. 0.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breath. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,9[illegible] houses, 131,640 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

* Dorstant, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the Elector of Cologne. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Duysburg, 50 N. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 51. 38.

* Dorstone, a village in Herefordshire, 10 miles W. of Hereford, with four fairs, on April 17, May 18, September 27, and November 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

Dort, or Dordrecht, a handsome, strong, and rich town of the United Provinces, in Holland, famous for a synod held here in 1618, and for its salmon-fishery. It is seated on an island, at the place where the river Merwe falls into the Maese, or Meuse. It is 10 miles S. E. of Roterdam, 15 N. W. of Breda, and 27 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 3. lat. 51. 50.

Dortmund, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It is [illegible] on the river Emster, 35 m[illegible] N. E. of Cologne, and 35 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 2[illegible]. 6. lat. 51. 30.

D[illegible], or D[illegible], a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with [illegible]

[illegible]

univerſity. It was taken by the Allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the ſuſpenſion of arms between Great-Britain and France. It is ſeated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray, 12 E. of Arras, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 50. 22.

Dove, a river which divides Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

Dover, a ſea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for wearing-apparel and haberdaſhery-ware. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, being ſituated between high cliffs, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and theſe much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It ſends two members to parliament, and is the ſtation of the packet-boats, that, in time of peace, paſs between Dover and Calais, from which it is diſtant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the caſtle. It conſiſts of four long narrow ſtreets, and ſeveral croſs-ſtreets, or alleys. The houſes, which are about 500, are low, ſome built with brick, and others with flint-ſtone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly ſupported by the ſhipping, and by ſhip-building, rope-making, and a ſmall manufactory of ſacking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a proſpect of the coaſt of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 51. 6.

Douero, or Douro, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. paſſing by ſeveral towns, and croſſing Portugal, then falls into the Ocean near St. John de Foz.

Douglas, a ſea-port town, on the coaſt of the Iſle of Man, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh ſhores, being the beſt harbour in the iſland. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 54. 7.

Doulens, or Dourlans, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Anthie, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 19. 57. lat. 50. 12.

* Dourak, a town of Perſia, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tygris, and is remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 74. 32. lat. 32. 15.

* Dourdan, a town of the Iſle of France, with a manufactury of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 42. lat. 48. 30.

* Dourlach, a ſmall handſome town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Proteſtant religion. It is ſeated on the river Gieſſen, 15 miles S. of Philipſburg. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 48. 58.

Down, the capital town of the county of Down, in Ireland, and in the province of Ulſter. It is a borough, and a market town, and is ſeated on the river Newry. It is 7 miles W. of Strangford-Bay. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 54. 23.

* Down, a county of Ireland, which is 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford-Bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houſes, 72 pariſhes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and ſends 14 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Down-Patrick, 2 for Killyleagh, 2 for Newry, 2 for Bangor, 2 for Newtown, and 2 for Hilleſborough. It is a fertile county, though in ſome places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down-Patrick.

Downeton, or Dunkton, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for ſheep and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, that ſends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. of Saliſbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 5.

Downham, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 27, for horſes and toys, and on November 2, for toys. It is ſeated low on the river Ouſe, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and

and ſent to Cambridge up the Ouſe, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and is generally known there by the name of Cambridge Butter. It is 35 miles N. of Cambridge, 11 S. of King-Lyn, and 87 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 40.

DOWNS, a road on the coaſt of Kent, through which ſhips generally paſs, in going out and returning home; and here alſo ſquadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

* DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Pis, in a fertile pleaſant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 43. 33.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It runs a-croſs Carinthia, and paſſes by ſeveral towns, and then entering Stiria, it paſſes to Marpurg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, paſſing by Eſſeck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on Wedneſday before Palm-Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, hemp, and woollen-cloth and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Torn, which here ſeparates this county from Staffordſhire. It has a good market for horſes and cattle, and but indifferent for any thing elſe. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewſbury, and 149 N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 50.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Saxony, where the elector, who is king of Poland, reſided before it came into the hands of the Pruſſians. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge ſupported by 19 piers, and is 685 paces long. In 1730 baluſtrades were erected on each ſide, which are extremely well done; one ſide is for the foot-paſſengers that enter into the town, and the other for thoſe that go out. Both towns are fortified with ſtrong fortifications: however, it was taken by the King of Pruſſia in 1745, but was ſoon rendered back in conſequence of a peace between him and the King of Poland. All the houſes are built of ſquare free ſtone, and are almoſt all of the ſame height. They have lately built a very magnificent church for the Roman Catholicks, which ſtands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the caſtle; and there has been ſo many palaces erected here, that it is become one of the handſomeſt cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Auguſtus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's ſtables, of the cabinet of curioſities, the arſenal, the court of the huntſmen, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things which cannot be beheld without admiration. With regard to eccleſiaſtic affairs, there is a ſuperior conſiſtory, on which the two univerſities depend, as well as the two conſiſtories of Wirtemburg and Leipſick. The principal church is that of the Holy Croſs, which is a ſuperb ſtructure, and the ſteeple is ſo ſtrong, that cannon may be planted thereon. The ſituation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine proſpect all round about it. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curioſities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dreſden porcelane. This city was taken by the King of Pruſſia in 1756, after he had diſcovered the deſigns that the King of Poland and the Empreſs-Queen; but re-taken in 1759. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meiſſen, 40 S. E. of Leipſick, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 26. lat. 51. 12.

DREUX, a celebrated town in the Iſle of France, which has a conſiderable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, 48 W. of Paris, and 50 S. E. of Rouen. Lon. 10. 1. lat. 48. 44.

* DRIESEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the river Warr, 20 miles E. of Landſberg. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 52. 46.

* DRIFFIELD, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 6 miles S. W. of Kilham, with four fairs, viz. on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 26, and September 29, for horſes and leather.

* DRINAWARD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Boſnia. It ſtands upon a ſmall iſland formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

* DRINO, a river of Turky in Europe, which

has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the same name, which is part of the Gulph of Venice.

Drino, a sea-port town of Turky in Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the Gulph of Venice, 60 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 65 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 3[illegible]. 35. lat. 42. 0.

Drogheda, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinster. It is a very strong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the river Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 43. 4[illegible].

Droitwich, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Good Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is 6 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, 32 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 95 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 18.

* Dronfield, a pretty market-town in Derbyshire, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April 14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 26 miles N. of Derby, 5 S. of Sheffield, and 1[illegible] N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 53. 17.

* Dronero, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which there is a bridge of a prodigious height.

Drontheim, a considerable town of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour, belonging to Denmark, and carries on a great trade. It is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Pinder. It is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 6[illegible].

* Drontheim Hus, a province of Norway, lying along the sea-coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people; the capital town is of the same name.

Drumbote, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 54. 5.

Drumlanerk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale. It is remarkable for a wood of oak which is 6 miles in length, and a noble palace with stately avenues and terrace walks, belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 14. 2. lat. 55. 14.

Drusenheim, a small fortified town of Alsace, seated on the river Moter, near the Rhine. It is 4 miles S. W. of Fort-Lewis, and 5 S. E. of Hagenhau. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 48. 40.

* Druses, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Some say they are tributary to the Grand Seignior.

* Druslewyn, a village in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

Dublin, the capital town or city of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous place, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the same for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; and the courts of justice are held much alike, it being the residence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four large suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmanton or Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffy, and it is joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1783 was 12,[illegible]. The cathedral church called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; besides which there are about twelve more. The college, or university, is in the E. suburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 students. It is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a [illegible] country

country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been so choaked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 53. 14.

* DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East-meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,304 houses, 7 baronies, 87 parishes, 4 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Dublin, 2 for the university of Dublin, 2 for Swords, and 2 for Newcastle. It is but a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grass, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, subject to the Elector of Mentz. It is seated on the river Wipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, 37 N. E. of Cassel, and 130 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 51. 34.

* DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese, on August 5 for cattle and lambs, and on October 2 for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron wares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the lowest street. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgeworth, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 30.

DUERSTADE, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the river Leck, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 52. 10.

* DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales; which has one fair, on August 10, for cattle.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Rees, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, 40 S. E. of Cleves, and 35 N. W. of Cologne.

* DULAS, a village on the N. E. side of the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it there is a red okery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore, lately discovered.

* DULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; it is seated 18 miles S. W. of the city of that name, and is the capital of a small territory, besides which, there is the town of Halteren.

* DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several inns. It is 24 miles E. of Barnstaple, 24 W. of Bridgewater, and 170 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 3.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, remarkable for a battle fought here, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the later were defeated. It is 5 miles N. of Stirling, and 30 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 56. 11.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. I was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 56. 3.

* DUMFRIES, the shire of, contains Nithsdale and Annandale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, is a handsome town, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, of 9 arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, 8 miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 55. 3.

DUMBARTON, the shire of, see LENOX.

DUMBARTON, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, which is very strong by nature. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its castle, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe. Lon. 13. 3. lat. 56. 0.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, seated near the Ger-

man-sea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 56. 0.

DUNCANNON, a fortress and town of Ireland, in the county of Exford, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Ross, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 52. 10.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinster, seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, of the same name, 18 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 54. 5.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is a handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 56. 32.

* DUNDERY, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

DUNEBURG, a town of Polish Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 76 miles S. E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 56. 36.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. of Armagh. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 54. 28.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, seated on Dungarvon-bay, 22 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 3. lat. 52. 0.

DUNGENESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 6 miles S. of Romney.

* DUNHOLM, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair, on August 12, for cattle and merchandize.

DUNKEND, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth. It was formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampius, 12 miles N. of Perth. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 56. 36.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of Flanders, belonging to France: it was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but was sold to the French by king Charles II. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In this present war the French have attempted to rebuild the works, but it probably never will be so strong as it was before. It is 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 15 S. W. of Newport, 25 N. E. of Calais, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 51. 2.

DUN-LE-ROI, a small town of France, in Upper Berri, seated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourghes. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 46. 51.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 51. 45.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster. It is seated on the bay of Dunnegal, 10 miles N. of Ballishannon. Lon. 9. 13. lat. 54. 35.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; on August 17, for horses; on September 6, for cattle, flax, and hemp; and on October 17, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is seated in a flat, watery soil, and is but a poor town, though the market is well supplied with hemp and provisions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 52. 5.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the S. coast of the isle of Wight.

* DUNOIS, a small territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Perche, Vendomois, Blaisois, and Orleannois. Chateau Dun is the capital.

DUNOTTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock, which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and is defended by strong walls and towers. Here have been some Roman inscriptions dug up, which have been since

since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal, the then proprietor. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 56. 57.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, seated on the sea-coast, and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 57. 50.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth place of Dunscotus, called the subtile doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 55. 48.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground, where no springs are to be found, but there is a large pond in the middle of the town, which serves the inhabitants for common uses. It has 4 streets, which regard the four corners of the world, and is full of good inns, standing on the road from London to Chester. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm-house, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 50.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a place of no note, 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 184 W. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 51. 15.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated at the foot of a loose cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bishop's see, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. However, it is a corporation, and send two members to parliament. Their only business is fishing for herrings, mackerel, soles, sprats, and lobsters for sale. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, 30 N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 95 N. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 2.

* DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and sheep, and Azamor is the capital town.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and crossing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Briançon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does a great deal of damage to the country through which it passes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 53. 18.

* DURANGO, a town of N. America, in New-Biscay, which is part of New-Spain, with a bishop's see, and very good salt-works, and seated in a fertile country. Lon. 271. 15. lat. 24. 30.

* DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne, in Agenois, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 45. 42.

* DURAVEL, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 45. 40.

DURAZZO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but it has a good harbour on the Gulph of Venice. It is 17 miles S. W. of Croia, 20 S. of Dino, and 38 N. of Valona. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 41. 25.

DURBUY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1697, and is seated on the river Ourte, 25 miles S. of Leige, 30 N. E. of Dinant, and 32 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 58. 15.

* DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newstat. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 49. 26.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 50. 46.

* DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handsome castle: it is seated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital town, or city, of the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 3, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses: those on Whit-Tuesday and September 15 are for the same. It is a bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously

modiously seated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Weare, over which there are two large stone-bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now made use of for the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing 6 parish-churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, and supplied with commodities of all sorts, and is beautified with handsome buildings, both publick and private, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, 51 N. of York, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 54. 50.

* DURHAM, a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the German-ocean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 96,080 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills that lie on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, they being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Weare, the Tame, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

DURSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedlers ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 51. 40.

DUSSLEDORP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the dutchy of Berg. It belongs to the Elector-palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with very fine pictures. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, 22 N. E. of Juliers, and 62 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 51. 12.

* DUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schauffhausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 26. 27. lat. 48. 8.

DUYIVELAND, or DIVELAND, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinski, on the S. by Ustiog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltick-Sea at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White-Sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Rupplemond.

DYSART, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 10.

E

* EARITH, a town of Huntingdonshire, which is three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three pretty good inns. It has no market, but it has [illegible] fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for all sorts of cattle.

* [illegible], a village in Essex, four miles [illegible] Halstead, with one fair, [illegible] for cattle and toys.

* [illegible], a village in Suffolk, [illegible] fair, on August [illegible], for lambs.

[illegible], [illegible], or lough, of Ireland [illegible] of Fermanagh, and [illegible]. It fills up one third part of the county, being 30 miles in length. [illegible] narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Iniskilling, which greatly distin-

guished

guiſhed it'elf on the ſide of king William, at the time of the revolution.

* EASBERY, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 12.

* EASTBORN, a town of Suſſex, whoſe market is diſcontinued; it has one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 6 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 50. 46.

* EAST-BRENT, a village in Somerſetſhire, 4 miles N. of Huntſpil, with one fair, on Auguſt 26, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

* EAST-DEAN, a village in Suſſex, five miles N. of Chicheſter, with one fair, on October 28, for pedlars ware.

EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on July 13, for horned cattle, and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, not far from Athdown foreſt. It is a borough, has a handſome church, and ſends two members to parliament. The aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 30 S. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 8.

* EAST-ILSEY, a town in Berkſhire, ſeated between two hills among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep. This place is not contemptible; and it has a market every Wedneſday in the ſummer, chiefly for ſheep; it has alſo one fair, on Auguſt 6, for ſheep and lambs. It is 17 miles S. of Oxford, 9 N. of Newbury, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 37.

EASTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 13 and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated pretty commodiouſly on a hill of the ſea, over which there is a large ſtone-bridge, ſupported by many arches, which leads to Weſtlow, ſtanding between two hills. They are both corporations, and ſend members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fiſhery. They are 16 miles W. of Plymouth, 60 S. W. of Exeter, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 50. 23.

* EASTMEON, a village in Hampſhire, five miles S. E. of Peterfield, with a fair on September 19, for horſes.

EASTONNESS, the moſt eaſterly point or cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamſhire, lying near Windſor, which has one fair, on Ath-Wedneſday, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handſome bridge, between it and Windſor, and is famous for a ſchool and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other ſtudents for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 28.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac. It is 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 43. 56.

* EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Neckar, a mile and a half from Maſbach, which is remarkable for its wine.

EBERBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel in 1692. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Naw and Alen, 12 miles S. W. of Creuſnach, and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 49. 53.

EBERSDORF, a houſe of pleaſure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 56. lat. 48. 32.

EBERSTEIN, a diſtrict of Germany, in Suabia, which gives title to a count, and is moſtly ſubject to the margrave of Baden. The caſtle of Eberſtein is the chief place, and is 6 miles S. of Baden. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 48. 40.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alſace, 8 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 9. lat. 48. 30

* EBREUIL, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Scioule, 8 miles from Riom, and 12 from Clemont. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 46. 5.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Old Caſtile, in the mountains of Santillane, and paſſing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into

into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tortofa. In its paſſage it receives a great number of ſmaller ſtreams.

Ecbatana, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame which is now called Tauris.

Eccleſhal, a town of Staffordſhire, with a very ſmall market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on Mid-lent-Thurſday, Holy-Thurſday, Auguſt 5, and the firſt Friday in November, for cattle, ſheep, and ſaddle-horſes. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sow, and the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry has a caſtle here, where he reſides. It is but a ſmall and poor place, 6 miles N. W. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 52. 48.

Eccleſton, a town of Lancaſhire, whoſe market is diſcontinued, as well as the fairs. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 40.

* Echauffor, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Argle and Seez.

Eckeren, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquiſate of Antwerp, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and France, wherein the French were repulſed, though the general had left the army, and informed the States of Holland that the battle was loſt. It is 6 miles N. of Antwerp, 20 S. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 21. 57. lat. 51. 18.

Ecluse. See Sluys.

Ecternac, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Sure, in a valley ſurrounded with mountains. It is 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 49. 55.

Ecya, or Ezija, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalufia, ſeated on the river Xenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordova, and 48 E. of Seville, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 37. 20.

Edam, a town of Holland, famous for its cheeſes, of which they ſell large quantities. It is ſeated on the Zeuder-Zee, 6 miles from Horne, and 20 N. E. from Amſterdam. Lon. 52 33. lat. 22. 28.

Eden, a river which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N. by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into the Solway-frith, 7 miles W. of that city.

Edghill, near Keynton, in Warwickſhire, is the place where the firſt battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and thoſe of the parliament in October 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury. Lon. 16. 9. lat. 52. 9.

Edgworth, or Edgware, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. Near to this ſtood the fine ſeat of the duke of Chandos, called Canons, which is now demoliſhed, and the materials ſold. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 37.

Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, where, for ſome ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their uſual reſidence, at Holy-rood-houſe. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, with lanes, or wynds running from it, which riſes gradually from Holy-rood-houſe to the Canongate-head, which is a ſuburb, and from thence to the caſtle, which is the higheſt part of the city. The principal ſtreet, beſides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. ſide of the other; from this ſeveral lanes run up the hill, towards the univerſity and Herriot's-hoſpital. From the caſtle to the palace is uſually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth it is nowhere above half a mile. The houſes are built of ſtone, and are, in the high-ſtreet, 6 or 7 ſtories high, each ſtorey being a diſtinct houſe; and near the parliament-cloſe they are 14 ſtories high, or upwards, but then they are built on the ſide of a hill, and on the other ſide they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. ſide, and everywhere elſe is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall. The caſtle is very ſtrong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the laſt rebellion, though the city itſelf was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is ſeated in the moſt plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden-pipes, from excellent ſprings. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-houſe, with a large court called the Parliament-cloſe, in the middle of which is the ſtatue of king Charles II. On the W. ſide of it is the council-houſe, and to the S. the ſeſſions-houſe, where the ſupreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the reſt, and the chapel in the caſtle, makes twelve in all. Herriot's

riot's hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the publick schools are large and commodious, and here are houses for the professors to live in. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, convenient structure. This city is governed by a Lord-Provost, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1688. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, 393 N. N. W. of London, 72 N. of Carlisle, and 201 N. N. W. of York; but if, as Norwood says, it is 200 miles from London to York, then Edinburgh will be 400 from London. It sends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 55. 57.

Edison-rock, a rock so called, in the English channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the channel.

Edmonds-Bury, St. See Bury.

* Edwinstone, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N. E. of Mansfield, with one fair, on October 28, for cattle, horses, and [illegible].

Effering, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Lintz, which is defended by two castles, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 31. 48. lat. 48. 18.

* Egdean, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

* Eglisow, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine. It is greatly subject to earthquakes. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 47. 45.

* Eglwisfach, a village in Denbighshire, with 4 fairs, on February 24, May 11, August 24, and November 24, all for cattle.

* Eglwiswrew, a village in Pembrokeshire, with 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and on the first Monday after November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

Egra, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral-waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 95 miles W. of Prague, 37 S. E. of Culembach, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 50. 2.

Egremond, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 14, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a peaked hill there is a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, 39 on the same point from Carlisle, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 54. 30.

* Egton, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Gisborough, with 4 fairs, on Tuesday before February 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

Egypt, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red-Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile very far to the N. insomuch that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sea, but, on the E. side, they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Saidi, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreshed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom, so famous in history for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the an-

cients have given of it; for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions, that the kings have kept armies on foot of 300,000 men, and that they have executed such prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining; but when we consider the fertillity of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not at all seem improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benesouf, and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, ascends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sen[illegible]. The ancient divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the second the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a Bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand-Seignior, and make presents to the Bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, their are several Sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. They pretend to a prodigious antiquity, and have a catalogue of kings, the first of which began to reign a great many thousand years before the flood, if you will believe their histories. However, this is certain, that their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambysis, who became master of it 525 years before the birth of Christ, and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot now behold without astonishment; these are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebaid, the obelisks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whose plans and designs are given by travellers, not to mention the Lake Mœris, and the vast canals which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conquest Egypt began to change its face, and Cambysis began to shew his disposition in demolishing the temples, and persecuting the priests. After his death this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got possession of the Persian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, 324 years before the birth of Christ. Ten of these succeeded each other till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne, in whose reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second Califf of the Successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the Califfs began to decline, Saladine set up in Egypt the empire of the Mammelukes, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, killed the Sultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had possession of it ever since. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Cophts, or Cophtis, besides Greeks, jews, and other foreigners; the religion of most of them is well known, and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, causing either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to rove about the deserts in search of pastures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and poverty. Egypt has always been noted [illegible] plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks came in, they are neglected. There was a considerable trade carried on here in the Indian commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import and export several merchandizes, and from other parts the natives get [illegible] teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, ambergrease, and coffee. [illegible] is first brought from Negro[illegible] and Morocco, and [illegible] the [illegible] over immense [illegible] The [illegible] things which the European merchants purchase here are, [illegible] sena, [illegible], rhubarb, benjamin, lack, sal-ammoniack,

myrrh, saffron, frankincense in tears, salt-petre, storax, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, and some sorts of cotton-cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and, the farther S. the more dark, insomuch, that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 47 and 53 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most incommodious on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring, are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtile here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly built of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it is about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curiosity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years, at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were formerly of great use in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be seen in many other places, insomuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise, the sea and river horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, 70 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 56. 20.

* EHINGEN, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 18.

EICHTERNAC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 7 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 49. 55.

EINHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 26.

EIFFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 50. 6.

EISBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildesheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 51. 50.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, 5 miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 51. 45.

EISNACH, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the same name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald, and 37 S. W. of Erfurd. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 50. 59.

* EITDEVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea. It is seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Slefwick, seated on the Baltick Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Slefwick, 12 N. W. of Kiell, and 35 N. W. of Lubeck. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 54. 40.

* EKESIO, an island of Sweden, in E. Goth-

land, in which there is a town of the ſame name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 57. 28.

ELBA, an iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadſtone, as alſo for its quarries of marble. It is ſubject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in poſſeſſion of Porto-Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuſcany has Porto-Ferraro.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Albania, 42 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 41. 20.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Siletia, and running S. to Konningſtatz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malnick, below Prague; from thence it continues its courſe N. and paſſes through the dutchy of Saxony, viſiting Dreſden, Meiſſen, and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs thro' Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the dutchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the dutchy of Bremen from Holſtein, paſſing on to Hamburg, and ſo to the fortreſs of Gluckſtadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ſhips as high at Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the ſea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 49. 20.

ELBING, a handſome, rich, and ſtrong town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg, with a college. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papiſts and Proteſtants. It is ſubject to Poland, and is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Dantzick, and 60 N. by W. of Warſaw. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 54. 12.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on the river Ever, 12 miles E. of Egra. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 20.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſeated on the E. coaſt of the Zuider Zee, 10 miles W. of Harlick, and 10 N. E. of Harderwick. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 52. 30.

ELCATIF, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, on the weſtern coaſt of the Gulph of Perſia, with a good harbour. It is 45 miles from Haſa, and 300 S. of Buſſorah. Lon. 70. 40. lat. 26. 0.

* ELCHE, a handſome but ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, ſeated on a ſpot fruitful in dates and and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 38. 10.

ELDEN-HOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyſhire. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom of it, but without ſucceſs.

ELEPHANTO, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar, 8 miles from the iſland of Bombay. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and ſerves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a black ſtone 7 feet high. It is ſo like nature, that, at a little diſtance, it may be miſtaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, ſhaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half-way to the top, there is a large cave, with two paſſages into it, in which are pillars, hewn out of the ſolid rock, curiouſly carved. Some are of the figures of men, in ſeveral poſtures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from twelve to fifteen feet high. Over their head's are repreſented multitudes of little people in a poſture of devotion. It is a very difficult matter to declare who this extraordinary piece of workmanſhip was done by, for the natives cannot give the leaſt account of it; and, indeed, it far ſurpaſſes any thing of this kind which has been done for great numbers of years.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, ſeated on the river Loſſay, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverneſs. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 57. 40.

* ELGIN, a ſhire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which ſends one member to parliament.

ELHAM, or ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Palm-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and October 20, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is 11 miles S. of Canterbury, 7 N. W. of Dover, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 47. lat. 51. 10.

* ELHAMMA, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, ſeated near a lake called the Lake of Lepers, becauſe it cures

cures that diſeaſe. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 34. 0.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND lies on the coaſt of New-England, in N. America, having Cape Cod to the N. the iſland of Nantucket to the E. and the iſland of St. Martin's-Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fiſheries, and it is ſubject to England. Lon. 3.. 35. lat. 41. ..

ELKHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, 2.. miles W. of Carleſcron. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 56. 15.

ELLERENA, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with a biſhop's ſee. It is .. miles S. by E. of Merida, and 52 N. of Seville. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 38. 8.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is neglected; but it has one fair, on Auguſt 20, for horned cattle, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle, and 201 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 55. 22.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs, on the third Tueſday in April, Whit-Tueſday, Auguſt 25, and November 14, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a large meer, in a ſmall, but rich and fertile diſtrict of the ſame name. It is but a ſmall place. It is 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewſbury, and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 1.. 40. lat. 52. 53.

* ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Africa, and in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary. It is ſeated on the ſhore of the Gulph of Capes, over-againſt the iſland of Schercara, 50 miles E. of Hamamathe. It is quite ſurrounded by the ſea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. but was retaken ſoon afterwards. Lon. 14. 48. lat. 35. 4.

* ELMADINA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Haſcora, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding in corn, wine, and ſheep.

* ELME ST. a caſtle of the iſle of Malta, ſeated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Rouſſillion, now ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 42. 30.

ELSINORE, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſhore of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elſineur. Lon. 32. 41. lat. 56. 18.

ELSINORE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſeated on the Sound, or ſtraight at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all veſſels that paſs through the ſound pay toll to the King of Denmark. It is 18 miles of Copenhagen. Lon. 2.. 50. lat. 56. 58.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittemburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elſter and Labe. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 51. 28.

* ELSTOW, a village in Bedfordſhire, a mile S. of Bedford, with two fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for all ſorts of cattle.

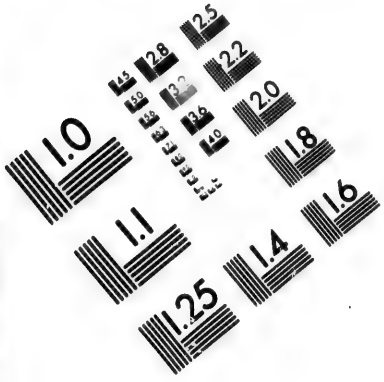
* ELTEMON, a town of France, in Franconia, in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 50. 56.

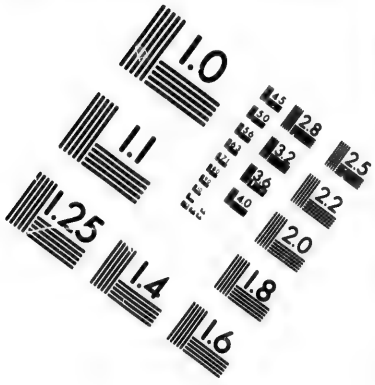
* ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Aſia, in Turky, and in Arabia Petræa, ſeated on the Red-Sea, 60 miles S. of mount Sinai. It has a citadel, where the Turks have always a garriſon.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhoprick of Hildeſheim. It is ſeated on the river Leina, 11 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim, and 17 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 52. 15.

ELVAS, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, and one of the moſt important in Portugal. The ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes are well built. There is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough for the town for ſix months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, 3 miles in length, which is in ſome places ſupported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the ſide of it there is a foreſt of olive-trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks, and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpoſe. It is near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 11. 16. lat. 38. 44.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whoſe provoſt





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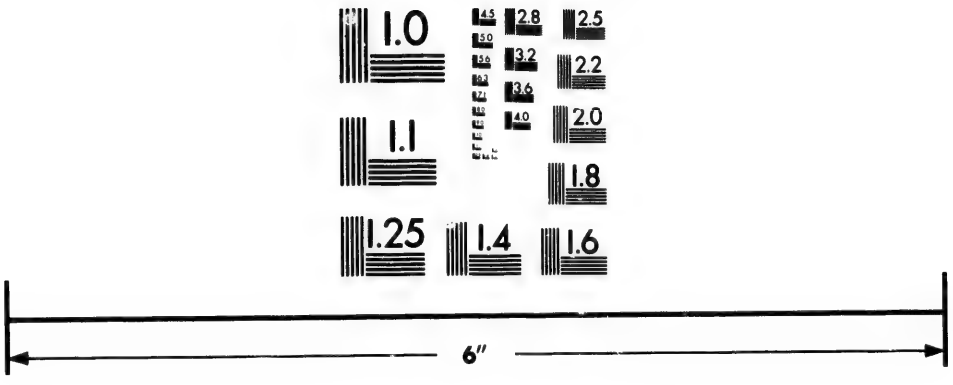

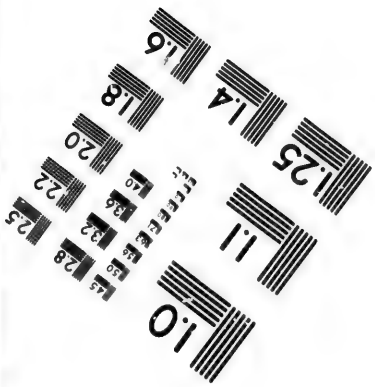

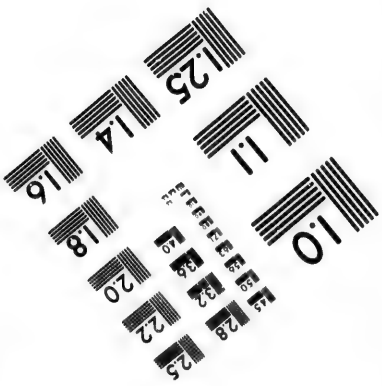

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provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 28. 53. lat. 49. 2.

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Aſcenſion day, for horſes; on Thurſday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horſes, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouſe, which renders it very unhealthy. The biſhop here has the ſame power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the aſſizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture; and has alſo one church. The city conſiſts of only about 600 good houſes, and has but one good ſtreet, well paved, the reſt being not paved, and very dirty. The aſſizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

* ELY, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMBDEN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, called alſo E. Frieſland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old-town, the Faldren, and the two ſuburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-houſe, the library, and the cathedral church. The moſt part of the inhabitants are proteſtants, or Calviniſts, and there are ſome Lutherans, papiſts, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they ſold their right to the king of Pruſſia in 1744, to whom it is now ſubject. It is ſeated on the river Ems, near the ſea, 25 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 45 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 53. 20.

EMBOLY, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Conteſſa. Lon. 41. 38. lat. 40. 52.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, a conſiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnois, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is ſeated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, 35 N. E. of Digne, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 9. lat. 44. 34.

* EMESSA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Syria, and in the government of the Baſhaw of Damaſcus. There are ſtill ſeveral magnificent ruins, that ſhew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland, and is ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 49.

* EMMERGREEN, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on Tueſday before Holy-Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Piſa. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 43. 42.

EMS, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the county of Lippe, in Weſtphalia. It runs firſt weſtward, through the county of Ritberg, and then turning N. paſſes through the county of Tecklinberg, and continuing its courſe N. through the county of Embden, diſcharges itſelf into the Dolart-bay, at the town of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which was formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, becauſe its harbour is filling up every day. It is ſeated on the Zuiderzee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 52. 49.

* ENCOPEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſeated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 59. 50.

* ENDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Briſgaw; it was formerly free and impetial, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Briſach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horſes, cows, and cheeſe. It ſtands in Enfield-Chaſe, and

is

is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* ENGADINE, a country of the Griſons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the ſide of the river Ihn, from the ſource of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no conſiderable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 50. 35.

ENGHIEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhault, famous for a battle fought near it in 1692, between the French and Engliſh, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 50. 40.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, an iſland of Turky, in Europe, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, between Acaya and the Morea, and is about 21 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to ſuch a degree, that the people are ſummoned annually to deſtroy their eggs, in order to preſerve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the ſame name, which conſiſts of about 600 houſes. Lon. 41. 44. lat. 37. 45.

ENGLAND, a conſiderable country of Europe, and the principal part of the Iſland of Great Britain, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 meaſured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chicheſter; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the ſouthern coaſt to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to conſult a good map. It is happily ſituated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the ſea-coaſt, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholeſome, except in the hundreds of Eſſex and Kent, the fenns in Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and ſome other low marſhes near the ſea. The winters indeed are ſometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is ſubject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accuſtomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent inſtances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkſhire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropſhire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been ſent for up to court as a curioſity. The frequent rains, tho' they may ſometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paſtures throughout the year. There are thunder, ſtorms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, leſs violent, and do leſs damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouſe; beſides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for, what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reaſon, it is extremely proper for the diverſion of hunting. There are ſome remarkable foreſts; as Windſor Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the New Foreſt; which laſt was made by William the Conqueror, who demoliſhed ſeveral towns and villages, and thirty-ſix pariſh-churches, in order to make it. The ſoil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce graſs enough to feed flocks of ſheep: beſides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good huſbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all ſorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it muſt be acknowledged there are no vines that are ſo fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made uſe of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and ſeveral kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality, is beer, or ale. The Engliſh wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might alſo

be excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongſt us, is generally the coarſer ſort, known by the name of Dowlaſs. Here are all ſorts of materials for building; and there are excellent ſtone-quarries in ſeveral parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which laſt is uſed where coals are dear; but in moſt counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally ſaid that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, becauſe the ſhips which bring coals from Newcaſtle to London, are a nurſery for ſeamen. No country in the world is better provided with horſes of all ſorts, and for every uſe; and particularly with regard to race-horſes, they are ſeldom equalled by thoſe of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, ſince the wolves were deſtroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of theſe animals is ſtill maintained in Ireland. But there is one ſort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull dogs; for theſe will not only attack the fierceſt bull, but any kind of wild beaſt; nor can any thing, when they have once faſtened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more ſtrange, when any of them is tranſported beyond ſea, they loſe their courage; and the ſame is ſaid of Engliſh cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in ſome places ſilver, beſides others of leſs note. As for the curioſities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, cuſtoms, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be ſaid, becauſe they fall under every one's own obſervations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 50. to 55. 15.

ENGLAND NEW, a country of N. America, ſettled by the Engliſh. It comprehends four parts, viz. Maſſachuſets, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degree of latitude, one would imagine the air ſhould be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more ſevere, and laſt longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with ſnow, and the froſt continuing for ſeveral months. This renders the ſummers more ſhort, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as moſt of our American plantations; and we have reaſon to believe, that they all will be without exception in this reſpect, when the woods are in ſome meaſure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all diſtinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Maſſachuſet colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, juſtices, and ſheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's conſent in writing: beſides, all laws of the general aſſembly are ſent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland are diſtinct governments, and independent of each other; but their conſtitution is much the ſame. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and aſſembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampſhire depends immediately on the crown, and the King appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magiſtrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their repreſentatives, or lower houſe. However, the laws of all theſe are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We ſhall ſay nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they muſt be more ſcarce than in other parts of America, becauſe New England is in a manner ſurrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land

near

near the ſea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it muſt needs blow over a vaſt tract of land covered with ſnow and ice, which is the principal reaſon that the winter is ſo very ſevere in theſe parts. Nothing need to be ſaid of the manners or diſpoſition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independent perſuaſion; and they at firſt perſecuted every other ſect that differed from them; nor would they ſuffer any of them to have any poſts or places under the government. However, at preſent, there is a greater harmony among Chriſtians of all perſuaſions.

* ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Romania, near a gulph of the ſame name, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is 125 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 40. 46.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat. 48. 12.

* ENS, a river of Germany that riſes near St. Weit, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; it croſſes one part of Stiria, waſhes Steir and Ens in Auſtria; ſoon after which it falls into the Danube.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alſace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Briſach, and 45 S. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 52.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the dutchy of Juliers. It is 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologn. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 50. 58.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Var. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 44. 1.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Caſſovia, 90 S. by W. of Sandomerz, and 125 E. by N. of Preſburg. Lon 38. 36. lat. 48 50.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſaloue; and there is no city in the world that has ſo many remains of its ancient ſplendour. There is nothing to be ſeen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of ſtatues, heaped upon one another. The fortreſs, which is upon an eminence, ſeems to be a work of the Greek Emperors. The eaſtern gate has three Baſſo-Relievos, taken from ſome ancient monuments; and that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was, The Temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians had turned into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find out the ground-plot: howe er, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. It is ſeated near a gulph of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.

EPIRUS, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Theſſalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the ſea. It has the name of New Epirus, to diſtinguiſh it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta, which is to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Eſſex, with two markets, on Thurſdays for cattle, and on Fridays for proviſions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tueſday, and October 13, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, which are kept in Epping-ſtreet, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Foreſt; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 40.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elſats, 17 miles N. E. of Philipſburg, and 15 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 39. 12.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, much frequent-

ed on account of the waters; and in the ſeaſon it is well ſupplied with proviſions every day; but it has only one fair, on July 25, for toys. It lies in a pleaſant ſituation, and is full of houſes of entertainment, for thoſe that reſort to the waters; and on the neighbouring Downs there are horſe-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 9 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 15 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 23.

* Erwash, a village in Lincolnſhire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Erfort, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 ſtreets; but it is thinly peopled. It is defended by two ſtrong forts, and is ſurrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 30 miles S. E. of Mulhauſen, 20 S. E. of Wimar, and 50 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 51. 4. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from 26 towns that they can go to each and return the ſame day. With regard to religion, the principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a Proteſtant, and ſometimes a Papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are Proteſtants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the Proteſtant miniſters. They have a bell of a prodigious ſize, which is 25 ells in circumference, and 5 in height.

Erie-Lake, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the River of Niagara, in which there is a water-fall or cataract, but not the greateſt in the world, as ſome pretend.

* Ersko, a town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Macedonia, it is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte Santo, but at preſent is inconſiderable, and very thin of people.

Erivan, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Lower Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, and is defended by a fortreſs, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle, ſome diſtance from the town. The country about it produces excellent wine, and it is ſeated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open ſquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanſaries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well ſtocked with carps and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes ſometimes for diverſion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Aſtabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 40. 20.

Erkelens, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, with a caſtle. It is 10 miles N. of Juliers, and is ſeated on the river Rout. Lon. 24. 8. lat. 51. 6.

* Erlang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquiſate of Culembach. It is ſeated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houſes are built, called Nuerlang, and there is a new church lately built for their uſe. Lon. 28. 42. lat. 40. 38.

* Ermington, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle.

* Erpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 49. 42.

Erpach, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the ſame name. It is 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 42. lat. 48. 23.

Erquiko, a ſea-port town of the Red-Sea, on the coaſt of Abex, in Africa, and ſubject to Turky. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 56. 55. lat. 17. 0.

Erzerum, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, with Armenian and Greek biſhops ſees, and a beglerbeg. It ſtands in a peninſula, formed by the ſources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks. It is a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black-Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Perſia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains which is fruitful in all ſorts of corn. Wood is very ſcarce, for which reaſon their fuel is only cow-dung.

dung. It is furrounded with double walls, defended by fquare towers. The Turks who are here, are all Janifaries, and are about 12,000 in number; they are moft of them tradefmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, and the Greeks but one. The Greeks are moftly braziers, and are employed in making copper veffels; and, as they are always making a noife night and day with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the fuburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and gall-nuts. This town is a thorough-fare, and a refting place for the caravans which pafs to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Perfian filks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. The wine here is exceffively bad, infomuch that it almoft poifons new comers. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 40. 0.

Escaut. See Scheld.

Eschelles, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the great Chartreufe, remarkable for its great marble fepulchre, 16 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It is on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, and is feated on the river Guiere-le-Viv, near a broad cauſeway, at the end of which there is part of a rock cut thorough, which was formerly impaffible. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heffe-Caffel, and fubject to the landgrave. It is feated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Heffe Caffel. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 17. 51.

Esclavonia. See Sclavonia.

Escurial, a famous village of Spain, in New-Caftile, where Philip II. built a famous monaftery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It confifts of a royal palace, a church, cloifters, a college, a library, the fhops of different artifts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extenfive park, and great gardens, adorned with a vaft number of fountains. It is built in a dry, barren country, furrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows, but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey ftones, which were found in the neighbourhood, and is the principal reafon of its being erected on fo difagreeable a fpot. They worked at this ftructure 22 years, and it coft 6,000,000 of crowns; fome fay the expence was 20,000,000, but then they muft mean French livres. It is a long fquare of 280 feet, and 4 ftories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 fquare windows, and 14000 gates. The moft remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent fepulchre, called the Pantheon, becaufe it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of all the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by fome to be the moft curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monaftery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year, which is fufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is feated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 25 S. of Segovia. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 40. 35.

Esens, a town of Germany, in Weftphalia, and in the county of Embden, feated on the fea-coaft, 25 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 2... 25. lat. 54. 0.

* Esfarain, a town of Afia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers that it has produced. It is 50 miles E. of Aftrabad. Lon. 73. 58. lat. 36. 48.

* Esher, a village in Surry, 5 miles S. W. of Kingſton, with one fair, on Auguft 4, for horſes.

Esk, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway-frith, giving name to a diſtrict of Scotland, called Eſkdale.

Eskimaux, a country of N. America, otherwife called New-Britain, and Terra-de-Labrador. It is inhabited by a favage wild fort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they fometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and fometimes are met with on the coaſts of the ſtraits and bays that the Engliſh have been in when they went in ſearch of the N. W. paſſage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans, for, whereas they have no beards, theſe have them ſo thick and large, that it is difficult to diſcover any features of their faces; they have ſmall eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair; they are of ſo bad a diſpoſition, that they always endeavour

to do what miſchief they can to ſtrangers: they will come, in the night-time, to cut the cables of ſhips which lie at anchor, that they may be wrecked on the coaſt, and ſometimes they will attack ſhips in the middle of the day, if they find their companies are but ſmall. It is impoſſible to civilize them; for they never will come near thoſe that want to traffick with them, nor will they eat any thing that is preſented them. They are always well clad, for there is nothing to be ſeen but part of their faces, and their hands. They have a ſort of ſhirts, made of fiſhes guts, with a coat of bear or birds ſkins, at the top of which is a cap which they put over their heads. They have likewiſe breeches, made of ſkins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; ſome ſay that they have three or four pair of theſe breeches on at a time. They have alſo two pair of boots, one over another, of the ſame ſort of ſkins. In the ſummer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiſcuouſly in caves or grottos. The dreſs of the women is near the ſame as that of the men. They are very ſuperſtitious, and have ſome ſort of ſacrifices; and their chief employment is hunting and fiſhing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Lawrence, and is bounded on the E. by the ſea, and on the W. by Hudſon's Bay.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg. It is an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, and is pretty large, having 5 ſuburbs. The prevailing religion is the proteſtant, and yet there are ſeveral convents. The duke of Wirtemburg is their protector. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 5 miles S. E. of Stutgard, 25 N. E. of Tubingen, and 20 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 40.

ESNAY, or ASNA, a town of Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Nile, and ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a moſque, and is the reſidence of an Arab Sheick. In the middle of Eſnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three ſides, and in the front there are 24 columns, very well preſerved; they ſupport ſtones, placed croſs-ways, and on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almoſt every part, but thoſe on the inſide do not ſeem to be done by the ſame hands, for they are much better. Dr. Pocock viſited this ancient temple, and he ſaw the figure of a woman ſitting, carved in ſeveral parts of the wall, for which reaſon he takes it to be the temple of Pallas at Latopolis; he tells us the capitals of the pillars are ſomewhat like Corinthian, however, there are ſeveral ſorts. Within the temple there are three ſtories of hieroglyphicks, of men about three feet high, and at one end the loweſt figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiouſly adorned with all ſorts of animals, and painted in very beautiful colours; one of theſe ſat on a ſort of a boat, with a circle round him, and two inſtruments at one end; there was alſo a ram, with a croſs on his head, ſomewhat like the handle of a ſword, and acroſs his neck there was a reſemblance of wings; among the reſt of the animals there was a beetle and a ſcorpion. This temple appears to have been uſed as a church, for there are ſeveral inſcriptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. ſide of the town of Eſnay there is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, ſomewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, they are both cut over the middle of the door, oppoſite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as alſo whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worſhipped here. However, it muſt be obſerved, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as diſtinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. of Eſnay is the monaſtery of St. Helen, by whom ſome ſome ſay it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and 4 arches, beſides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a croſs, and others an eagle, with a ſhort Greek inſcription. There are now two monks in the convent belonging to this, and the church is mean. Eſnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 52. 36. lat. 23. 26.

* ESPARTEL CAPE, the moſt N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

ESPEIRES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 S. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 50. 44.

* ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous ſalt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Caſhaw, and 40 N. of Tockay. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 48. 50.

* ESPERNAY, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Champaign, with an Auguſtine abbey. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Maine, in a fertile country, which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, 15 S. of Rheims, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 49. 2.

* ESPERNON, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated on the river Gueſle, 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 48. 35.

ESPINAL, a conſiderable town of Lorrain, near the mountains of Voſge, with an abbey of canoneſſes, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works that are near it. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 48. 22.

* ESPINOSA, the name of two ſmall iſlands of Spain, the one in Biſcay, and the other in Old Caſtile. Lon. of the laſt, 13. 46. lat. 43. 2.

ESSECK, a conſiderable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a magnificent bridge, 5 miles in length, over the marſhes, or 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult paſs, and there have been ſeveral battles fought here, between the Turks and Chriſtians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, and it is handſomely railed on each ſide. There are trees in all the ſtreets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts in 1687, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 90 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, 112 S. of Buda, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 45 36.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, it was formerly free and imperial, but is now ſubject to the abbeſs of Eſſen. It is 10 miles N. E. of Duiſburg, and 15 N. of Dorſten. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 51. 25.

* ESSEQUEBIA, a rich and conſiderable country of S. America, and in Guiana; its borders are inhabited by ſavages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go ſtark naked.

ESSEX, an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the ſea. It contains 34,800 houſes, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fiſh, fowls, cloth, ſtuffs, hops, oyſters, and ſaffron, which laſt is the beſt in the world. The rivers, beſides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marſhes, near the ſea, it produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It ſends 8 members to parliament, that is, 6 for Colcheſter, Harwich, and Malden, and 2 for the county. The county-town is Chelmsford; but Colcheſter is the largeſt, and moſt famous.

* ESTAIN, an ancient town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 49. 15.

ESTAMPES, a conſiderable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Juine, which contains plenty of craw-fiſh, and is a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, 35 N. by E. of Orleans, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 48. 25.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in Picardie, and in Boulonnois, not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Canches, 10 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 50. 31.

* ESTAPO, a ſtrong town of America, in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 273. 40. lat. 17. 50.

* ESTARKE, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, ſeated in a country abounding in wine and dates, in which they carry on a great trade; it is 30 miles from Schiras.

* ESTRAVAYER, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine caſtle. It is ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 46.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Paduano, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua.

Padua. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 45. 15.

Estella, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river [illegible], 15 miles W. of Pampaluna, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 42. [illegible]

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain. It is 15 miles S. of Ecija, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 37. 10.

Estonia, a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltick-Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia, with the title of a dutchy. It was confirmed to Russia by the treaty of Neustadt.

Estramadura, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old-Castile, on the E. by New-Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes part of New-Castile.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China-oranges. Lisbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.

Estremos, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high town is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, which is strongly fortified, and surrounded with a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. The lower town is the newest, and in it there is a large square, in the middle of which is a bason. They make a sort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places for its beauty, and fine smell. The Portugueze gained a compleat victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Padajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 46. lat. [illegible]

Estuque, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberies.

[illegible], a town of Germany in the territory of Hess-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 51. 18.

Ethiopia, a country of Africa, which contains the greatest part of it, and which is divided into the upper and lower, and contains a great number of states and kingdoms, which now are better known than they were formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue this old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they are yet discovered.

* Etienne, St., a considerable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Furenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuers, 30 S. W. of Lyons, and 275 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 45. 22.

* Etlingen, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach. It is 3 miles S. of Dourlach, and is seated on the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 48. 55.

Etna-Mount, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. As for the top, it is always covered with snow, and yet it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which last was very terrible, and was attended with an earthquake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

Eu,

Eu, a fea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome ſquare. The principal trade is in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, 12 S. E. of Abbeville, and 20 N. of Neuf Chattel. Lon. 1. 5. lat. 50. 3.

Evaux, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Louſon. Lon. 2. 10. lat. 46. 15.

Evesham, or Evesholm, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on February 2, the firſt Monday after Eaſter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a hill which riſes with a gradual aſcent from the river Avon which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has a ſtone-bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and it is the beſt town in the county, except Worceſter; for it contains three pariſh-churches, ſends two members to parliament, and either had or has a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings. The market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Worceſter, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. lat. 52. 10.

Eferding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 48. 20.

Everhoy, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys. It is but a ſmall place, and is 9 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 128 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 50. 46.

* Eversley, a village in Hampſhire, 8 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and toys.

Eugubio, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. W. of Perugia, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 60. lat. 43. 18.

Evian, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. W. of Lauſanne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 46. 23.

* Evoli, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 38. 40.

* Evora-de-Monte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is 15 miles from Ebora, and 8 from Eſtremos; and is remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portugueſe over the Caſtilians.

Evora, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated almoſt in the heart of the province in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleaſant, ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, which are planted with large trees of divers ſorts, as well fruit-trees as others. It may contain about 5000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 15,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is 40 miles E. by S. of Liſbon, 130 N. W. of Seville, and 50 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 10. 25. lat. 38. 28.

Euphemia, a fea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 34. 7. lat. 39. 0.

Euphrates, one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world. It is the principal of Turky in Aſia, and has its riſe about a day's journey from Erzerum; and there is another ſource about 2 days journey from the ſame place. They lye to the eaſtward, on high mountains covered with ſnow almoſt the year round. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between two fine ſtreams, that, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, which is three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be capable of carrying boats; but the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigation is not free thereon. At firſt, it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches neareſt to Aleppo; then it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Meſhed; and then it paſſes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubeſa, and Feluzia; and, not far from thence, viſits the ſpot where Old Babylon ſtood. It then fetches a compaſs like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tygris; and ſtill retaining its old name, runs down to Buſſorah, and from thence into the Gulph of Perſia, about 50 miles below it. It firſt divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after

ter which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tygris: beſides, it is the N. eaſtern boundary of the great Deſert of Arabia.

* EURE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Perche, and in the foreſt of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pont-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure; and the trade conſiſts in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N W of Paris. Lon. 1S. 49. Lat. 49. 1.

EURIPUS. See NEGROPONT.

* EUROPE, called by the people of Aſia Frankiſtan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy ſea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Weſtern and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Aſia. It lies between 8 and 90 degrees of longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of latitude, though it does not fill up all that ſpace. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Ohy, it is near 3600 miles in length; and, from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much leſs than either Aſia or Africa; but then it ſurpaſſes them in many things; and it is entirely within the temperate zone, except a ſmall part of Norway and Muſcovy; ſo that there is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the inſupportable cold, that are to be met with in the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and ſilver mines, much leſs in precious ſtones; nor does it produce ſugar and ſpices; nor yet does it nouriſh jackals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tygers, lions, rhinoceroſes, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, ſheep, oxen, horſes, and all other neceſſaries of life. Beſides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Aſia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more ſtrong, more elegant and commodious, generally ſpeaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the moſt part, much better made than the Africans, and even the Aſiatics. With regard to arts and ſciences, there is no manner of compariſon; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, ſociable, and generous; and conſequently are neither ſavage nor cruel, unleſs ſpurred on by the miſtaken principles of religion. Whereas in Aſia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profeſſion, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With reſpect to the diviſion of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muſcovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turky in Europe, beſides ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in the Mediterranean and elſe-where. There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muſcovy, and Turky, which laſt is commonly called the Grand Seignior. The Pope is an eccleſiaſtical prince, and yet has ſeveral territories under his dominion. The Kings are thoſe of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Pruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and of the Two Sicilies. Beſides, there is an Archduke of Auſtria, and a Great Duke of Tuſcany. There are four conſiderable republics; namely, Venice, the ſtates of Holland, the Swiſs Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four leſs, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Raguſa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spaniſh, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed thoſe of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in diſguiſe) in Poland, Muſcovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turky in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Beſides theſe, there are the Greek, and ſeveral others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Ruſſian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Ruſſia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and ſome of the mountains in Wales.

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TURKY IN EUROP
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Sicily
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A New & Accurate
MAP,
of
EUROPE,
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS,
with Improvements.
OCEAN
White Sea
G. of Finland
S. Petersburg
Moscow
Warsaw
Cracow
Presburg
Buda
Belgrad
Azof
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Constantinople
Smyrna
Satalia
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Vienna
Venice
Corfou
Zante
Morea
Ephesus
Jerusalem
Nazareth
Alexandria
Colmeta
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Fez
Morocco
Mequinez
Tremisen

The religions of Europe are the Jewiſh, and the Chriſtian; divided into the Greek, Romiſh, and Proteſtant churches; as alſo the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or EUSTATIA, one of the leaſt Caribbee Iſlands, in America, which is properly nothing but a mountain that riſes in the form of a ſugar-loaf, whoſe top is hollow. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's, and to the S. E. of Sabat, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 317. 40. lat. 16. 40.

* EUSUGAGUEN, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the moſt brutal of all Barbary, and their trade conſiſts in wax and honey.

* EUTIM, a town of Germany, in Holſtein, with a caſtle, where the biſhops of Lubeck have their reſidence. It is three miles from Lubeck, and ſeven from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See BLACK SEA.

* EWELL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horſes, bullock, ſheep, and toys. It is but a ſmall place, and the market is inconſiderable. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* EWHURST, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horſes, horned cattle, and commodities of all ſorts. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the top of an eaſy aſcent on the eaſtern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its ſuburbs, contains 15 pariſh-churches, and four chapels of eaſe, beſides the cathedral, it being a biſhop's ſee. It ſuffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is choaked up with ſand, ſo that at preſent they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topſham, about three miles diſtant. It has the title of an earldom, and is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition, driving a good trade. Here are ſeveral [illegible] well-paved, and a large ma[illegible] ſerges, druggets, long-ells, duroys, [illegible] ſagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is 78 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 31 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnſtaple, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Saliſbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

EXILES, a ſtrong fortreſs on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and in the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important paſſage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza. It is 8 miles S. W. of Suza, 25 N. W. of Pignerol, and 37 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 45. 5.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery ſituation, is a pretty large place, and has a handſome church, with the ruins of a caſtle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 22 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 52. 27.

* EYMINGE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a ſmall handſome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 28.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

* EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent wine, 57 miles from Fez.

* EZERO, a town of Theſſaly, in Greece, which was formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Lariſſa.

* EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent ſaffron.

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* FABRIANO, a handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 30 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 33 W. of Macerata. Lon. 30. 38. lat. 43. 18.

FAENZA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented. It is ſeated on the river Amona, 20 miles S. W. of Ravenna, 10 N. W. of Forli, and 4 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 43. 18.

* FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicarlia. The ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line; and there are two ſquares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a large church, with a very high ſteeple. It is covered with copper, and the gates are of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper, out of which large quantities are got every year. It is 30 miles W. of Gevali, and 20 E. of Hedemora. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 60. 30.

* FAIRBACH, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New-England, in the territory of Connecticut, ſeated near the ſea-coaſt, 100 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 41. 0.

FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for ſheep and cattle. The church was built for the ſake of the glaſs, which was taken in a ſhip as it was going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture-hiſtories, in extreme beautiful colours, and deſigned by the famous Albert Durel. They are the fineſt in England. It is 22 miles S. E. of Glouceſter, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 49. lat. 51. 42.

FAISANS, or PHESANTS, an iſle formed by the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain. It is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 43. 25.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and laſts 14 days. It is ſituated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers-meeting, and about 300 houſes, with pretty good ſtreets well-paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 50.

FALAISE, an handſome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a caſtle, and where there is one of the fineſt towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of moſt; tho' ſome ſay Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in ſerges, linen-cloth, and lace. It is ſeated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, 40 N. W. of Seez, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 48. 40.

FALCZIN, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and the Ruſſians in 1711. Lon. 44. 35. lat. 35, 0.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, ſeated on the Baltick Sea. It is 15 miles N. W. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 56. 56.

FALKENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a caſtle, and ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Traje, 83 miles S. of Colburg, and 70 E. of Stetin. Lon. 33. 33. lat. 53. 20.

* FALKENSTEIN, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alſace. It belongs to the dutchy of Lorrain.

* FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs; viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday and Palm-Monday, for horſes and ſheep; on May 12, for horſes, ſheep, and tradeſmen's goods; on June 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and beſoms; on November 10, and November 22, for horſes, horned cattle, and tradeſmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boſton, 25 S. of Lincoln, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 58.

FALKIRK,

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tryft, for Highland cattle; and it is noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 8 miles S. of Sterling. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 56. 0.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the Kings of Scotland. It is an handsome town, and is seated at the entrance into a fertile country. It is 23 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 20.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount. It is a place of good trade, and is resorted to by ships; and the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor at a time; and those of the greatest burthen may come up to the key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-castle and 2 forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houses; it chiefly consists of one paved street, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 15.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 54. 50.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turky in Asia, and in the Island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts which are over against each other; but it is now almost choaked up, and consequently has lost its trade. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, and they flead the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, tho' they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicosia. Lon. 52. 40. lat. 35. 0.

* FAMINE, or FAMENE, a small territory of the Netherlands, whose limits are forgot.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress, seated on the N. E. coast of the Streights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 297. 0. lat. 52. 0.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 15.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. of Pisaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 43. 53.

* FANTIN, a small kingdom of Africa on the Gold Coast of Guiney, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man whom the sailors call a king, is named the ERAFFO in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troublesome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous district, and is very rich in gold, slaves, and all sorts of necessaries, but more especially corn, which they sell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, besides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FARE OF MESSINA is the streight between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow, every six hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FARFHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 50. 53.

* FARELLONS, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 6. 48.

FAREWEL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 60. 0.

* FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Puisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a dutchy. It is 10 miles S. E. of Briare, 25 S. E. of

Auxerre, and 90 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 4. lat. 47. 40.

* FARLEY, a village in Staffordſhire, ſix miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all ſorts of cattle.

* FARNHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftſbury, with one fair, on Auguſt 21, for cheeſe.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs; viz. on Holy-Thurſday, and June 24, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a caſtle ſeated on an eminence, where the biſhops of Wincheſter uſually have reſided; but is now much decayed. The houſes are handſome, and the ſtreets well-paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, 38 E. N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 16.

* FARO, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the ſtreight between Italy and Sicily. It is ſo called, for having had a Faro, or Light-houſe, built upon it.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Cadiz, and with a biſhop's ſee. Alphonſo, King of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, 35 E. of Lagos, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 58. lat. 36. 44.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tueſday, for horſes and fat cattle; and on October 18, for horſes, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is ſeated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, 50 E. of Briſtol, 54 E. of Glouceſter, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 38.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W. by Khuſeſtan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Buſſarah. This is one of the moſt fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the Ruins of Perſepolis, which perhaps are the moſt magnificent in the world. Lon. from 68. 36. to 74. 30. lat. from 27. 0. to 31. 20.

* FARTACK, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 16. 0.

* FAVAGNANA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, about 15 miles in compaſs. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catherine. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 38. 0.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is ſeated on the river Gueul, 5 miles E. of Maeſtricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 50. 52.

* FAUSSIGNY, a town of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Chatlay is the capital town.

FAYAL, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſles. It is about 15 miles in length, and belongs to the Portugueſe. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fiſh. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 38. 30.

* FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaſon. It is 10 miles from Graſſe, and 15 from Frejus. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 43. 44.

FE St. See SANTA-FE.

FE St. DE BAGOTA. See SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA.

* FECKINGHAM, a village in Worceſterſhire, ſeven miles S. E. of Bromſgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FELDKIRK, an handſome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many priviledges. It is ſeated on the river Ill, near the Rhine. It is 15 miles E. of Appenzell, 15 N. E. of Coire, and 40 S. E. of Conſtance. Lon. 27. 24. lat. 47. 14.

* FELIN, a town of Livonia, and in Eſtonia, belonging to Sweden. It is ſeated on the river Felin, 45 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. of Revel. Lon. 43. 40. lat. 58. 22.

* FELIEU DE QUIXOLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a caſtle. It lies on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea.

FELTRI, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Treviſano, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Aſona, 40 miles N. of Padua, 17 W. of Belluno, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 46. 3.

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, 3 miles from the coaſt of Holſtein, and ſubject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and paſtures. Lon. from 28. 50. to 29. 20. lat. from 54. 30. to 54. 42.

* FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marſal, and 17 S. of Deux-ponts. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 28. 52.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the valley of the Vaudois. It is a ſtrong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 15 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 58.

* FENNY STRATFORD, a borough-hamlet town in Buckinghamſhire, 2 furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but has 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Dunſtable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* FENOUILLEDES, a ſmall territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alet.

FERABATH, a handſome and agreeable town of Aſia, in Perſia, among the mountains which bound the Caſpian-Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often paſſed his winters here, and it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 70. 2. lat. 36. 54. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and an half from Iſpahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the ſide of which it extends almoſt 3 miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Weſtphalia; and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſubject to the Elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Aller, near the Weſer, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, 50 S. by W. of Hamberg, 50 N. by W. of Hanover, and 55 S. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 53. 3.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and ſchool of matroſſes. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the rivers Serre and Oiſe, 20 miles N. of Soiſſons, 45 S. E. of Amiens, and 75 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 49. 40.

FERE CHAMPANOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troys. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 40.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 37 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 52. lat. 41. 43.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyronne, on the E. by another part of Tyronne and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Letrim, and on the W. by another part of Letrim and the Ocean. It contains 5478 houſes, 19 pariſhes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Iniſkilling. Iniſkilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, 22 N. E. of Aſcoli, 32 S. E. of Ancona, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 43 8.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited iſland of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It ſeems to ſailors to be a very mountainous place at a diſtance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interſperſed with the fineſt valleys, cloathed with a moſt beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous ſtreams and caſcades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is viſited by all the Engliſh ſhips that paſs through the S. Sea, and is of excellent uſe for recovering the ſailors who are ſick of the ſcurvy, for the refreſhments it produces ſoon reſtore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in thoſe ſeas where the Britiſh cruizers can refreſh and recover their men, after their paſſage round cape Horn, where they may remain ſome time without alarming the Spaniſh coaſt. This iſland lies in lat. S. 43. 40. and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greateſt length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greateſt breadth not quite 6. The only

ſafe

safe anchoring is on the N. side of this island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose, and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatick kind, and there are none fit for timber except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in these parts, except water-cresses, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian raddishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are a great number of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-lion; they bear some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors feed upon both of these, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here 4 years and 4 months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

* FERRANDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a dutchy. It is near the river Basianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. W. of Sirenza. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 40.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, 37 N. W. of Ravenna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44, 54.

* FERRARA, the dutchy of, or the FERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the dutchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostolick chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* FERRETE or PFITTH, a town of France, in Sungau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Basle, or Basil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 47. 40.

FERRO, an island of Africa, and the most western of the Canaries, 6 miles to the W. of Palma, and is but small, being only 38 miles in circumference. It has no fresh water, and it is pretended that there is a tree in the middle of the island, constantly surrounded with a fog, and by that means there is water drops from the leaves, and runs into stone cistern; this is now looked upon as a fiction, for those that went purposely in search of it could never find it. This island produces some corn and sugar-canes, plenty of fruits and plants, and abounds with cattle, which furnish the inhabitants with milk and cheese. There is a volcano upon it, from whence earthquakes sometimes proceed. The French geographers make this their first meridian, to which we have conformed, because the best maps are graduated from thence. Lat. 27. 40.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 43. 30.

* FERTE AUCOUT, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chatteau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 20. 38. lat 48. 56.

* FERTE-ALAIS, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 25 miles S. of Paris,

Paris, and 8 N. E. of Eſtampes. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 48. 30.

* FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Maine, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 15 miles from Mants. Lon. 18. 14. lat. 48. 10.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the iſle of France, with an ancient caſtle, 37 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 42. lat. 49. 10.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 48. 4.

FESCAN, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, in the diſtrict of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſhore of the Engliſh-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 49. 46.

FETIPORE, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 96. 15. lat. 27. 0.

* FETU, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly ſo powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almoſt ruined, the inhabitants not being ſufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleaſant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of ſtrait paths, bordered with ſhady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and Auguſt 12, for linnen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by ſmall veſſels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers. It is oppoſite to the iſle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with ſtone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houſes, built with brick. The ſtreets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thurſday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 13. lat. 51. 20.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, or the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, ſeated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 25 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 45. 44.

FEXEM, a village of the biſhoprick of Liege, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Uiſet, and 5 N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 50.

* FEZ, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers, which is to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts ſurrounded by the ſea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the ſame in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and, S. where mount Atlas lies. However it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in Barbary, beſides lions and other wild beaſts. It is watered by ſeveral rivers and ſtreams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is ancient, ſtrong, and one of the largeſt and moſt handſome cities in all Africa, compoſed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old-Fez, and New-Fez. Old-Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains above 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 moſques, great and ſmall, 50 of which are very conſiderable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houſes are built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with Moſaick work; thoſe of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſes; the roofs are flat, and they ſleep thereon in the ſummer-time. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, finely built, with marble and paintings; one of theſe has a hundred rooms, and the ſides are adorned with marble-pillars of various colours, whoſe capitals are built, and the roof glitters, with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hoſpitals, ſome of which look like colleges,

colleges, and there are above 100 publick baths, many of which are ſtately ſtructures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themſelves, and the Bazar or exchange, full of all ſorts of rich merchandizes, is itſelf as large as a ſmall town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs, inſomuch that the city, in general, is a ſort of terreſtrial paradiſe. The inhabitants are cloathed like other Turks, and the Ladies dreſs is very expenſive in the winter, but, in the ſummer, they wear nothing but a ſhift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready made garments, abundance of Cordovan-leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich-feathers, for which they bring in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, and the river Niger; one of which conſiſts of 20,000 men. They travel over ſuch dry, barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowreys, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion, and there are a great number of blacks. It is 200 miles S. of Gibraltar, 250. E. of Morocco, and 100 N. by E. of Sallee. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 33. 40.

* FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* FIANONA, a town belonging to the republick of Venice, in the peninſula of Iſtria, 17 miles N. of Pola, it is ſeated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arſia.

FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its fine Muſcadine wines, and is ſeated on a mountain near the lake Bolſena, 12 miles N. E. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 44.

* FICARI, a town of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea, ſeated on the S. coaſt of the iſland, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a ſmall river of the ſame name.

* FICHERUOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal that runs from the above river to Taro. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 58.

FIDA. See WHIDAW.

* FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 50.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee, and a handſome palace. It is 5. miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 43.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith and Sterling. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any part of Scotland, and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It ſends 4 members to parliament, 1 for the ſhire, 2 for the burghs of Anſtruther, &c. and 1 for the burgh of Dyſert, &c.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, 45 N. of Albi, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, which is ſeated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and is remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 48.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Roſea. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 42. 20.

* FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novograd, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Chriſtians; and the malecontents of Hungary got poſſeſſion of it in 1682. It is ſeated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 48. 24.

* FILLENGHAM, a village in Lincolnſhire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair, on November 22, for pigs.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Genoa, with a ſtrong citadel, two forts, and a caſtle. It was ſold to the Genoeſe by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Conio, 22 S. W. of Genoa, and 55 S. by E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 44. 18.

* FINALE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of

of Modena, which has ſeveral times been taken and retaken. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 44. 50.

* FINCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 3, for horſes and toys.

* FINCHAMSTEAD, a village in Berkſhire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle.

* FINDEN, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for pedlars ware.

FINISTERRE, the moſt weſtern cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but alſo of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which ſignifies the end of the world. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 43. 0.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Ruſſia; on the S. by the Gulph of Finland, and by Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marſhes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and paſtures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great dutchy, and comprehends ſix parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavaſtland, the Iſle of Ayland, Nyland, Saveland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greateſt part of this province was firſt conquered by, and then ceded to Ruſſia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* FINMARK, a part of Daniſh Lapland, is alſo part of the government of Wardhus, and is pretty populous.

* FIONDA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia, ſeated on the Gulph of Satalia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is not now ſo conſiderable as formerly. It is 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 48. 32. lat. 36. 45.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

* FIORENZO ST. a town of the Iſland of Corſica, and in the north part of it, near the gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 42. 35.

* FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, ſeated on a beautiful plain, 20 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 44. 56.

* FIRANDO, a ſmall kingdom of Japan, where the Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Dutch formerly carried on a conſiderable trade.

* FIRMINGHAM, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is ſeated on the river Veſle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 49. 20.

* FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan. It is ſeated 8 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Ofacca. Lon. 152. 45. lat. 33. 35.

* FISTELLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tedela, with a ſtrong caſtle. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. They carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 155 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 125 S. of Fez. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 32. 0.

* FITACHI, a kingdom of Japan, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 76 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 46. 20.

* FIVELGO, a diſtrict of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both ſides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, deſtroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vaſt damages.

* FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have there a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient ſtructures. They carry on a conſiderable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raiſins, and figs. This province contains the greateſt number of canals and bridges that were built by the ancient Egyptians. It is ſeated on a canal which communicates with the Nile, and is 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 29. 4. lat. 29. 0.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, on the Gulph of Venice. It is ſeated in a valley near the ſea, and is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and near the arſenal and harbour it is pleaſant. The cathedral and jeſuits church are

worth obſervation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Iſtria, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 45. 45.

FLADA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its fiſhery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eaſtern coaſt of Yorkſhire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 55. lat. 54. 15.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and paſtures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, beſides thoſe that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handſome. They are Papiſts in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapeſtry.

* FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, 30 N. of Dijon, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 47. 31.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Anjeu, remarkable for a fine Jeſuits college. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 35 miles E. of Angers, and 25 S. W. of Nantz. Lon. 17. 32. lat. 47. 22.

* FLECKINSTEIN, a caſtle or palace of France, in Lower Alſace, which is ſtrong, and poſſeſſed by the moſt ancient and conſiderable family in the country. It is 35 miles W. of Landau, and 50 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 25. 36. lat. 49. 40.

FLENSBURG, a handſome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea, and is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 54. 50.

FLESSINGEN. See FLUSHING.

* FLETCHING, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitſunday, for pedlars ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horſe ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 50. 25.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 13.

FLIE, or ULY-ISLAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the entrance of Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and is but a ſmall place, though it ſends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, where Richard II. took ſhelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken priſoner by the Duke of Lancaſter. The caſtle now is in a ruinous condition; the aſſizes are ſtill held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Cheſter, 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 53. 20.

* FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the N. E. by an arm of the ſea, on the S. by Denbighſhire, and on the S. W. by the ſame county. It contains about 5400 houſes, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 pariſhes, and 1 market town, which is St. Aſaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It ſends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninſula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town inſtead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that ſide where it does not paſs, and defended by a caſtle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near

near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 41. 12.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, ſtrong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houſes, 89 convents, 22 hoſpitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large ſquares, and 160 ſtatues; the moſt remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, and is thought to be the moſt beautiful and finely finiſhed piece in the world. There are alſo ſeveral libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handſome ſtone-bridges that are built over this river. It is defended by a ſtrong citadel and two forts, beſides the walls, which are about ſix miles in circumference. The ſtreets are paved with flag-ſtones, and people may walk through every ſtreet under piazzas; but ſome of them are ſo narrow, that carriages cannot paſs through them: and there are alſo many paper-windows. The Great Duke's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and there is an univerſity; likewiſe, in 1738, there was an academy founded, to teach young gentlemen their exercifes. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet is full of curioſities. The preſent Great Duke was elected Emperor of Germany in 1745. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurounded with pleaſant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 60 S. by E. of Modena, 85 S. E. of Parma, 90 S. E. of Mantua, 115 S. by W. of Venice, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 46.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, 12 S. of Namur, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 20.

* FLORENT LE VIEL, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viſcount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, 25 S. E. of Sens, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 56.

* FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuſcany, in Italy. It is bounded on the W. by the republick of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; and on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino. The river Arno has its ſource in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the great number of ſmall ſtreams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital city.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Weſtern-Iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 17 miles in circumference, and abounds in wood and proviſions of all ſorts. It is ſo called from the beautiful flowers, which are here in great plenty. Lon. 327. 0. lat. 39. 25.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, which extends from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louiſiana, Spaniſh Florida, Georgia, and a part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarſe black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almoſt naked, beſmear their bodies with oil, and worſhip the ſun. They bring their children up to warlike exercifes, hunting, and ſwimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the higheſt trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the ſettlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants like thoſe with us. The only place the Spaniards have in it is the ſea-port town of St. Auguſtine, with a fort at a little diſtance from it. The Engliſh have attempted to take it; but without ſucceſs.

* FLOTZ, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, ſeated on the river Geniſſa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-againſt the town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR ST. a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and mules; and is ſeated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, 30 E. of Aurillac, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 45. 1.

FLUSHING, an handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Iſland of Walcherin, with a very good harbour, and a

great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elifabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a fecurity for the money fhe advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. adviſed Philip II. to preſerve with care. It is 3 miles S. W. of Middleburg, 8 N. E. of Sluys, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 7. lat. 51. 26.

* Fochia Nova, a town of Natolia, in Aſia, and in the province of Sarchan, ſeated on the Gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. The Venetians defeated the Turkiſh fleet near this place in 1650.

* Foddgia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato. It is ſeated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* Fodwar, a town of Hungary, over-againſt Colocza, on the other ſide of the Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 45.

Fogaras, a town and caſtle of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Alauta. It is 25 miles W. of Cronſtat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanſtat. Lon. 42. 18. lat. 46. 30.

* Foglia, a river of Italy which riſes on the confines of Tuſcany, croſſes the dutchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulph of Venice at Piſaro.

Fogo. See Fuego.

* Foi St, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 45. 53.

* Foia, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſia, ſeated on the Gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is ſtill conſiderable for the goodneſs of its harbour, and the ſtrong caſtle that defends it.

Foix, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, 40 S. of Toulouſe, and 25 E. of St. Lizier. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 2.

Fokien, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the ſea, being oppoſite to the Iſland of Formoſa. The climate is hot; but the air is pure and healthy. It is well-cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a ſort of terraces which are placed one above another. It abounds with the ſame commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in muſk, precious ſtones, quick-ſilver, ſilk, linen-cloth, calicoes, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers that paſs through it; but the inhabitants are much addicted to the ſciences, and it produces a great number of learned men. Some make Fokien to be the capital of this province; but this is a miſtake; for there is no ſuch town of any note in it, if we may believe Duhald.

Foligni, not Foligno, or Fuligno, as ſome write it, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and diſtrict of Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee, handſome churches, and fine palaces. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its ſweet-meats, its paper-mills, its ſilk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 12 miles N. of Spoleto, and 67 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 42. 55.

Folkstone, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flouriſhing town of large extent, containing five pariſh-churches, which are now reduced to one ſmall church, and three meeting-houſes. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houſes, moſtly built with brick, and diſpoſed into three narrow paved ſtreets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. Near it is Sandgate-caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 2.

* Fonsett, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

* Fonchall. See Funchal.

Fondi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the ſame name. It is 42 miles N. W. of Capua, 50 N. W. of Naples, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 3. lat. 41. 22.

* Fonia, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. ſide of the river Gambia, whoſe inhabitants are a wild ſort of people, called Floops,

Floops. Their country is of a vaſt extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with ſtakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very couragious people, and keep the Mundingoes in awe, who are their enemies.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the Iſle of France, and in the Gatenois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France uſed to lodge when they went a hunting. It was firſt embelliſhed by Francis I. and all the ſucceſſive kings have added ſomething thereto; inſomuch that may now be called the fineſt pleaſure-houſe in the world. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, conſiſting of 26424 arpents of land, each containing 100 ſquare perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 22.

* FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainhalt, near the river Sambre. It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, 15 S. W. of Namur, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 23.

FONTARABIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Biſcay, and in the territory of Guipuſcoa, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a peninſula on the ſea-ſhore, and on the river Bidaſſoa. It is ſmall, but is well fortified both by nature and art. It has a good harbour, though it is dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and is ſurrounded on the land ſide by the high Pyrenean Mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. The young women have ſomething particular in their dreſs; for they braid their hair, which falls upon their ſhoulders; and on their heads they have a ſmall muſlin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl: their garment is a waiſtcoat with looſe ſleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous: but this muſt be underſtood of thoſe who inhabit the villages near the town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 43. 23.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handſome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and its fairs. It is ſeated on the river Verdee, near the ſea, and is 10 miles N. W. of Mailezais, and 25 N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 46. 30.

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worſted. It is 3 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 35.

* FONTENOY, a village of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 21. 21. lat. 47. 23.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, 8 from Saumar, 12 from Chinon, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 47. 11.

FORCALQUIER, a conſiderable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Siſteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 43. 58.

FORCHAIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal. It is ſeated on the river Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 49. 44.

FORDINGRIDGE, a town of Hampſhire, whoſe market is deſerted, but it has one fair, for pedlars ware and forage colts. It is 26 miles S. W. of Wincheſter, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 50. 52.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, ſituated on the river Stour, on the N. E. ſide of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one ſmall church, built with ſtone and brick, and about 60 houſes, moſt of which are brick. The ſtreets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

* FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 57. 40.

FOREST,

FOREST BLACK. See BLACK FOREST.

* FOREST-ROW, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on June 25, for pedlars-ware, and October 28 for cattle and pedlars ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, ſo called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swiſſerland, from Baſle, or Baſil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt. Their names are, Waldſhut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and they are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarois, on the E. by Lyonnois and Beaugolois, and on the N. by the dutchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and ſeveral other ſtreams, which render the ſoil fruitful. It has ſeveral mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reaſon they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbriſon is the capital town.

* FORFAR, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends 3 members to parliament, 1 for the ſhire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a ſhire of the ſame name, ſeated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montroſe. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 56. 25.

* FORGES, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 49. 38.

FORLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. The publick ſtructures are very handſome, and it is ſeated in a fertile, healthy, and pleaſant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, 20 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 44. 28.

* FORMELLO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chegi.

FORMOSA, a large iſland in the ſea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs from E. to W. The eaſtern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as ſavages by the Chineſe, and the eaſtern part is under the dominion of the Chineſe, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their ſkins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good ſort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in ſhooting with arrows, and are light of courſe. Lon. from 139. 10. to 141. 28. lat. from 21. 30. to 25. 10.

* FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY, is in New-France, built by court Frontenac. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, almoſt at the entrance of the lake Ontario. It was deſigned to keep the Iroquois in awe, who are friends to the Engliſh. Lon. 202. 20. lat. 44. 20.

* FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY, a ſtrong fort of N. America, in New France, ſeated over againſt a ſmall lake, formed by the river Sorel. It is a little to the S. W. of Montreal, and the French look upon it as the beſt defence on that ſide of the country, againſt the Engliſh. Lon. 305. 40. lat. 45. 25.

* FORT and PORT DAUPHIN, one of the beſt harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the iſland of St. Domingo.

* FORT-DE-FUENTES, a fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, ſeated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 46. 5.

FORT-LEWIS, a ſtrong place of France, in Alſace, built by Lewis XIV. in an iſle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Straſburg, and 267 E of Paris. Lon. 25. 44. lat. 48. 48.

* FORT-LEWIS, a fort of America, in the iſland of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an iſland of the Atlantick ocean, and one of the Canaries, being 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, for it conſiſts of two peninſulas, joined by an iſthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as alſo beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 4. 0. lat. from 28. 20. to 29. 0.

* FORTNOVA, or FORNOVA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 8 miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle grained here by the French, over the Italians, in 1495. Lon. 27. 38. lat. 44. 44.

* FORZA-DE-AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-demona, ſeated on a craggy rock,

rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Meſſina.

Foſſano, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, 25 S. of Turin, and 27 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 23. lat. 44. 25.

Foſſombrone, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Metro, 17 miles S. W. of Piſaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 44.

* Foſs-di-novo, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the valley of Magra, ſubject to their own princes.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonſhire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horſes.

Foue, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Roſetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 49. 0. lat. 30. 40.

Fougeres, a conſiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient caſtle, and which carries on a conſiderable trade in leather, ſeated on the river Cueſnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, 22 S. E. of Avranches, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 48. 20.

* Foulies, Folies, or Pholies, are a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not ſo white, nor yet ſo black as the Negroes. They are Mohometans, and underſtand Arabick. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not ſubject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond theſe are corn-fields, which are ſown with Indian-corn, rice, and two ſorts of Guinea-corn. They have alſo potatoes and yams, beſides a ſort of pulſe, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an induſtrious and frugal people, and are very hoſpitable to thoſe that viſit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet ſo couragious, that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and they kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beaſts, as they can. They alſo hunt elephants, for the ſake of their teeth, and they ſmoke-dry and eat their fleſh. They are dreſſed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, eſpecially the women, who keep their houſes very ſweet. Theſe are placed at a diſtance from each other, for fear of fires, and they are ſmall round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are encloſed with pales, and, at ſome diſtance from thence, a thick hedge. The ſpace between them is ſown with the things above mentioned.

Foulsham, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs, ſeated on a common, and is a pretty large town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 48.

Fowey, or Foy, a town of Cornwal, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by ſome called Foy, and is a borough town, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is ſeated on an aſcent, is well fortified, and its haven well ſecured with block-houſes. It is at preſent a good trading place, and its market is well ſupplied with corn. It is 24 miles W. of Portſmouth, 32 S. W. of Launceſton, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 26.

Foy, St. a town of Agernois and Guienne, in France, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but was taken from them in 1662. It is 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 49.

Fraga, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whoſe high banks are difficult of acceſs, and at its back there is a hill, which cannot eaſily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and ſaffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonſo VII. king of Arragon, and the firſt of that name of Caſtile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he beſieged this town. It is 30 miles S. of Balbaſtro, and 50 S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 41. 28.

Framlingham, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on White-monday, and September 29, for

for millenery-goods, cloths, and toys. It is ſeated near the head of a ſmall rivulet, upon a clay hill; it is a large place, and is defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but it is walled and double-ditched only on one ſide, becauſe there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, but is now much decayed, being turned into a large work-houſe. However, the out-part looks more like a caſtle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament of this town is the church, in which there are ſeveral monuments, of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the Earls of Surrey. In this town there are about 600 houſes, which are, in general, mean ones, and the ſtreets not being paved, are very dirty. It is 32 miles E. of Bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 25.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, Auguſt 1, and September 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, which abounds in trouts and other fiſh. It is but a ſmall place, 12 miles N. of Weymouth, 62. S. of Briſtol, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 50. 43.

FRAMPTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with one fair, on February 14, for ſmall pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Swiſſerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea and the Pyrennees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is ſo happily ſeated in the middle of the temperate zone, that ſome make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulneſs of the landſkips, and the fertility of the ſoil; however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeneſs of the inhabitants is well known, but moſt think them too ceremonious. The ſoil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linnen, woollen, ſilk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turky, and to the E. and W. Indies, which is prodigiouſly increaſed of late, though the preſent war has given a great check to it. They themſelves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 21 univerſities, 18 archbiſhopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 board of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 ſupreme councils, beſides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of moſt chriſtian, and is an abſolute prince, to whom his ſubjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never ſo ſeverely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have ſo high an opinion of themſelves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very reſtleſs diſpoſition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reaſon they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are ſuch ill obſervers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his perſon. The principal provinces are, Alſace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Breſſe, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambreſis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gaſconny, Guienne, Hainhault, the Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rouſſillion, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all theſe provinces are divided into diſtricts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The parliaments have little or no ſhare in the government, and their buſineſs now is, to paſs the arrets or laws which the king is pleaſed to ſend them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have inſtances of their making a noble ſtand, and that but a few years ſince. In civil cauſes theſe parliaments are ſtill the laſt reſort, providing the court does not intervene. That of Paris is the moſt

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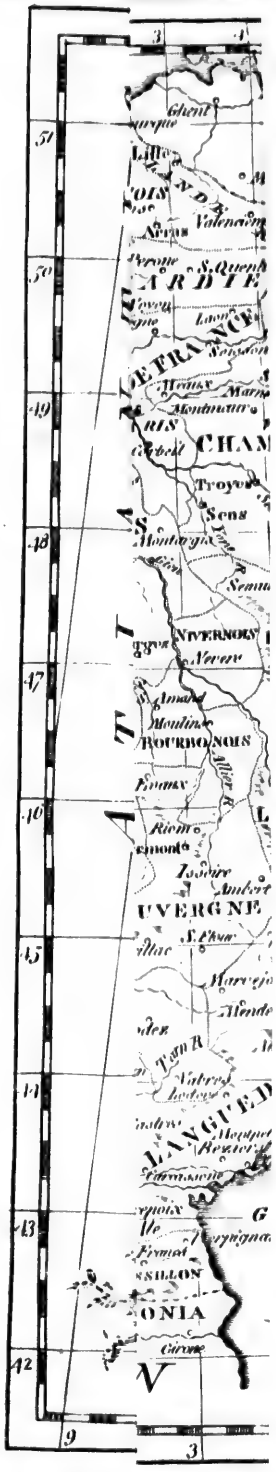

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An
Accurate Map of
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THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
ENGLAND
Lundy I.
Hartland Pt.
Bristol
Chichester
Pool
Portland I.
Wight I.
Plymouth
Falmouth
Start Pt.
Scilly Is.
St Mary
Guernsey I.
Sark I.
Jersey I.
Alderney I.
Cherbourg
Caen
Rouen
Dieppe
Havre de Grace
Dunkirk
Dieppe
Boulogne
Calais
Dover
Deal
Ramsgate
Margate
Canterbury
Rochester
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Hastings
Brighton
Arundel
Portsmouth
Southampton
Salisbury
Winchester
Reading
Oxford
Windsor
Eton
London
Kingston
Guildford
Dorking
Croydon
Epsom
Reigate
Godstone
Lewes
Newhaven
Seaford
Eastbourne
Beachy Hd
Dungeness
Romney
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Tenterden
Ashford
Sandwich
Canterbury
Faversham
Whitstable
Chatham
Gravesend
Dartford
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Southwark
Lambeth
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Richmond
Kew
Hampton Court
Esher
Cobham
Guildford
Farnham
Alton
Petersfield
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Shoreham
Brighton
Lewes
Uckfield
East Grinstead
Tonbridge
Sevenoaks
Orpington
Bromley
Croydon
Mitcham
Wimbledon
Putney
Fulham
Chelsea
Westminster
City of London
Hackney
Stratford
Barking
Romford
Ilford
Chigwell
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Waltham Abbey
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Cheshunt
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Paddington
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Isleworth
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Hounslow
Staines
Windsor
Slough
Eton
Maidenhead
Henley
Reading
Wokingham
Bracknell
Ascot
Sunningdale
Virginia Water
Chertsey
Weybridge
Walton
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Croydon
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Pevensey
Hailsham
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Biarritz
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Port Vendres
Cape Creux
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Gerona
Figueras
Puycerda
Urgel
Seo de Urgel
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Tarragona
Barcelona
Mataro
Gerona
Vich
Manresa
Cervera
Tremp
Balaguer
Fraga
Huesca
Jaca
Pamiers
Foix
St Girons
St Bertrand
Mirepoix
Carcassone
Castelnaudary
Revel
Lavaur
Albi
Gaillac
Cordes
Lisle
Alby
Rabastens
Montauban
Moissac
Agen
Tonneins
Marmande
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Bazas
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confiderable, where the king often comes in perſon to ſee his royal acts recorded. It conſiſts of the dukes and peers of France, beſides the ordinary members, who purchaſe their places; and they only take cognizance of cauſes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown ariſe from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the cuſtoms and duties on all merchandize except ſalt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; beſides theſe, there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all eſtates, offices, and employments; beſides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to theſe the tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themſelves; and laſtly, the crown-rents, fines and forfeitures, which bring in a conſiderable ſum. All theſe are ſaid to amount to 15,000,000 ſterling a-year. But the king has other reſources and ways of raiſing money, whenever neceſſity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is ſaid to conſiſt of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swiſs, Germans, Scotch, Iriſh, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholick ever ſince the revocation of the edict of Nants, in 1685, though they are not ſo devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquiſition among them.

* FRANCE, the iſle of, a province of France ſo called, becauſe it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. It comprehends, beſides Paris, the Beauvoſis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the MAIN, an ancient, large, ſtrong, rich, imperial, hanſiatick, and handſome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the town-houſe, which is very large and handſome, but built in the ancient taſte; in this the golden bull is preſerved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unleſs the plague or war will not admit of the ſolemnities proper to the occaſion. Moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, of the confeſſion of Augſburg; but there are ſome Calviniſts and French refugees, beſides papiſts, who have the cathedral church. There are alſo a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themſelves, which is always ſhut up at night, to prevent diſorders. This town is one of the moſt trading places in Europe, and there are two great fairs here held every year. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 45 N. of Heildelburg, 32 N. E. of Worms, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 55.

FRANCFORT on the ODER, a rich and handſome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its univerſity, which is always provided with learned profeſſors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, 30 N. E. of Wittemberg, and 80 S. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 52. 20.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Baſigni, Burgundy, and Breſſe, and on the S. by Breſſe. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Sone, Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and was ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Beſanzon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhoprick of Liege, 13 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 23. lat. 50. 30.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a ſtrong fortreſs, but at preſent is only a village. It is ſeated on one of the branches of the river Po. It was here that prince Eugene of Savoy paſſed that river in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 6 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 48.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Swabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The eccleſiaſticks are rich and powerful, and conſequentiy the people muſt be poor,

and it is certain a great number of beggars come from thence. It is compoſed of a great many diſtricts, of which the biſhopricks of Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aichſtat, and the Demaine of the Grand Teutonick Order, are the principal. The greateſt part of the people are Proteſtants, but there are many Papiſts and Calviniſts. There are alſo Jews, who have their ſynagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, with a caſtle and an univerſity. The publick buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is 9 miles W. of Leuarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 53. 12.

* FRANFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars ware.

FRANKENDAL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector-palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688, who demoliſhed the fortifications; but it has now recovered itſelf a little. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelburg, 12 N. by W. of Spire, and 5 S. of Worms. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 49. 28.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Zuebrugen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 49. 20.

FRASCATI, a handſome town of Italy, ſeated near the ſame ſpot as the Tuſculum of M. T. Cicero, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Paleſtina. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 41. 48.

* FRAUSTADT, a town of Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 51. 45.

* FRAWENFELD, a town of Swifferland, and capital of the Thorgow. Here is a church for the Papiſts, and another for the Proteſtants. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Murg. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 47. 40.

* FREDBERG, a large, rich, ſtrong, and fine town of Germany, in Miſnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the houſe of Saxony. It is a delightful place to live in, and is ſeated on the river Multa, 37 miles S. E. of Leipſick, and 15 S. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 51. 2.

* FREDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy and circle of Weſtphalia, 50 miles W. of Caſſel. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 10.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, ſeated in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by general Oglethorpe. The iſland it ſtands on is called St. Simons, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 296. 0. lat. 31. 0.

FREDERICKSBURG, a caſtle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. It was taken and pillaged by the Swedes in 1659. It is 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 55. 50.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points, and about 75 miles from Cape Coaſt. It is ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 4. 30.

FREDERICKS-HALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a ſtrong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden was killed by a muſket-ball, in 1718, when he was beſieging this town. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Catagate, 25 miles S. E. of Anſlow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 59. 2.

FREDERICKS-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now ſubject to Denmark. It is ſeated near the ſea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, 20 N. E. of Colding, and 50 N. of Sleſwick. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 42.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is ſeated on the river Eyder, 8 miles N. E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 54. 32.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, called Schaggerrack, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 59. 12.

FREISENGEN, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, in the circle of Bavaria, and ſubject to the biſhop. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Iſer, 20 miles N. of Unich, 20 S. E. of Land-

Landſhut, 37 S. E. of Nuburg, and 37 E. of Oſburg. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 48. 20.

FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It had formerly a harbour, which is now choaked up. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the river Argens, in a moraſs, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 44. 25.

* FRESHFORD, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on September 16, for cheeſe.

* FRETTINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the firſt Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* FREUDENSTADT, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt, built in 1600, to defend the paſſage in and out of this foreſt. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 22 S. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 48. 25.

* FREWEN, a village of Cornwal, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and September 29, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a ſtrong caſtle. It has been almoſt burnt down by the Turks, and is ſeated on the river Wag, over againſt Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 48. 50.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Teſhin, 16 miles E. of Tropaw. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 50. 0.

* FRIAS, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 8. lat. 42. 50.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Briſgaw. It is remarkable for the tower-ſteeple of the great church, which, except that of Straſburg, is the fineſt in Germany, and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are famous for poliſhing chryſtal and precious ſtones. It has been ſeveral times taken and re-taken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Triſer, 10 miles E. of Briſach, 22 N. E. of Baſle, and 30 S. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 4.

FRIBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. The publick buildings, eſpecially the cathedral, are very handſome, and the inhabitants are Papiſts. It is governed in ſpirituals by the biſhop of Lauſane, who reſides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an Avoyer preſides. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, for only the weſtern ſide is near plain ground, and all the reſt is built among rocks and hills. The ſtreets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the oſland or meadow, and the hoſpital. In 1737 the powder-magazine, which contained 750 tons of gun-powder, was ſet on fire by lightning, which did conſiderable damage. It is ſeated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Bern, 30 N. E of Lawſan, 35 W. of Soleure, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon 24. 40. lat. 46. 50.

* FRIBURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republicks of Swiſſerland. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by the canton of Bern, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and paſtures. It is ſaid they can ſend 18,000 men into the field.

* FRIBURG, the hermitage of, is a celebrated hermitage of Swiſſerland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and ſteeple, a veſtry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each ſide two pair of ſtairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the moſt wonderful thing of all is the ſteeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is alſo very ſurpriſing, for the paſſage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almoſt inconceivable how one man, with his ſervant, could perform ſo difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Tripalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 48. lat. 40. 59.

* FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more conſiderable formerly than it is at preſent, though it is an imperial town, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 12 S. of Gieſſen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 50. 14.

* FRIDBERG, the name of two ſmall towns in Sileſia, the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz. This laſt is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians in June 1745.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 35

miles N. W. of Munich, and 8 N. E. of Oſburg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 25.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. W. of Dreſden, and ſubject to the elector of Saxony. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 55.

FRIDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, ſeated on the river Unſtrue, 30 miles W. of Leipſick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 20.

* FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. of Conſtance. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 47. 50.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Sileſia, 55 miles E. of Dreſden, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 5.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialiſts and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Baſle. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 43.

FRIEDBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Heſſe, which is imperial, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It is 16 miles N. of Francfort, Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 20.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, built on a mountain. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, 40 miles from Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 47. 10.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the W. by the Zueder Zee, on the S. by the ſame and the lordſhip of Overiſſel, which alſo, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Oſtergow, Weſtergow, Sevenwalden, and the iſles. Leewardin is the principal town.

FRIESLAND, EAST. See EMBDEN.

* FRING, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10 and September 30, for horſes.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Oder, and ſubject to Pruſſia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 52. 42.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 333. 0. lat. S. 23. 30.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Viſtula, on the coaſt of Pruſſia, in Poland.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 20 miles S. W. of Caſſel, ſeated on a fruitful hill. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 51. 5.

FRIULI, a conſiderable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the Gulph of Triſt, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Treviſana, the Feltrino, and the Bellaneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the houſe of Auſtria. Udino is the capital town.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and Weſt Greenland, and were diſcovered by ſir Martin Frobiſher. Lon. 330. 0. lat. 63. 0.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 172 N. of London. Lon. 17. 29. lat. 53. 55.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 2 fairs, on May 4, and Auguſt 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near the great river Merſey, by Frodſham hills, the higheſt in the county. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and at the W. end of it there is a caſtle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Cheſter, 28 W. S. W. of Mancheſter, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat 53. 20.

* FROGATHEATH, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars ware.

FROME, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheeſe; on September 14 for cheeſe, and on November 25 for cattle and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited, by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 20.

* FRONSAC, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 46. 0.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle that the Portugueze gained here over the French in 1663. It is 10 miles N. E. of Eſtremos,

20 S. W. of Portalagra, and 32 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 52. lat. 38. 56.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNIAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its jar-raisons, and its handsome town-house. This wine is called by the English Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Maguleone, 15 miles N. E. of Agde, and 17 S. W. of Montpelier. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 43. 48.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See FORT DE CATAROCOUY, and ONTARIO.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the dutchy of Trepaw. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744, to whom it is now subject.

FUEGO, or FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantick Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a vulcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portugueze, who first inhabited it, brought negro-slaves with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 30 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 353. 12. lat. 15. 20.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 40. 12.

* FUESEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Lech, 40 miles S. E. of Ausgburg. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 57. 45.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the Emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, 35 N. of Wirtzburg, 37 S. E. of Marpurg, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 50. 40.

* FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney, in Surrey. It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houses.

FULIGNO. See FOLIGNI.

FUNCHAL, a town of Madeira, in an island of the Atlantick Ocean, over against the coast of Morocco, with a bishop's see, a dangerous harbour, and several forts. It is large, strong, handsome, and populous, with fine churches. The principal trade consists in sweetmeats and wines. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is seated in a fertile valley, at the foot of a mountain, from whence several streams proceed. Lon. 3. 5. lat. 31. 30.

FUNDY-BAY, seated between New-England and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or FIONIA, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick-Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser-Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another, called the Great-Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town. Lon. from 27. 26. to 28. 40. lat. from 55. 6. to 55. 50.

FURNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and in Flanders. The United provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is seated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, 8 N. W. of Dixmude, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 51. 4.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemburg, the county of Hohenberg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black-Forest, the lake, and the bishoprick of Constance. Lon. of the castle, 26. 5. lat. 47. 50.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Austnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, 30 N. W. of Lanisca, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 47. 35.

* FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 52. 23.

FURT,

* Furt, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is ſeated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.

G

Gabaret, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Gaberdan. It is ſeated on the river Geliſſe, 22 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 17. 36. lat. 43. 59.

Gabian, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beſiers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in ſeveral diſtempers; likewiſe on a mountain, not far from the ſpring, there are found ſmall red tranſparent ſtones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

Gabin, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Ploſco, and 40 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 52. 18.

* Gago, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a great trade in ſlaves, for they make no ſcruple of ſelling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and fleſh, but there is ſcarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and ſold at a prodigious price; but ſalt is the deareſt commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whoſe inhabitants are cloathed with ſkins in the rainy ſeaſon, but at other times go ſtark naked. The largeſt village is called Gago, where the king reſides, the houſes of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 15. 10.

Gaieta, an ancient, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707, by ſtorm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, 37 N. W. of Naples, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 41. 30.

Gailac, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 12 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. W. of Lavaur. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 43. 50.

* Gaillon, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbiſhop of Rouen, and for its handſome chartreuſe, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully ſeated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

Gainsborough, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and October 20, for cattle, ſheep, and all ſorts of ſhop-goods. It is ſeated on the river Trent, near the ſea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 26.

* Galacz, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* Galaso, a ſmall river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it riſes in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

Galata, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, a city of Turky in Europe. It is ſeated oppoſite to the Seraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of all ſorts, as well as Jews, who exerciſe their religion publickly, and where wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf. The houſes are much better built than thoſe of Conſtantinople, and there are 5 Roman Catholick convents here.

Galatia, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Amaſia, in Natolia.

Galfally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 52. 15.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Aſturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coaſt, but, in other places, it is cold and moiſt. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here are alſo good paſtures, copper, and lead; the foreſts yield wood for building of ſhips. S. Jago di Compoſtella is the capital town.

Galicia,

GALICIA, now called alſo GUADALAJARA, a country of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulſe; here are alſo mines of ſilver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the higheſt degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themſelves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turky in Aſia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns ſtood.

GALISTIO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick oppoſed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who ſhamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 17 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 39. 42.

GALL, ST. a conſiderable town in Swiſſerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for ſome time been a republick, in alliance with the cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; inſomuch that it is ſaid that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richeſt towns in Swiſſerland. The inhabitants are proteſtants, for which reaſon there is often great conteſts between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is ſeated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two ſmall ſtreams, 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, 5 W. of the lake Conſtance, 120 N. E. of Bern, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 47. 40. lat. 47. 38.

* GALLA, a conſiderable fort in the iſland of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portugueſe thence in 1640. Some call it Punta-de-Gallo. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 6. 30.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the South-Sea, lying on both ſides the equator, diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for freſh water and proviſions, when they ſail from America to Aſia. Here are a great number of birds and excellent tortoiſes.

* GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyſſinia, great enemies to the Abyſſinians, from whom they have taken ſeveral provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on the flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumciſed, have as many wives as they pleaſe, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, and a harbour. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 27 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 20.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Romania, ſeated at the mouth of the ſea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beſides a great number of Jews. The Bazar, or Bezeſtein, the place where merchandizes are ſold, is a handſome ſtructure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a ſorry ſquare caſtle. The houſes of the Greeks and Jews have doors, not above two feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houſes. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodiſto, and 100 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 30.

GALLO, an iſland of the S. Sea, near the ſea-coaſt of Peru, in S. America, which was the firſt place poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conqueſt of Peru; it is alſo the place where the Buccaneers uſed to come for wood and water, and to refit their veſſels, when they were in theſe parts. Lon. 227. 35. lat. 2. 30.

GALLWAY, or GALLOWAY, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the ſea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithſdale. It contains ſeveral rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

* GALWAY, or GALLOWAY, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's-County, Roſcommon, and the ſea. The river Shannon waſhes the frontiers of the E.

and

and S. E. and forms a lake ſeveral miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houſes, and 136 pariſhes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Galway, 2 for Athunry, and 2 for Tuam. The capital town is of the ſame name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, with large ſtrait ſtreets, and the houſes are generally well built with ſtone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is ſeated on the bay of Galway on the Weſtern Ocean, 30 miles W. of Athlone, 37 N. of Limerick, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 53. 12.

* GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate, and it has a handſome caſtle, and a collegiate church. It is ſeated on the river Breſle, and is partly in the dioceſe of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Engliſh factors affirm, that it is navigable for ſloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if veſſels were ſent up it ſoon after the rainy ſeaſon, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new diſcoveries. The Engliſh have a large factory on James-Iſland, which lies 20 miles up the river, and almoſt in the middle of it, three miles from the neareſt ſhore. This iſland is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a ſmall garriſon to defend it. Beſides this, there are ſmall factories at ſeveral places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and ſlaves. They had found out a way to purchaſe gum-ſenega; but ſince the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preſerve it. There are ſeveral countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the ſame time, and for the ſame reaſons, namely, the heavy and conſtant rains that fall at the ſame time of the year up the country.

* GANARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, though ſome call it Guangara. Beſides this, there are nothing but ſmall villages, tho' the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almoſt borders upon Abyſſinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the South parts. The roads are unpaſſable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's ſhoulders.

* GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goſlar. Lon. 27. 46. lat. 51. 48.

GANDIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a dutchy, and a ſmall univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 55 miles N. of Alicant, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 39. 6.

* GANDICOT, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are ſeveral idols of gold and ſilver.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is one of the beſt towns of Perſia, and is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make uſe of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the ſoil about it exceeding fertile. The houſes are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the Bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the Eaſt. There is a particular quarter aſſigned for every ſort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 115 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 65. 10. Lon. 41. 32.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Aſia, in India. It has its ſource in the mountains, which border on little Thibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35 45 of latitude. It croſſes ſeveral kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths.

The waters are loweſt in April and May, and higheſt before the end of September, It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in theſe parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is viſited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The Engliſh have ſeveral ſettlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greateſt happineſs that many of the Indians wiſh for is to dye in this river.

GANI, or COULOR, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 96. 35. lat. 36. 0.

* GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eaſtern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, eſpecially thoſe that dwell in the mountains; and they always go naked. The houſes are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a deſert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt. Religion they have little or none, nor yet any towns.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapenzois, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it leſs conſiderable than it was before. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Siſteron, 20 W. of Embrun, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 44. 35.

* GARACK, a conſiderable iſle of Aſia, in the gulph of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls which have been fiſhed up on its coaſts. Lon. 67. 15. lat. 28. 45.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the ſea, and forms the bay on Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veroneſe. It is ſeated at the end of a great lake of the ſame name, which is 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 45. 35.

* GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans. It is over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nimes, and 5 from Uzes. It is built with free-ſtone, of a ſurpriſing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the river Beiſe, 22 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 55 N. E. of Brunſwick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 52. 44.

* GAREB, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, remarkable for its ſugar mills.

* GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is deſert, and without water. The principal town is Melila.

GARGANO, or ST. ANGELO, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitinata. There is one of the oldeſt and moſt celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Caſſino.

* GARGRAVE, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, not far from Ripley, with one fair in December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

* GARNERS-STREET, a village in Suſſex, with one fair on Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It waſhes part of Gaſcony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it aſſumes the name of Gironde, under which it falls into the ſea of Gaſcony. It paſſes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouſe, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and ſeveral leſs conſiderable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulſter, 10 miles S. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 54. 16.

GARSTRANG, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle; on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaſter, from which it is 10 miles N. and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 50.

* GARTZ, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, and subject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 53. 13.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne; on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix; on the S. by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the W. by the ſea of Gaſcony. It comprehends Landes, Chaloſſe, Turſan, Marſan, the territory of Albret, the Baſques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conſerans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gaſcons are ſaid to have quick parts; but they are given to boaſt of their valour, which has occaſioned the name of Gaſconade to be given to all bragging ſtories. The Gaſcons, who inhabit the diſtricts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

* GASPESIA, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Noſtre Dame; on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence; on the S. by Nova Scotia; and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by ſavages, who are well-made, robuſt, active, and nimble. They live conſtantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in ſearch of game, for they live by hunting and fiſhing. They daub their faces with black and red, and ſome of them pierce the griſtle between their noſtrils, and hang beads therein. They worſhip the ſun, and are much addicted to drunkenneſs; but they are not ſo covetous as the reſt of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 55.

* GASTINOIS, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in paſtures, foreſts, and excellent ſaffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Aſia, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the moſt remarkable thing is, that on the ſide of the coaſt of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and at the ſame time on the other ſide upon Coromandel coaſt, they enjoy a pleaſant ſpring, and the fineſt ſeaſon in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it ſends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 15. 18.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, ſeated on the river Weiſe, about 7 miles W. of the lake Di Garda, and ſubject to Venice. The Imperialiſts retired to this place after their defeat at Garſinado, in April 1705. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 45. 28.

* GAUDENS, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Nebouſan. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, 5 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18. 36. lat. 43. 8.

GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. E. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 0.

* GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſtanding on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Montferrat. It is very ſtrongly ſeated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Aleſandrino. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 37.

GAUL, a country of Europe, which was formerly very famous. It is bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the Britiſh Channel on the N. the Weſtern Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was ſeparated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was poſſeſſed by a great number of people, independant of each other.

GAUR, a territory in the province of Choraſſen, in Perſia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or GUEBRES, a people of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Perſees, or Perſians, who are noted for their worſhipping of fire and the ſun; for they ſay God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguiſhed for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the moſt agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaſter to be the founder of their worſhip; and they believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent ſort of people; and have been very patient under perſecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and prieſts; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet

homet as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unleſs the firſt proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near a-kin their wives are. The employment of their prieſts is to take care of the ſacred fire, which they ſay was firſt lighted by their great prophet Zoroaſter, whoſe return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expoſe them in the open air, in places ſurrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* GAYWOOD, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itſelf, on June 11, for horſes; and another, held at the cuſtom-houſe quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheeſe.

* GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Paleſtine, about 3 miles from the ſea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at preſent very ſmall; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a conſiderable place. There is a caſtle near it, where a baſhaw reſides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 31. 28.

* GEARON, or JARON, a ſmall town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whoſe territory the beſt dates of Perſia are produced. Lon. 72. 32. lat. 28. 25.

GEET, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſing in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and paſſes by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* GEGENBACH, a ſmall, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kinzia, 15 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 25 N. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 41. 25.

* GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated near the river Kocher, with a caſtle that belongs to the Lords of Limpurg.

* GEISLENGEN, a handſome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 48. 38.

GELDERLAND. See GUELDERLAND.

GELDRES. See GUELDRES.

GELHAUSEN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a caſtle. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, and is ſeated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aſchaffenburg. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 50. 20.

* GEMAAGEDID, a ſtrong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handſome ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle over the Dutch in 1578. It is ſeated on the river Orne, in the dioceſe of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, 10 miles N. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50 to 32.

* GEMINIANS ST. a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino, ſeated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houſes.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Phillipſburg. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 49. 41.

* GEMUYD, a handſome town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, conſiderable for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the ſame name. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 47. 45.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzbourg. It was taken by the duke of Sax-Weimar, in 1643. It is ſeated on the river Main. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 50. 8.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are ſent to diſtant countries. It is ſeated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 20 N. by E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 40.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, ſeated on the river Roer, 25 miles E. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 53. lat. 50. 34.

* GENAP, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 40. 36.

* GENEHOA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It is by ſome called Gheneoa; but the natives themſelves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantick ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a deſert, 50 miles broad;

and the river Senegal, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor caſtle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houſes are built like bells, pointed at the top with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, Auguſt, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coaſt of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone ſeveral revolutions. The principal village is ſaid to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672. It is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Neers, near the Maeſe, 5 miles S. W. of Cleves, 12 S. E. of Nimeguen, and 25 N. of Venlow. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 51. 42.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republick of the ſame name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæſar mentions it as a Bulwark againſt the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and ſtrongly fortified. Here are always a great number of ſtrangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which alſo forms an iſle, full of fine houſes, and the moſt ancient ſtructure, called the tower of Cæſar. The largeſt part is built on a hill, which deſcends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the iſland by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vaſt ſtructure, built in the Gothick taſte, and has three towers, the beſt of which is covered with copper. The arſenal is well furniſhed, and there is a ſtrong garriſon. The college, which has there is a magnificent library, moſt worth obſervation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the moſt conſiderable are, watches, clocks, and gold and ſilver lace. The revenues of the republick ariſe from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magiſtrates buy, and ſell to the inhabitants. The ſovereignty of this republick is lodged in the aſſembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are ſeveral bodies of the magiſtracy, who have each their proper province, and whoſe heads are choſen by the people. The great council conſiſts of 200 perſons, from among whom there are 25 counſellors choſen, of which 4 are ſyndics, who are heads of the republick, and choſen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a biſhop's ſee, but the biſhop was expelled when they embraced Calviniſm, in 1533. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houſes; but they exerciſe their militia, play at bowls, and uſe other exerciſes on a Sunday. It is 72 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Beſanzon, 40 N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 46. 13.

GENEVA, the Lake of. See LEMAN.

* GENEVESE, a diſtrict between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, which is extremely fertile, pleaſant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENGENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 10 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 20 N. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 30.

* GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the dioceſe of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 46. 40.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the river Guier, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chambery. Lon. 22. 6. lat. 45. 40.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the ſame name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent ſtructures, ſuch as churches and palaces, and particularly thoſe of the Doge and of Do-

ria,

ria, whence it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the moſt trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, ſilks, and the like. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in ſuch places where they are moſt likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which ſupplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houſes are well built, and are 5 or 6 ſtories high; and here are 27 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hoſpitals. The government is ariſtocratic, becauſe none but the nobility can have any ſhare in it; there are of two ſorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 perſons choſen, who make the great council, in which their ſovereignty reſides. Beſides theſe, there is a ſenate, compoſed of the Doge and 12 ſenators, who have the common adminiſtration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very conſiderable, and to preſerve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 13 in breadth; they have raiſed it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better ſhelter the ſhips, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 260 ſteps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanthorns. The harbour may be ſhut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the veſſels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and ſubmitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abuſed by an Auſtrian officer, the inhabitants roſe and maſſacred part of the ſoldiers, and drove away the reſt. It was beſieged afterwards by the Auſtrians; but the French coming to the aſſiſtance of the town, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000 l. a-year, and there is a bank which is partly ſupported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years proviſion of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 25.

GENOA, the territory of the republick of, comprehends the coaſt of Genoa, the iſland of Corſica, and the iſland of Capraya, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, but it was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. The coaſt of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuſcany and the dutchy of Maſſa; to the E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Appennine mountains to the W. and the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Montferrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in ſeveral places, having neither trees nor graſs upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, and the principal ſettlement the Dutch have in thoſe parts. It was taken from the Portugueze in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever ſince. The fort or caſtle is the beſt upon the coaſt of Guinea, and is built ſquare, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garriſon of above 400 men, with convenient lodgings for officers. Under the caſtle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houſes are built with ſtone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are compoſed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were deſtroyed by the ſmall-pox, ſo that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coaſt-caſtle. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 20.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Cormandel, belonging to the Engliſh; it is otherwiſe called Madraſs, and by the natives Chili-patam. It fronts the ſea, and has a ſalt-water river on its backſide, which hinders the freſh water ſprings from coming near the town, ſo that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy ſeaſon it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is ſo ſcorching hot, that if the ſea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has ſeveral bulwarks and baſtions to defend it: it

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is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular ſtreets. Here are two churches, one for the Proteſtants, and the other for the Papiſts; as alſo a good hoſpital, a town-hall, and a priſon for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentows, Mahometans, and Portugueze and Armenian Chriſtians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the white town, is ruled by the Engliſh governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones ſince that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of it own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the Engliſh deal in, beſides diamonds, are, calicoes, chintz, muſlins, and the like. This colony may conſiſt of 80,000 inhabitants, *in* the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by ſea from Gangam and Orixa, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the iſlands of Diu, inſomuch that an enemy, with a ſuperior force at ſea, may eaſily diſtreſs them. The houſes of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town conſiſts chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are alſo the laſt reſort in civil cauſes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100 l. a-year, beſides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proſelytes, but leave that to the popiſh miſſionaries. The ſalaries of the company's writers are very ſmall, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which muſt generally be the caſe, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. 8. lat. 13. 13.

GEORGE'S, ST. a ſmall iſland in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe church is one of the fineſt in Italy, and is embelliſhed with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largeſt of the Bermuda or Summer-Iſlands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 32. 30.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Aſia, partly belonging to Perſia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circaſſia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dageſtan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the neceſſaries of life are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women are accounted the moſt beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reaſon ſome parts of it were never conquered, and yet the ſoil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but their doctrines greatly differ from thoſe which are taught by other ſects. Their diſpoſition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant and addicted to ſenſual pleaſures. But they have one barbarous cuſtom, which is that of ſelling their female children to the Turks and Perſians, to fill their ſeraglios, nor do the boys eſcape being ſold for other purpoſes. They have a patriarch and ſeveral biſhops, but the Perſian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur croſſes the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Perſia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an Engliſh plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is ſeparated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Spaniſh Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louiſiana, which is claimed by the French, but the title to it is now in diſpute. There is a range of iſlands along the coaſt, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and theſe, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. There are ſand-banks upwards of 70 miles from the coaſt, whereon the water ſhoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are ſo ſhallow, that there is no paſſage except in the channels which lie between the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's iſland

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LUNENBURG
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
Gulf of Dantzick
Dantzick
Berlin
Potsdam
Stettin
UNITED NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Arnheim
Breda
BRABANT
Antwerp
Brussels
Namur
Luxemburg
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Vienna
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Ratisbon
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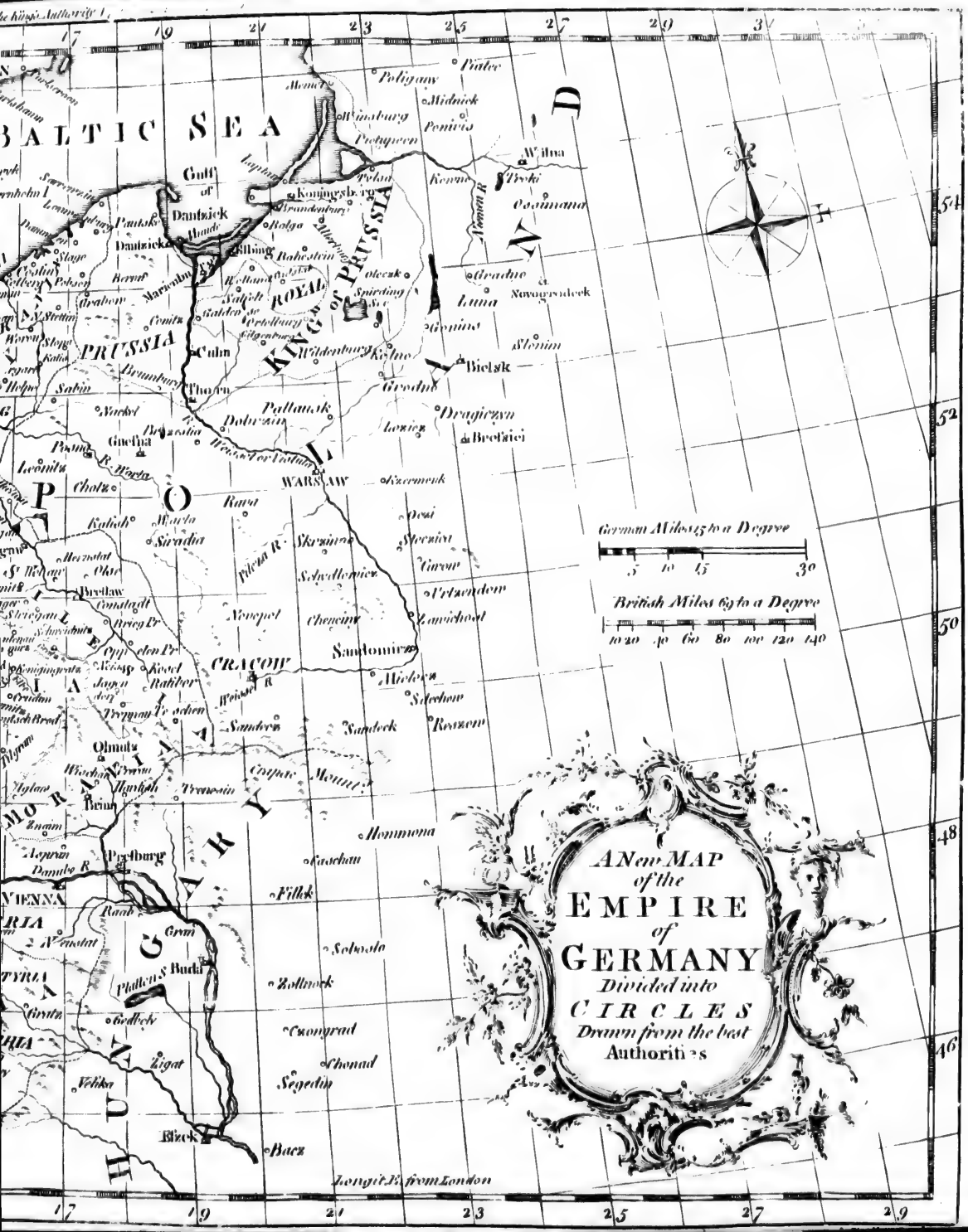
Engraved for the Royal Authority


A New MAP of the EMPIRE of GERMANY Divided into CIRCLES Drawn from the best Authorities
German Miles 15 to a Degree
British Miles 69 to a Degree
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Dantzick
KING of PRUSSIA
ROYAL PRUSSIA
POLAND
HUNGARY
Dantzick
Elbing
Thorn
Culm
Konigsberg
Memel
Wilna
Grodno
Bielsk
Pultausk
WARSAW
Breslau
CRACOW
Sandomir
Posnia
Gnesna
Posen
Kalisch
Siradia
Olmutz
Brunn
Presburg
VIENNA
Raab
Gran
Buda
Platten L.
Zigat
Velika
Esseck
Bacz
Segedin
Chonad
Czongrad
Zollnock
Sobosla
Fillek
Hommona
Kaschau
Tokay
Longit. E. from London

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Copenhagen
Lunden
Ysted
Maen I
Falster I
Femeren
Rugen
Bergen
Rostock
Wismar
Stettin
Prenslow
Havelburg
Rathenau
Brandenburg
Berlin
Belitz
Gubeg
Luben
Witten burg
Dresden
Pirna
Königstein
Leitmeritz
Egra
Pilsen
Pisek
Wodnian
Prachatits
Kaplitz
Strasburg
Passau
Linz
Wels
Germund
Gurck
Clagenfurt
CARNIOLA
Aquileja
Trieft
54
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in 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it there is a commodious and ſecure harbour, and to the S. there is another, called Teky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, ſecure from the winds. The tides on this coaſt generally flow 7 feet. There are ſeveral towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are alſo ſeveral forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1642, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe. It is a good barrier againſt the French and Spaniards; but it would have been better fortified if there had not been a miſunderſtanding between the above general and the government of Carolina.

* GEPPING, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Strutgard, 12 S. W. of Germund, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 24.

* GERA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, with a handſome college. It is ſeated on the river Elſter. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 51. 10.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Heſſe Darmſtadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 25. 51. Lat. 49. 56.

* GERAW, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſo called from the town Gera, which is 9 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt, the capital. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 50.

* GERBEROY, a town of France, in Beauvoiſis, with a handſome chapter-houſe. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 35.

* GERBES, or GERBI, or ZERBI, an iſland of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; but there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which when dried, are raiſins, of which their principal trade conſiſts. It depends on the baſhaw of Tripoli. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 34. 10.

* GERBEVILLERS, a town of Lorrain, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquiſate, and a handſome caſtle; the church of the Carmelites is very handſome, and it is ſeated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaiſe, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 47. 23.

* GERMAIN DE BOURGEUIL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near a fore of the ſame name. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 47. 20.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST. a handſome town in the iſle of France, with a magnificent palace, embelliſhed by ſeveral kings, and eſpecially Lewis XIV. It is one of the moſt beautiful ſeats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine foreſt that is near it. Here James II. uſually reſided after he fled to France. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 48. 52.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of Cornwal, with a ſmall market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 28, and Auguſt 1, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops. It was once the largeſt town in the county, but is at preſent a ſmall place, though it ſends 2 members to parliament. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is uſed as the pariſh-church, and near it is the priory, yet ſtanding. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, 24 S. of Lanceſton, and 231 W. by S. of London. It ſtands near the ſea, and formerly had a good fiſhery.

* GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in Forez, ſeated in a territory fertile in excellent wines. It is 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 45. 50.

* GERMANO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is ſeated at the foot of mount Caſſano, and belongs to an abbey, ſeated at the top of that mount. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 41. 33.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands France and Swiſſerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Swiſſerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, eſpecially

cially by the ſea-ſide. The ſoil is very proper for corn and paſtures, and, in ſome places, eſpecially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rheniſh, but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are deſcribed. As to the diſpoſition of the people in general, they are robuſt, brave, good ſoldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the pureſt in Europe, and they will ſooner chooſe the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richeſt citizen. One reaſon of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, ſuch as canonicates, abbeys, biſhopricks, and archbiſhopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as theſe are almoſt ſo many independant ſovereignties. Germany is the moſt irregular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well ſecular as eccleſiaſtick, who are abſolute in their own dominions, and independant of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are ſo many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly ſpeaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was choſen. Upon this account they generally chooſe one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reaſon the emperors have been ſo often choſen out of the houſe of Auſtria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well eccleſiaſtick as ſecular, but, by the famous conſtitution of the golden bull, the electors were reſtrained to ſeven; that is, three eccleſiaſticks, which are, the archbiſhops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four ſeculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1693 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munſter, to conſtitute an eighth elector ate, in favour of the ſon of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire becauſe he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Laſtly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Erneſt of Brunſwick, duke of Hanover, whoſe ſon George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand maſter of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand eſquire, and bears the ſword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the ſceptre; the Palatine is grand treaſurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor abſent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria diſputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a ſucceſſor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to chooſe a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor aſſumes the title of always auguſt, of Cæſar, and of ſacred majeſty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the ſupreme authority reſides in the general aſſemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he ſends commiſſioners to preſide in his room. Theſe aſſemblies are compoſed of three bodies, or colleges; the firſt of which is that of the electors, the ſecond that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes ſend their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the Electors and that of the princes diſagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their conſent when they are of the ſame opinion. Theſe aſſemblies have the power of making peace or war, of ſettling general impoſitions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the Emperor gives his conſent; who alſo gives the inveſtiture of fiefs, and diſpoſes of thoſe which have devolved to the empire for want of ſucceſſors, or confiſcations. The electors and other ſovereigns of Germany have an abſolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raiſe troops, make

and diſſolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil cauſes definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which they may make an appeal. Theſe appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholick, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts; the firſt prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the eccleſiaſtical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the ſecond chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in moſt of the imperial towns; the third is profeſt in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and of ſome other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors ſince Charles V. have reſided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the preſent emperor reſides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weſer, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as ſo many large provinces, each of which comprehends ſeveral other ſtates, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the aſſembly of the ſtates of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furniſh a certain number of horſe and foot, or a certain ſum of money, call Roman Months, when the neceſſity of publick affairs requires it, according to a tax impoſed by the regiſter of the ſtates of the empire. The nine circles are, thoſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are alſo Hanſiatick towns, which have ſome allowance on account of trade; and there was formerly ſome in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 5 or 6 in number; but we muſt except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Beſides the religions above mentioned, there are ſome Independants, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and Chriſtians of every other denomination, beſides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonick, which ſucceeded that called the Celtick.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and ſubject to the Elector-palatine. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philipſburg, and 8 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 10.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and re-taken in 1589, but prince Maurice became maſter of it again in 1593, after a ſiege of three months. It is ſeated on the river Dungen, which falls into a lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, 12 S. E. of Dordrecht, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 44.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on a hill near the weſtern bank of the river Guadiana. It has a ſtrong caſtle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a ſiege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajox. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 38. 39.

* GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; it is ſeated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalicarlia. It produces juſt as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and ſheep, and there are ſeveral mines of iron and copper; moſt part of the inhabitants are braſiers and ſmiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which laſts for two months, when a vaſt number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they ſay, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or GAFLE, a town of Sweden, and capital of Geſtricia. It is near the gulph of Bothnia, 45 miles N. W. of Upſal, 35 E. of Copperberg, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 60. 32.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouerge, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, fubject to the prince of Heſſe-Rhinefield. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 15.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swiſſerland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 46. 20.

* GEZIRA, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, and ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Moſul, and is governed by a bey. Lon. 59. 45. lat. 36. 30.

GHENT, a large and handſome town or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Auſt. Flanders, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It contains within the walls 36,000 houſes, 7 pariſh-churches, and 55 monaſteries and nunneries. There are ſeveral ſilk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flouriſhing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, which is defended by ſtrong rampart, baſtions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by ſeveral canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. On the higeſt tower-ſteeple there is a ring of bells, the greateſt of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the laſt war, and the French became maſters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handſome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Oſtend, which is called the new paſſage, and on which there are ſeveral forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaſter and ſchiepins, which are like our mayor and aldermen. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moere, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Bruſſels, and 20 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 24.

GHILAN, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in Perſia, lying on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituated, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering it but through narrow paſſes, which may eaſily be defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many ſorts of fruit-trees, and in the higheſt parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which laſt the Perſians have a ſecret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of all Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, beſides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handſome. Reſht is the capital town.

GHILIAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* GIBRALION, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Odiel, with a handſome caſtle, and the title of a marquiſate.

GIBRALTAR, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, and ſuppoſed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to ſay, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by ſir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the ſame year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards beſieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

Thoſe

Thoſe that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a proſpect of the ſea on each ſide the ſtrait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, beſides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a ſtrong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 0.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See ETNA.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gaſſinois Orleanois, ſeated on the river Loire, 82 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 47. 4.

* GIENGEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Norlingen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 48. 38.

* GIENZOR, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 38. 15.

GIESSIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in in the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a ſtrong caſtle and a univerſity. It belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt, and is ſeated on the river Lohn, 10 miles S. W. of Marpurg, and 37 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 50.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, with a caſtle. It makes part of the ſtate of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 42. 24.

* GIGNAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpellier It is ſeated near the river Eraud. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 43. 45.

* GIHON, a river of Aſia, which by ancient writers was miſtaken for the river Oxus, and is univerſally affirmed to fall into the Caſpian Sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caſpian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no ſuch courſe, for there are now only two rivers that come from the eaſtward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which ſee.

GILAN. See GHILAN.

* GILLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whoſe head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 43. 40.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Neckar, 11 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* GILERHILL, a place in Hampſhire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheeſe, leather, and horſes.

* GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, 6 miles N.W. of Shaftſbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horſes, and ſheep.

GILOLO, a large iſland of Aſia, with a town of the ſame name, in the archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine Iſlands lye on the N. the ocean on the E. the iſlands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the iſlands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine ſpices, tho' it lies near the ſpice iſlands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is ſeated under the line. Lon. 145.

* GIMONT, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey. It is ſeated on the river Gimone. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 43. 40.

GINGEN, an imperial, free town of Germany, in Suabia, 19 miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands in 1714. Lon. 27, 45. lat. 48. 41.

* GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

GINGI, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Cormandel. It is a large town, and well peopled, and is ſtrong both by art and nature, being ſeated on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which there is a caſtle. The Great Mogul in 1690, beſieged it for 3 years, but to no purpoſe. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. Lat. 11. 58.

* GIODDAH, or GEDDA, a large ſea-port town, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 22. 0.

GIOVANNI CAPLE, a fortreſs of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles W. of Placentia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. 0.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 43.

* GIREFT, a large town of Aſia, in Kerman, whoſe trade conſiſts in wheat and dates. Lon. 75. 30. lat. 27. 30.

GIRGE, a conſiderable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks have ſeveral moſques here; and it is the ſee of a Copti biſhop. There are Popiſh miſſionaries here, who maintain themſelves by the practiſe of phyſick. Its principal trade conſiſts of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen cloth. Lon. 49. 50. lat. 25. 5.

GIRONNA, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French in 1694 and 1711. It is ſeated on a hill on the ſide of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter 17 miles from the ſea, 12 N. W. of Palamos, and 25 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 41. 56.

* GIRONS, a town of France, in Conſerans, ſeated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they ſell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 58.

GISBORN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs, on Eaſter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Eaſter; Monday month after Eaſter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Munday five weeks after Eaſter; and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 53. 55.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tueſday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tueſday in Whitſun week for horned cattle and linen; on Auguſt 26, for linen and cattle; on Auguſt 27, September 19 and 20, and the firſt Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the firſt place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 54. 35.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Ept, in a ſoil which is very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 49. 15.

* GISSING, a village in Norfolk, with one fair in July 25, for toys and cattle.

GIVET, a handſome town of the Netherlands, and in the biſhoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maeſe. It was fortified by Marſhal Vauban, and is 23 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 50. 5.

* GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Miſanneſe, and in the county Anghiera, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 8 miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1695. It is ſeated on the river Kereſblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 39. 36. lat. 46. 25.

* GIULA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a dutchy.

* GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, ſeated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and ſtrong town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the Lake Ochrida, 70 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Lariſſa. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 41. 10.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockſhire; on the S. by the Severn ſea; on the E. by Monmouthſhire; and on the W. by Carmarthenſhire. It contains about 9640 houſes, 57840 inhabitants, 118 pariſhes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 caſtles, and three monaſteries; but they are now moſtly demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, one for

for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very ſharp on the mountains, which are covered with ſnow; but very mild and temperate near the ſea. The N. part is full of ſteep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and ſheep; hence they ſupply Briſtol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewiſe ſeveral coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was a formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee; but the inundations of the river War have deſtroyed it, and there is nothing left but the biſhop's houſe. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 43. 59.

* GLANDFORD-BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnſhire with a good market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Ancam, and is a pretty good town. It is 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 43.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republicks in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Griſons; on the S. by the ſame and the canton Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheeſe. The government is democratick, and the ſenate is compoſed of 62 perſons; over which the landaman and pro-conſul preſide, who are never of the ſame religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* GLARIS, a large and handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. Here the general aſſemblies are held, and every perſon above 16 years old is obliged to aſſiſt at it with a ſword by his ſide. The inhabitants are Papiſts and Proteſtants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine ſervice in the ſame church one after another. It is ſeated on the river Linte, 25 miles E. of Switz, 17 N. W. of Coire, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 47. 6.

GLASGOW, a large town or city of Scotland, in the ſhire of Clydeſdale, with an univerſity, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour in the river Clyde, on which it ſtands, a little below it; and it is called New Glaſgow, or the New Town, where the largeſt veſſels may enter: for this reaſon the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is almoſt ſquare, and is divided into 4 almoſt equal parts, by 4 large ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle. Near this is the town houſe, conſtructed of free ſtone, with a high tower, and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbiſhoprick; and the cathedral church, which is the higheſt part of the town, is an old handſome Gothic ſtructure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with ſtately pillars, and a very high ſteeple. Glaſgow is extremely well ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and the houſes in general are very well built. The college is ſeparated from the town by a very high wall, and conſiſts of divers courts, each of which is ſurrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 55. 50.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 1 fair on September 8, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated near the Tor, and is of chief note for a famous abbey; ſome magnificent ruins of which are ſtill remaining, but they are every day diminiſhed for the ſake of the ſtones: however, the curious ſtructure, called the abbot's kitchen is ſtill pretty entire, and is of a very unuſual contrivance. It was pretended that the bodies of Joſeph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confeſſor, were buried here. The place is at preſent pretty large and well-built, containing two pariſh churches. Near adjoining, on a high ſteep hill, is placed a tower, which commands a great proſpect round about, and ſerves as a landmark to ſeamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, 25 S. W. of Briſtol, 54 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 15. 15. The laſt abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his ſupremacy.

GLATZ, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Neiſſe, and has pretty good fortifications, with a ſtrong caſtle built upon a mountain. When the Pruſſians became maſters of it, the Auſtrians had a ſtrong garriſon in it, which were taken priſoners. The county was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and

and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit-coal, ſilver, and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine ſprings of mineral waters. The town is 40 miles from Breſlaw, 90 E. by N. of Prague, and 130 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 32. lat. 50. 25. It was re-taken by the Auſtrians in 1760.

GLENCO, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, and in Lochaber. Soon after the revolution all the inhabitans were maſſacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garriſon of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIEL, a valley of Scotland, in Roſsſhire, and in Kintail, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a few Spaniſh troops, in which the latter were defeated. It was fought on the 10th of June, 1719.

* GLETCHER, mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; ſometimes large pieces of it break off and fall down, with ſo horrible a noiſe, that one would think the mountain itſelf was broken in pieces. Travellers, that are obliged to paſs over theſe mountains, are ſometimes ſwallowed up in the cleſts, where they periſh.

GLOUCESTER, the capital town, or city, of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheeſe; on July 5, September 20, and November 28, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Severne, where, by two ſeveral ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in uſe, beſides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handſome ſtructure. It is remarkable for its large cloiſter, and whiſpering gallery. It is a city and county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 30, a town-clerk, and ſword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houſes amount to ſome thouſands, and the ſtreets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hoſpitals and 2 free ſchools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the reſtoration ordered to be demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a dutchy. The eminent perſons that were buried here were, Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Briſtol, 25 S. of Worceſter, 58 S. W. of Coventry, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 19, lat. 51. 50.

* GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; and is bounded on the W. by Hereford ſhire and Monmouthſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire; on the E. by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the S. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 26760 houſes, 162,560 inhabitants, 280 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns. It ſends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the ſoil extremely fruitful. Cotſwold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of ſheep; and the rich vale of Eveſham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The Foreſt of Dean lies weſtward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have conſumed the greateſt part. The rivers of moſt note are, the Iſis, the Chern, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windruſh, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caron, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the ſide of Poland. It has a handſome caſtle, with a tower, in which ſeveral counſellors were condemned by Duke John, in 1408, to periſh with hunger. Beſides the Papiſts, there are a large numbers of Proteſtants and Jews. It was taken by aſſault, by the King of Pruſſia, in 1741, and the garriſon made priſoners. After the peace, in 1742, the King of Pruſſia ſettled the ſupreme court of juſtice here, it being next to Breſlaw, the moſt populous place in Sileſia. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. E. of Breſlaw, 50 N. E. of Gorlitz, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 48. lat. 51. 40.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Opelen, now in poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, 20 N. of Troppau, and 45 N. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 51. 38.

* GLOGAW, the dutchy of, in Sileſia, which comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUKSTADT,

GLUKSTADT, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Holſtein, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſubject to Denmark. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 52. 53.

GNESNA, a large and ſtrong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Caliſh, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the firſt town built in the kingdom, and was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Breſlaw, 120 S. by E. of Dantzick, and 125 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 52. 28.

GNIEF, or GNIEW, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, with a citadel. It was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewiſe took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1508, and is the chief town of all the ſettlements which the Europeans have in India. It ſtands in an iſland about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the North ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine ſalt-water river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handſome ſtructures, ſuch as churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The air within the town is unwholſome, for which reaſon it is not ſo well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches, convents, and cloiſters, with a ſtately large hoſpital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of leſs note. Every church has a ſet of bells, ſome of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholick; and they have a ſevere inquiſition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain ſome of their old cuſtoms, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoes in the city who are tolerated, becauſe they are more induſtrious than the Chriſtians, and better artiſts. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embelliſhed, and have great numbers of images. Their houſes are large, and make a fine ſhew; but within they are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, ſtood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monaſteries; and he was told, that there were about 30,000 prieſts and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glaſs-windows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa itſelf has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from toddy, which is the ſap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both ſides; and there are ſeveral other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 15. 31.

GONCEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipſburg. Lon. 28. 31. lat. 49. 21.

* GOBELINS, a houſe of Paris, in the ſuburb of St. Marceau, ſo called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the ſecret of dying ſcarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the fineſt tapeſtry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Gleves, and in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1614; but it is now ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. E. of Cleeve or Cleves. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 51. 40.

* GOCIANO,

GOCIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori. It is ſeated on the river Thurſo, 25 miles E. of Alghes; it has a caſtle, and is the capital of the county of the ſame name.

* GODAH, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Indoſtan. It is a very pleaſant place; but it is not ſo flouriſhing as it was formerly. It is 50 miles from Brampore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hops; and on July 10, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and ſtore-pigs. It is ſeated on the river Wye, where it divides into ſeveral ſtreams and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 22.

* GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingtonſhire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouſe. It was incorporated by King James I. and is ſeated in a rich and fertile ſoil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are ſaid to have extraordinary teams of horſes, and ſome ſay better than in any other part of England. It has no market; nor yet but one fair, which is on Eaſter-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mounts-bay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or TER-GOES, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Iſland of South-Beveland. It communicates with the ſea by a canal; and is 10 miles E. of Middleburg, 12 W. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 33.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, are hills ſo called, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up here; whence ſome ſuppoſe it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with fine dry carpet turf; for which reaſon, they are reſorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near theſe hills, tell ſtrange ſtories about them.

* GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyſſinia, lying at the South extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almoſt ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nile, and is become famous ſince the diſcovery of the ſources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, which was taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the Prince of Heſſe in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 45. 16.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orixa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Biſnagar; and on the E. by the Gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it moſt remarkable, are the diamond-mines, they being the moſt conſiderable in the world: they are uſually purchaſed of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to ſearch for theſe precious ſtones in. They ſometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immenſe riches. They have alſo mines of ſalt, fine iron for ſword-blades, and curious callicoes and chintzes. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the ſame name, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largeſt in the Eaſt-Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 96. 45. lat. 16. 30.

GOLDBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breſlaw, in poſſeſſion of Pruſſia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 51. 3.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the ſea-ſhore, and where the Europeans have ſeveral forts and ſettlements. It reaches from the Gold river 12 miles W. of Aſſine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes ſeveral diſtricts, in which there is two or three towns or villages, lying on the ſea-ſhore; though, within land, it is ſaid they have large towns, which however no European has yet ſeen. Seven of theſe diſtricts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a ſmall tract of land; for the whole Gold Coaſt is not above 180 miles in length. The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them

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are employed in fiſhing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities: this they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. All the inhabitants go almoſt naked; and thoſe that are beſt clothed have only ſome yards of ſtuff wraped about their middle. [For farther particulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themſelves; for here the Engliſh, French, and Dutch have ſettlements.]

GOLDEN-ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a ſettlement in 1698; but finding it a barren ſpot, they changed their minds, and took poſſeſſion of the oppoſite ſhore. This place is ſo ſtrong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have diſpoſſeſſed them, had not the Engliſh contributed thereto. Lon. 196. 8. lat. 9. 0.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and is ſubject to the King of Poland. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 56. 48.

* GOLDSITHNAY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on Auguſt 6, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Ilna, near the river Oder, 20 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 32. 54. lat. 53. 44.

GOLETTA, an iſland of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. when he attempted the ſiege of Tunis, and was kept by the Chriſtians ſeveral years. It is 25 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 37. 10.

GOMBROON, is a conſiderable ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Farſiſtan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abaſſi, and is ſeated on a bay, about 12 miles northward of the eaſt end of the iſland of Kiſmiſh, falſly called Queſſimo in our maps. It is 9 miles from the famous iſland of Ormus, where he Portugueſe had a ſettlement. The beſt houſes are built with bricks dried in the ſun, and ſtand cloſe to each other, being flat on the top, with a ſquare turret, having holes on each ſide for the free paſſage of the air. Upon theſe roofs, thoſe that ſtay in the town ſleep every night in the ſummer ſeaſon. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and and covered with leaves. The ſtreets are very narrow and irregular; and the better ſort of people are clad in the Perſian mode; but the poorer ſort, both men and women, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The ſoil is barren, and there are high rocks near it, and yet proviſions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is ſo exceeding hot in June, July, and Auguſt, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the Engliſh factory retire to Aſſeen during thoſe months. It is frequented by people of ſeveral nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are ſo numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. The profit ariſing to the Eaſt-India company from the factory here is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. Lon. 75. 0. lat. 27. 0.

GOMERA, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Ferro and Teſſeriff. It has one good town of the ſame name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spaniſh fleets often take in refreſhments. They have corn and fruits ſufficient to ſupport the inhabitants; and one ſugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is ſubject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 0. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyſſinia, where the emperor of that country reſides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houſes conſiſt only of one ſtory, and moſt of them reſemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no ſhops; for they carry on their trade in a large ſquare, where they expoſe their merchandiſe to ſale. They are laid upon mats; and gold and rock-ſalt, are the only money made uſe of. Each bar of ſalt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchaſe of ſmall wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The prieſts have a great power with the people, and ſometimes they abuſe it groſsly. The Mahometans, and the European Chriſtians are held equally in ab-

horrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jeſuits and Miſſionaries a conſiderable time ago; inſomuch, that all thoſe who now attempt to enter the city, are ſure of being ſacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is nothing elſe but a camp, in which they were miſtaken; for we have our information from an eye witneſs. The rainy ſeaſon in theſe parts begins in April, and does not ceaſe till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their ſource in Abyſſinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion is a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better ſort is made of ſilks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedneſs. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 13. 10.

* GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the dutchy of Bar. It is ſeated on the river Orney, which abounds with excellent trouts, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a caſtle, and a magnificent hoſpital well endowed; and its chapel, in particular, is very fine. It ſtands very pleaſantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nanci. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 48. 40.

* GONESSE, a town of the Iſle of France, 10 miles from Paris. It is remarkable for the goodneſs of its bread, which is brought twice a-week to Paris. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 48. 59.

* GONGA, a ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania. It is ſeated near the ſea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 40. 53.

* GOODNESSTONE, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Aſia, in India, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Dely. Lon. 106. 0. lat. 31. 15.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſeated on the rivers Linhge and Maeſe, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, 17 N. E. of Breda, and 32 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 49. lat. 51. 49.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamffſhire. It ſtands on the river Spey, and is the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near Cape de Verd, lately ſubject to the French. It is barren, but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the Engliſh in May 1759. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 14. 30.

GOREE, a capital town of the iſland of the ſame name, in Holland, 8 miles S. of Briel. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 55.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the ſea of Tuſcany, and near that of Corſica, about 8 miles in circumference. It is remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies that are taken near it. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 43. 22.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, and very woody, and ſome of the trees are very tall and large, and proper for maſts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has ſeveral ſprings and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the conſtant rains did not rot the rigging of the ſhips. There are a great number of monkeys, guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, and ſloths, which are remarkable for their uglineſs and ſlowneſs of their motions, though by their ſhape they ſeem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 3. 30.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carniola, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Lizonzo, 20 miles N. E. of Aquilea, and 70 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 46. 12.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Luſatia, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and is ſeated on the river Neiſſe, 50 miles E. of Dreſden, and 70 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 51. 10.

* GORSYNON, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

* GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Metſin, in Lorrain, ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moſelle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunſwick; it is free and imperial, and

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it was here that gun-powder was firſt invented, by a monk as is generally ſuppoſed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taſte, It was ſet on fire in 1728, when 280 houſes, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to aſhes. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Goſe, and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildeſheim, 17 S. E. of Haberſtadt, and 25 S. of Brunſwick. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 55.

* GOSPORT, a town in Hampſhire, parted from Portſmouth by a narrow arm of the ſea, and in ſome ſenſe it may be reckoned part of it; it has no market, but has two fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 40 miles N. of Rava. Lon. 37. 45. lat. 52. 25.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. Its preſent duke is brother to the princeſs dowager of Wales, who keeps an elegant court there. It is 15 miles W. of Erford, and 15. S. E. of Mulhauſen. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 52. 25.

* GOTHARD, one of the higheſt mountains of Switzerland, and from the top, where there is an hoſpital for Monks, there is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world. It is 8 mile. from Aldorff.

GOTHIA, or GOTHLAND, a conſiderable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Baltick Sea. It is divided into three parts, Oſtrogothia, or E. Gothland, Weſtrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which ſome add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a conſiderable iſland of the Baltick Sea, on the eaſtern coaſt of Sweden, on which it depends. Wiſbycn is the only town in it. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 57. 0.

* GOTHS, an ancient people, who have made a great noiſe in Europe, whoſe name ſome geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the moſt general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themſelves to the mouths of the Danube. After this they croſſed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and ſettled in Languedoc under the name of Viſigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Oſtrogoths likewiſe founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, for it was deſtroyed by Narſes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and ſtrong town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothelba, which is the beſt ſituated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, 105 N. W. of Copenhagen, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 57. 44.

GOTTINGEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Hanover, and where his preſent majeſty, king George, has lately founded an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Caſſel, and 30 S. E. of Goſlar. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51. 32.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, and capital of the dutchy of Holſtein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 54. 40.

* GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its ſilver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its ſtately church. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 8 miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 52. 2.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidſtone, and 49 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 51. 8.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1702, and by the French in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 37. 10.

* GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the biſhop of Poſnania, who has fi-

led it full of Monks. Lon. 39. 25. lat. 52. 1.

* GOURDON, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 15 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 45. 53.

* GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is feated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 49. 25.

* GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the houſe of Heſſe-Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was put in poſſeſſion of this town and caſtle. It is feated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 17 N. W. of Mentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 25. 19. lat. 50. 2.

* GOZZI, or GOZES, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the iſle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

* GOZZO, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the iſland of Malta, and belongs to the knights of Malta, who have put it in a good ſtate of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 20 miles S. of Sweren. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 32.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is feated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Poſega. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 45. 38.

* GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, feated on the river Liſonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 46. 6.

GRADO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Aquilea, and 55 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 45. 52.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonſhire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-houſe and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* GRAISIVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, which is well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is alſo called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 50. 46.

* GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the marche of Limouſine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 45. 56.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwal, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horſes, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the river Valle, and is but a mean place, of about 100 houſes, though it ſends 2 members to parliament. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Lanceſton, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 50. 20.

GRAN, a handſome, large, and ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but laſt of all the Imperialiſts drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, 25 N. W. of Buda, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 0.

GRANADA, a conſiderable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andaluſia; on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and yet the ſoil is good; but it has not been well cultivated ſince the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produces gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks, whoſe acorns are ſweeter than any nut. This province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

* GRANADA, is a large, handſome, and delightful town of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is built on 4 hills, and is divided into 4 parts; in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Iſabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings, with

with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; and in the third the university stands: the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the publick buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, 62 N. E. of Malaga, 112 E. of Seville, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 46. lat. 36. 56.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 292. 15. lat. 11. 8.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthagena and St. Martha; on the E. by Venizuela; on the S. by Popayan; and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, iron, horses, mules, good pastures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of some islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N, and Granada to the S. They are so inconsiderable that they are quite neglected.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-PRE, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the diocese of Rheims, seated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 30 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 49. 18.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has it source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampsaco. It was near this river that Alexander the Great obtained the first victory over the Persians, in which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiss over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 44. 48.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which runs by the university of Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a Clan in the north-highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a bottom on the river Whitham, and is a noted place, with a good free school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of Newark, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and is partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an English earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 48. 58.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, 12 N. W. of Antibes, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 43. 39.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone, seated on the river Orbieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, near a Benedictine abbey.

* GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshire, with 4 fairs; on March 4, for horned cattle; April 24, and June 29, for sheep; and September 26, for horned cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and a university. The Jesuits have a college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a very lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. The empress-dowager was obliged to retire hither during the war of 1741 and 1742. It is seated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Waraden, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 0. lat. 47. 4.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Wenfel,

or Viſtula, 35 miles N. of Thorn, 60 S. of Dantzick, and 82 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 53. 20.

GRAVE, a very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 46.

GRAVELINES, a very ſtrong ſea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a caſtle and a harbour. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is ſeated in a marſhy country, on the river Aa, near the ſea, 12 miles E. of Calais, 15 S. W. of Dunkirk, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 50. 59.

GRAVENEC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 20 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 48. 22.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 23, and November 25, for horſes and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great reſort, becauſe it is the common landing place for foreign and ſtrangers in their paſſages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well ſtocked with houſes of entertainment; and here is a blockhouſe over-againſt Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been ſince rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houſes are much handſomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town clerk, &c. This pariſh, with that of Milton, conſiſts of about 700 houſes, moſtly ſmall, and built with bricks; the ſtreets are alſo narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing and ropes. It is alſo famous for gardening, the beſt aſparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 54.

* GRAY, a town of France, in the Frenche Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading place, and was very ſtrong before the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, 30 N. W. of Beſanzon, and 25 N. E. of Digon. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 47. 30.

* GRAYS, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and 1 fair, on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is but a poor place, and is ſeated on the ſide of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 28.

GREECE, a country of Turky, called by them at preſent Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanels, and of Conſtantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the iſland of Candia, and the iſles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy and has a fruitful ſoil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient hiſtorians, and produced a great number of famous men, who performed very great actions as ſoldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning. Particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the ſhadow of what it was formerly, it being over-run with ignorance and barbariſm, almoſt all the fine towns being quite deſtroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Chriſtians.

* GREAT CHART, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on March 25, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* GREAT THURLOW, a village in Suffolk, with 1 fair on October 10, for ſheep and toys.

* GREEN, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles S. W. of Horſham, with 2 fairs, on Auguſt 12, for horned and cattle and ſheep; on Monday before July 5, for ſheep and horned cattle.

* GREEN-STREET, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on May 1, for cattle.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N between the Straits of Davis, Forbiſher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and thoſe few inhabitants that are in it are ſavages, and much like the Eſkimeaux. It is a cold miſerable country, and has very few animals

mals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the Engliſh, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the ſake of their fins and oil. It was ſo called becauſe thoſe that diſcovered it firſt found the ſhores covered with green moſs. There has been attempts made to ſettle in it; but the men always periſhed with the ſeverity of the cold. A few ſailors having been left here accidentally, all underwent the ſame fate. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the firſt belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a fooliſh diſtinction, becauſe we are not ſure that it joins to the continents of either. In the maps it is generally diſtinguiſhed by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly; for the beſt maps have no ſuch diſtinction. However, there are ſome who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, being near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal ſtation of the herring fiſhery on that ſide the iſland. It is 26 miles W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 55. 54.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, its delightful park, and its aſtronomical obſervatory. The hoſpital is thought to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is ſo called now ſerves for apartments for the governor of the hoſpital, and the ranger of the Park. The king's yatchs generally lye at this place.

GRENOBLE, a handſome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains a great number of handſome ſtructures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taſte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ſpire ſteeple, and a tomb of excellent workmanſhip. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, over which there are two bridges to paſs into that part called Petreire, which is only one large ſtreet on the ſide of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chamberry, 40 S. E. of Vienne, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 23. 24. lat. 45. 12.

* GRESSFORD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the ſecond Monday in April, the laſt Monday in Auguſt, and the firſt Monday in December, for cattle.

* GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Stetin, ſeated on the river Oder. Lon. 38. 45. lat. 53. 17.

* GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 44. 25.

* GRIMAUD, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 43. 50.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Bruſſels, ſeated on a rivulet about a mile from the canal which goes from Bruſſels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is 5 miles N. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 55.

* GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Miſnia, ſeated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipſick, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Bardt, 5 miles S. of Straſund. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 54. 18.

* GRIMNITZ, a palace and hunting houſe of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, between the houſes of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves or Triers, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 49. 40.

* GRIMSBY, a ſea-port town of Lincolnſhire, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17, for ſheep; and on September 15, for horſes. It is a large place, which had formerly a caſtle, and 2 pariſh churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almoſt choaked up. It has now only 1 church, which is a large handſome ſtructure like a cathedral. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, whoſe houſes are well built.

built. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 37. 39. lat. 53. 34.

* GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamſhire, 4 miles W. of Gainſborough, with 1 fair on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and ſhoes.

GRINSTEAD EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

* GRINTON, a village in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, braſs, tin, and millenery goods.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and a univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralſund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 54. 12.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues, and the whole country is about 87 miles in length, is very populous, and the government is democratick. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of ſovereignty. The publick affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a-year. With regard to religion they are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They ſtill poſſeſs the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is ſaid they can ſend 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

* GRODEC, the name of four towns in Poland, the firſt of which is in Red Ruſſia, the ſecond in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neiſter, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet that is held here every three years, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, 50 W. of Navogrodeck, and 125 N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 42. 45. lat. 53. 18.

GROENDALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated at the head of the river Iſche, 6 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 45.

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 7.

* GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous univerſity. It is ſeated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the ſea, 27 E. of Lewarden, 55 N. by E. of Deventer, and 85 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 53. 13.

GRONINGEN, one of the ſeven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Frieſland, on the W. by W. Frieſland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overyſſel and the county of Benthern. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its diſtrict is one, and the Ommelands form the other. Theſe two bodies aſſembled by their deputies, with the ſtates of the province, make the ſovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country conſiſts in paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes, fit for the coach.

* GROOMBRIDGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* GROSSA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coaſt of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 10 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 50.

GROTSKAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Sileſia. It is very pleaſantly ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Briege, 25 S. E. of Breſlaw, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 42.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turky in Europe, and

and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 45. 0.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. Theſe mountains are covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the Hircanian foreſt. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brunſwick, and 43 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 51. 54.

* GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, ſeated on the river Save, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 46. 7.

* GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 52. 3.

* GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick, ſeated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 52. 1.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, ſeated on the river Felke. Lon. 29. 16. lat. 52. 4.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleaſantly ſeated, with a caſtle, where the bailiff lodges. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 47. 12.

* GRUNSFIELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the landgravate of Luchtenburg.

* GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 25. 46. lat. 49. 31.

* GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handſome caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is famous for cheeſes, wherein all its riches conſiſt, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 58. lat. 46. 35.

* GUACOCINGO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 10. lat. 19. 40.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and diſtrict of Alcala, ſeated on the river Henares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40. 36.

GUADALAJARA, a conſiderable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 271. 46. lat. 20. 20.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Arragon and New Caſtile, and running by Turwel in Arragon, croſſes the kingdom of Valencia, paſſes by the town of the ſame name, and ſoon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valentia.

GUADALOUPE, a handſome town in Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a celebrated convent, whoſe ſtructure is magnificent, and is immenſely rich. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 39. 15.

GUADALOUPE, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the iſlands of St. Domingo, Mariegalant, Deſiada, and Montſerrat, and is in the form of a half moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 30. of latitude, and it is divided into two parts by a narrow ſtrait, called *Riviere Sale* or the Salt River, and at this place the land on each ſide is not above four miles broad, and by this ſtrait the ſea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Baſſeterre and Cabeſterre, which laſt ſignifies the head of the land, and is ſo called becauſe it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Baſſeterre is under the wind. The eaſtern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reaſon is hard to ſay, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the ſhape is much more irregular. The French began to ſend colonies to this iſland in 1032, and ſince that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, who found it extremely pleaſant and fertile. It is generally ſaid to be the beſt of all the Caribbee iſlands, the ſoil being exceeding good, and every where well watered near the ſea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, eſpecially in Cabeſterre. If the true cinnamon-tree is found here, as ſome believe, it will ſtill render this acquiſition more valuable: they call it here baſtard-cinnamon. The bark is brown, chapped, and thick; and it has the true ſmell of cinnamon, mixed with that of cloves. The taſte is very ſtrong and acute, ſeeming to be a compound of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon: but

it muſt be obſerved, that the perſon who taſted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the ſecond bark. The moſt remarkable curioſity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is ſeated in the S. part of Cabeſterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the reſt of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It conſiſts of a heap of large white calcined ſtones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large ſtones, mixed with aſhes and pieces of ſulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, ſulphureous ſmoke, mixed with ſparks of fire. Beſides this, there are other places which continually emit ſmoke with ſparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in queſt of the ſulphur, which they purify and ſell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the ſame as in the other iſlands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balſam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no ſerpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the moſt famous rivers of Spain, which riſes in Andaluſia, near the confines of Granada, and runing quite through Andaluſia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and St. Lucar, it falls ſoon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, remarkable for its great trade in cheeſes. It is ſeated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 43.

* GUADEL, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 80. 30. lat. 25. 0.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its ſource in New Caſtile, and paſſing croſs the high mountains it falls down to the lakes called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz in Eſtramadura of Spain, and, after having run for ſome time in Alentejo of Portugal, it paſſes on to ſeparate the kingdom of Algarve from Andaluſia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Caſtro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which riſes in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Deſcaro in the diſtrict of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, paſſes by Maſti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the ſea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having viſited Beja, falls into the ſea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it, but the Spaniards got poſſeſſion of it again in 1489. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 30 miles N. E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 37. 5.

* GUAGIDA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, where the mules are ſaid to be the fineſt in all Africa. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, on the river Areſgol, 35 miles from Tremeſen.

* GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are ſaid to receive ſtrangers with great hoſpitality; and the country ſeems to be the ſame now known by the name of the Grand Jolloifs. They have much the ſame inclinations as the people that live in the deſerts, and are fond of mares-milk and horſe-fleſh. What religion they have is Mahometaniſm.

* GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in the marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the dutchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino. It is 8 miles N. W. of Nocera, and in 1751 was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 6.

GUALEOR, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is 50 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 87. 0. lat. 25. 45.

GUAM, the firſt and chiefeſt of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garriſon here, but the inhabitants are almoſt all natives of the country, and are reputed to be very ſkilful in building of boats. The iſland abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholeſome, notwithſtanding which the natives are ſubject to a kind of leproſy. Lon. 157. 10. lat. 13. 25.

GUAMANGA,

GUAMANGA, a conſiderable town of S. America, capital of a province of the ſame name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its ſweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, ſilver, loadſtones, and more particularly quickſilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 306 40. lat. S. 13. 0.

GUANAHANI, or ST. SALVADORE, now called Cat-iſland, is one of the Bahama Iſlands, which was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1492, the ſame day that the ſhip's crew deſigned to have murdered him, when they deſpaired of ſucceſs. Lon. 302. 30. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40.

GUANUCO, a rich and pleaſant town of S. America, and capital of an audience of the ſame name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and has a great number of natives tributary thereto. It is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 9. 55.

* GUANZAVELCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quickſilver. It is 159 miles from Piſco. Lon. 305. 30 lat. S. 12. 40.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Abyſſinia, at the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Streight of Bab-el-mandel. Lon. 312. 0. lat. 11. 40.

GUARDIA, or GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a ſtately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 11. 18. lat. 40. 20.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado di Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 51. 50.

* GUARGALA, or GUERGUELA, a town of Africa, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas. They live upon dates, camels fleſh, and oſtriches. It is 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 28. 0.

GUARMA, a ſea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 299. 35. lat. 10. 0.

GUASTALLA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, with the title of a dutchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialiſts in 1734. It was ceded to the Duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 8. lat. 44. 55.

* GUASTO, or VASTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Aſinella, in the Gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 42. 30.

* GUATIMALA, the Audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make uſe of inſtead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profeſs Chriſtianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own ſuperſtitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run a-croſs it from E. to W. and it is ſubject to earthquakes and ſtorms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* GUATIMALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of the ſame name. It is bounded on the W. by Soconuſco; on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras; on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in chocolate. Lon. 286. 5. lat. 14. 0.

* GUATIMALA, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and ſmoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almoſt ruined by it in 1541. It has ſince been rebuilt at a good diſtance from this dreadful mountain.

* GUAXACA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caſſia. It is bounded by the Gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, ſilver, and chryſtal. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the Audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabi-

tants; but it is rich, and they make very fine fweet-meats and chocolate. It has feveral rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 17. 45.

GUAYRA, a diſtrict of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brafil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, an handſome town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the river Neiſſe, and belongs to the houſe of Saxe-Merſeburg. It is 25 miles S. of Franckfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 32. 34. lat. 51. 55.

* GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almoſt 300 miles eaſtward of Cogo; and between them is a vaſt deſert, without water. Guber is ſurrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and ſheep. There are alſo abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who ſend their commodities to Tombuto. The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundation of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants ſow their rice. There is one town, which contains almoſt 9000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* GUBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 12 N. E. of Perufa, and 88 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 16. lat. 43. 18.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a dutchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the firſt of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is poſſeſſed by three ſovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the King of Pruſſia: Ruremond and its dependencies to the houſe of Auſtria; and Venloe and Stephenſwaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRES, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of the ſame name. It was ceded to the King of Pruſſia by the peace of Utrecht, and is ſeated among the marſhes, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 30.

GUENGA, a great river of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It riſes in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the weſt branch of the river Ganges in Bengal.

* GUERANDE, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a conſiderable trade in white-ſalt, and is about 3 miles from the ſea, 40 W. by N. of Nantz, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 47. 20.

* GUERCHE, a town of France, in Touraine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 10 miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 10. 28. lat. 46. 48.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnois, ſeated on the river Gartampe. It is 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 46. 10.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy, in the Engliſh Channel, and ſubject to Great Britain. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded with high rocks, and is well ſituated for trade in time of peace; likewiſe, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 pariſhes. The inhabitants ſpeak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is ſtill governed by Norman law.

* GUESTLING, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a caſtle and a good harbour. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 43. 26.

* GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and in the Sierra. It is 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 40. 20.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by ſavages, who have different languages and cuſtoms; and ſome of them make their houſes on trees, probably to be ſecure from the inundations of the rivers. The French poſſeſs a great part of the coaſt, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual ſpring, and it produces large quantities of ſugar canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be falſe. The Engliſh and French, that are ſettled here, trade

trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, oriental balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribiana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies to fly upon the sea-coast. It is between the Equator and 8 degrees of N. Latitude.

GUAYAQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an Audience of the same name, with two forts. It stands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which declines mostly towards the river. One of the streets stands on low ground, and the other on the hill; and the town makes a very fine prospect, it being beautified with several churches, and other good buildings. It is chiefly famous for its docks, where ships of the greatest burden are laid up, and for its shipping, which is [illegible] because there are [illegible] from Europe to trade to Peru. It consists of [illegible] houses, and has one principal street, along the river side. Before the church of St. Jago there is a very fine large parade, but the church itself is a mean building. There are two churches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. In the merchants there is plenty of [illegible] brandy, wine, sugar, chocolate, cordage, and naval stores. The Duke of the town when it was taken by Captain Rogers in 1709. It is [illegible] of Puna, and 190 N. E. of Paita. Lon. 279. 50. lat. S. 2. 0.

GUIANA, a tract of land in S. America, and on the Caribbean coast. The English attempted to take it twice; that is, in 1733, and in 1743; but they were repulsed both times. Lon. 311. 35. lat. 10. 57.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limousin; on the E. by Limousin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrenees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Armignac, the territory of Commenges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveiron, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILDFORD, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill, and is a large place, containing three parish churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-town, sends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, 43 N. E. of Portsmouth, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 51. 16.

* GUILLAIN ST. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainalt, and in the province of Mons, which it defends by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, and is 5 miles from Mons. Lon. 21. 29. lat. 50. 25.

GUILLESTRE, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 44. 45.

* GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero and Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the residence of some of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The publick buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, 27 N. by E. of Porto, 40 N. E. of Lamego, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 46. lat. 41. 25.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coasts, for which reason it is called, The Coast of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth-Coast, the Gold-Coast, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called

called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a conſiderable time. The water is ſo bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the ſkin and the fleſh, of above an ell long, and of a white ſilver colour. Moſt imagine, that this diſorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the ſame in other parts of the world, particularly to the E of the Caſpian Sea, in Aſia. The inhabitants in general go almoſt naked, and there ſeems to be very little religion or honeſty among them. The men take as many wives as they pleaſe; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchaſed there are, gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coaſt; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth-Coaſt; the greateſt plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coaſt; and all, in general, furniſh ſlaves, more or leſs: and indeed, ſome of all theſe commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The Engliſh, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coaſt; and purchaſe ſlaves, and the other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coaſt generally buy, ſteal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to ſell for ſlaves; yet in many places, they make no ſcruple of ſelling one another: and even the kings themſelves, if their wives diſpleaſe them, will ſell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little ſtates, whoſe heads, or chiefs, the ſailors have dignified with the name of Kings: however, there are very few that deſerve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people that are taken, on both ſides, are ſold for ſlaves: and it is not uncommon for the neareſt of kin to ſell each other, when they have power ſo to do. Though they come on board the ſhips naked, they ſeldom fail of ſtealing ſomething or other, tho' they are ſo well watched, they are ſuch dextrous thieves. Some make Guinea to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guinea within the bounds of the coaſt above mentioned; but this is a diſtinction of very little conſequence. The French pretend, that ſome ſailors from Dieppe firſt diſcovered this country in 1364; but this ſeems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portugueſe found it out in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* GUINEY NEW is a country to the S. of Aſia, very imperfectly diſcovered hitherto; nor is it certain, whether it be an iſland or a continent. Thoſe that have viſited the coaſt affirm, that there is a great probability of carrying on a good trade with the natives, who are all black. But none have thought it worth their while to make any ſuch attempt hitherto.

* GUINGAMP, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dutchy of Penthievre, 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 39. lat. 48. 34.

* GUIPUSCOA, a ſmall province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Baſques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biſcay; and on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in moſt things except wheat. Tolofa is the capital town.

GUISE, a ſmall town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, 25 S. E. of Cambray, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 49. 54.

* GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 48. 36.

* GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, ſeated on the river Neckar, with a caſtle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ſhips enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Danube, 20 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 35.

* GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weiſſemburg. It is ſeated on th river Altmul, near a foreſt, and belongs to the Margrave of Anſpach.

GURIEL, a province of Aſia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucaſus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turky. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but are very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to its precepts; for they are great

great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They marry their nearest relations, without any scruple; and if the husband catches a gallant with his wife, the latter is quit by giving the former a pig, which they all three eat very lovingly together. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gurk, 25 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 55 S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 47. 10.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mechlinburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the Dukes reside. Their religion is according to the confession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rostock, 27 E. of Wismar, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 57.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden. It is seated on the river Peene, 10 miles S. W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Gustrow. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 54. 4.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 10.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island by the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are still Gentoes, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating; for they plunder all that come within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passible for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a periwinckle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being sawed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next sea-port town is called Baet, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for coarse callicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses. Diu, the next harbour, has been taken notice of in its proper place.

* GWYDRIN, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYFHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on the rivers Aller and Ifa, 25 miles N. of Brunswick, 22 S. of Zell, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 28. 24. lat. 52. 36.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, which was formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.

H

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bavaria, seated upon a hill, on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 32 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 48. 16.

* HABAR, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 36. 12.

HABAT, a province of Asia, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean. The principal town are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, an ancient castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and to the E. of the town of that name. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 22.

HACHA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 305. 35. lat 11. 30.

* HACZAC, a small territory of Transilvania,

vania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a country.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handsome castle. A branch of the house of Nassau usually resides here, and is seated near the river Elfs, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 50. 21.

HADDINGTON, a parliament town of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 55. 50.

* HADELLAND, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable except the bailiwick of Ribenbuttel, which lies along the river Elb, and belongs to the Hamburghers.

* HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1514, by the Portuguese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea port town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Slefwick, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 22 miles E. of Ripen, and 35 N. of Slefwick. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 2[illegible].

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 1[illegible]5 miles W. of Caressen. Lon. 67. 8. lat. 14. 4[illegible].

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for toys, and October 10, for butter, cheese and toys. It is seated on a bottom on the river Preston, and is a pretty large town; and has a very handsome church, and a chapel of ease, with one Presbyterian meeting. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are good brick ones, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 7.

* HADSTOCK, a village in Essex, with one fair on July 28, for horses.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own names.

* HÆMONIA, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Hæmus, now called Costaggnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Turky, in Europe, in Romania, which is now called Costaggnazzar.

HAERLEM. See HARLEM.

* HAESBROUK, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Cassel, and 5 from Aix. Lon. 20. 12. lat. 50. 43.

* HAGIAR, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 25. 40.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petræa, and on the E. by Theania.

HAGUE, or GRAVEN HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-side. The antient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood work of the palace is yet found. The Stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here; and it is the place where the states of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold so many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, in handsome liveries, driving along them. Here also the supreme court of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

* HA-

* HAGUENAU, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, and was formerly imperial. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is ſeated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. of Straſburg, 12 W. of Baden, 25 S. W. of Landau, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 48. 49.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Peebles, ſeated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handſome, ſtrong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. In the war time there are often magazines here; and the inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, derive a great advantage from the baths that are near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it ſignifies the fountain of health. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Neckar, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in a pleaſant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stutgard, 30 S. E. of Heidenburg, 30 E. of Philipſburg, and 70 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 10.

* HAIMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Preſburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 48. 10.

* HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Miſnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meiſſen, and 72 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 51. 20.

HAINAN, a conſiderable iſland of Aſia, belonging to China, which lies to the N. of the gulph of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles diſtant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the ſoil of the northern part is level; but the ſouthern and eaſtern are very mountainous, among which ſome of the valleys produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are moſtly a wild ſort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chineſe will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a ſhort and deformed people, and the colour of their ſkins is reddiſh. They are only cloathed from the waiſt downward, and they are addicted to painting their faces like other ſavages. There are mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which laſt is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the ſame fruits as China, beſides ſugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals, there is a great black ape, with features reſembling thoſe of the human face; but they are very ſcarce. The common ſort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the ſea coaſt have ſubmitted to the Chineſe.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Auſtrian Hainault, whoſe capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whoſe capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and ſubject to rains, on account of its being near the foreſt of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and arch-dutchy of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 43. lat. 47. 20.

HAINE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. paſſing by Mons, St. Ghilian, and falling into the Scheld at Conde.

HALABAS, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is very large, and defended by a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, and 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 100. 35. lat 25. 35.

HALBERSTADT, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. Is was formerly capital of the biſhoprick of Halberſtadt, now ſecularized. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which laſt belongs to Roman Catholick monks. There are alſo two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is agreeably ſeated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunſwick, 27 S. W. of Magdeburg, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 10. 4. lat. 52. 6.

* HALBERSTADT, the principality of, is a ſmall territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, ſurrounded towards the E. by

the principality of Anhalt and the dutchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the dutchy of Brunſwick and the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim. Halberſtadt is the capital town.

* HALCHESTON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on November 12, for boots, ſhoes, upholſterers, and joiners work.

* HALDENSTEIN, a free and independant barony of Swiſſerland, with a handſome citadel.

HALEN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Geet, 25 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 57. 5.

* HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropſhire, but included in Worceſterſhire, and is 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market; but it has two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, for pleaſure; and on June 22, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and October 18, for cattle, both which laſt three weeks. It is ſeated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, and is a well frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and ſail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 620 pretty good houſes; but the ſtreets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raiſed a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. N. E. of Ipſwich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 52. 30.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova-Scotia, in North-America, begun to be built by the Engliſh planters in 1749. It is delightfully ſeated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but ſomewhat ſubject to fogs, and the winter is very ſevere. Lon. 313. 5. lat. 44. 45.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on June 24, for horſes; as alſo with the title of an earldom. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren ſoil, and on the ſteep deſcent of a hill. It is a very large parish, and contains 11 chapels of eaſe, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itſelf is handſome, with houſes built of ſtone, and good ſtreets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 45.

* HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Red Ruſſia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Neiſter, 50 miles S. of Lemburg; and 75 N. W. of Kaminieck. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 49. 20.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the iſland of Schonen, lying along the ſea coaſt, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and oppoſite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coaſt, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmſtadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, May 23, and June 13, for horſes, horned cattle, pewter, braſs, and cloaths. It is ſeated on a rich ſoil, 12 miles S. E. of Leiceſter, and 80 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 35.

HALLE, a little diſmantled town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image of the Virgin Mary, which is held in great veneration. It was very rich, but was pillaged by the French in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Senne, 8 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 25 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 44.

HALLE, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a famous univerſity and ſalt works. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipſick, 30 S. W. of Wittemberg, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 51. 30.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its ſalt pits. It is ſeated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 27 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 49. 6.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tirol, 6 miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lon. 28. 3. lat. 47. 15.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It is ſeated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of ſalt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 10 miles S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 47. 33.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 40.

HALMSTADT. See HELMSTADT.

HAL-

HALSTEAD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 6, and October 20, for cattle, two days each. It is ſeated on the river Colne, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, 27 S. of St. Edmondſbury, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 55. It has a pretty large old church, the ſteeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expence of Robert Hike, Eſq; The town conſiſts of about 600 houſes, which are in general pretty good ones: they are ſituated on a rising ground, and the ſtreets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactury of ſays, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free ſchool for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

* HALTERN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 51. 42.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horſes, ſheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch cloth, and woollen cloth. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcaſtle, 23 E. of Carliſle, and 281 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 55. 0.

* HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the river Cebu, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 33. 30.

* HALY, a town of Aſia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 60. 0. lat. 19. 40.

HAM, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 22 miles S. of Munſter, and 55 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 51. 42.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Somme, among marſhes, 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 49. 45. It has three parithes, and there is a round tower, whoſe walls are 30 feet thick.

* HAM, a village in Surry, near Richmond, with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars ware.

HAMADAN. See AMADAN.

* HAMAH, a town of Aſia, in Syria, ſeated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great miſtake; for this is now called Afamiyah, and is a day's journey from hence. It has all along been a conſiderable place, and has a caſtle ſtanding on a hill. The town is very large; and as it is ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, the houſes being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the beſt houſes are half ruined; but thoſe that are ſtill ſtanding, with the moſques, are built of black and white ſtones, as well as the caſtle. The river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes, runs cloſe by the caſtle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the ſolid rock. The bazars, or market places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damaſcus, and 78 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 35. 15.

* HAMAMET, a town of Africa, in Barbary. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 36. 35.

* HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anſlo. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 60. 30.

HAMBLEDON, a village in Hampſhire, 7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on February 13, and October 2, for horſes; and on the firſt Tueſday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largeſt towns in Germany, there being no leſs than 5020 perſons that are born and die here every year. The ancient town itſelf is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almoſt as big as the former. Moſt of the houſes are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and are richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. Theſe are not only uſeful for trade, but ſerve to keep the houſes and the ſtreets clean. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, which is of vaſt advantage to the inhabitants; and on the ſide of Holſtein is the Alſter, which, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſon that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are ſmall boats continually rowing on it for pleaſure. Their corn all comes by water; and thouſands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen,

Holſtein abounds in calves, ſheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg ſupplies them with hogs, game, and wood; and they have garden-ſtuff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of ſea-fiſh of all ſorts, according as they are in ſeaſon, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified all round about, and there is always a ſufficient garriſon to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts there are handſome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſtreets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleaſant place for foreigners; becauſe, beſides the cheapneſs of proviſions, they are ſure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, aſſemblies, balls, concerts, maſquerades, walks, and other parties of pleaſure for their diverſion. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of 4 burgo-maſters, of whom one only is a tradeſman; 4 ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; 4 ſecretaries, one of which is a protho-notary, and another belongs to the archives: inſomuch, that the whole ſenate conſiſts of 36 perſons. The whole town is divided into five pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a ſort of general aſſembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good regulations to ſtop fires, their poſt-houſe, their churches, and their ſeveral pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Ruſſia. They alſo ſend veſſels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not leſs than 200 theſe at a time, belonging to foreign [illegible] anchor before the city; and there is a large handſome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the Engliſh have the the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no ſynagogue. Beſides the 5 principal churches, there have 11 ſmaller ones for particular occaſions, ſome of which belong to hoſpitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine ſtructure; and has a chapter, conſiſting of 12 canons, who are all Proteſtants. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 37 S. W. of Lubeck, 60 S. of Slefwick, and 53 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 53. 43.

* HAMELBURG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the Abbey of Fuld. It is ſeated on the river Saab, 25 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 50. 10.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Calemburg, at the extremity of the dutchy of Brunſwick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weſer, 22 miles S. W. of Hanover, 40 E. of Paderborn, and 45 S. W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 27. 10. 52. 13.

* HAMIEZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydeſdale, with the title of a dutchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park cloſe by it. It is ſeated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 55. 40.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handſome houſes.

* HAMMERSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, upon the Rhine, over againſt Coblentz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 50. 30.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Liege, near the confines of Brabant. It is 30 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht, and 17 W. of Roermund. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is bounded on the N. by Berkſhire; on the E. by Suſſex and Surry; on the W. by Dorſetſhire; and on the S. by the Britiſh Channel. It contains 26,850 houſes, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 pariſhes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Teſt, and

the

the Itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which King William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen-manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county; and Southampton is the capital town.

HAMPSHIRE NEW, a province of N. America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Massachusets-Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the King, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

* HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Cotswold-Hills, and it had formerly a nunnery belonging to it. It is 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 38.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampshire. It is seated [illegible] miles N. of Boston. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 32. 45.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, which was built by cardinal Wolsey, and who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, [illegible] and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and are watered on three [illegible] by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the [illegible] of the Thames, [illegible] miles S. W. of London. Lon. [illegible] lat. [illegible].

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding [illegible], it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and is much resorted to in the summer time by all sorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected.

* HAMSTREET, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is seated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, 12 N. W. of Aschaffenburg, and 15 N. E. of Darmstadt. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 58.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weissemburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruitful; and Hanau is the capital town.

* HANDFORD, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great shew outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and is pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were soon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, which is reckoned excellent by the people of those parts. It is agreeably seated in a sandy plain, where there are very fine meadows, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two. It is 15 miles E. of Newstadt, and 15 W. of Brunswick. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 22. 5.

* HANOVER, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the dutchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen,

enhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the firſt that gained poſſeſſion of all theſe ſtates, which moſtly lye between the rivers Weſer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in ſome places 150 miles, in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon, beſides a little ſilver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimſtone, quick-ſilver, and copperas. However, the trade is not very great in any of theſe articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, are a ſociety of ſea-port towns, united together for their common intereſt, and for the protection of their trade; they are ſo called, from the German word, Hanſeg. There were a great number of theſe at firſt; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now there are none that have the Hanſiatick government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

* HANSLOPE, a village in Buckinghamſhire, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle.

* HANUYE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 50. 28.

* HAPSAL, a ſea-port town of Livonia, in Eſtonia. It belongs to the Ruſſian empire, and is ſeated on the Baltick ſea, 40 miles S. W. of Revel, over againſt the iſland of Dago. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 59. 10.

HAPSBURG. See HABSBURG.

* HARBERT, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Armenian archbiſhop's ſee, but is ſubject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on November 19, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, braſs, hats, and cloaths. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire, and has a good free ſchool. It is 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leiceſter, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 26.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunerburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, over againſt Hamburg, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 53. 34.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with the title of a dutchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnherm, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the Zuider-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, 30 N. W. of Nimeguen, and 32 N. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 52. 32.

HARFLEUR, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demoliſhed, and its harbour choaked up. The Engliſh took it by aſſault in 1415. It is near the river Seine, and on that of Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 40 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 49. 30.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 50. 52.

HARLECH, a town of Merioncthſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thurſday after Trinity, June 30, Auguſt 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is ſeated on a rock, on the ſea ſhore, and is but a poor place, though it is the ſhire-town, and ſends a member to parliament. It had formerly a ſtrong, handſome caſtle, which was a garriſon for King Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reaſon it was afterwards demoliſhed by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Ruthyn, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 54. 47.

HARLEM, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boaſts of the invention of printing, and pretend that Lawrence Coſter was the perſon who firſt practiſed it; but he did no more than engrave letters in wood. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a drier ſoil than the other towns in Holland, 10 miles W. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 53. 22.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which laſts 14 days, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge. It is 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 32.

* HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for ſheep and toys. It is ſeated

ed on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a ſmall chapel in the middle of the place, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. It has about 600 pretty good houſes, and one wide ſtreet, and manufactures a little hempen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 52. 40.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largeſt, moſt populous, and rich; it is governed by a ſenate of 8 burgo-maſters, and has a harbour which renders it a trading place. It is 18 miles W. of Lewardin, and 18 N. of Staverin. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 53. 12.

* HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 42. 32.

HARLOW, a town in Eſſex, whoſe market is now diſuſed, but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horſes and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 51. 45.

* HARPLEY, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horſes.

* HARROGATE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, remarkable for its mineral ſpring, of a vitriolic, ſulphureous nature.

* HAPRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

* HARRIES, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and the outermoſt of them all.

* HARRIOTSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horſes.

* HARROLD, a village in Bedfordſhire 8 miles W. by N. of Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tueſday before May 12, Tueſday before July 5, and Tueſday before October 10, for cattle.

* HARTFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Tueſday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HARTFORD, a town in Hartfordſhire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Lea, and has been much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, for it is much decayed ſince the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is ſtill the place where the aſſizes are held, and has the title of a marquiſate. ſends 2 members to parliament, is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 51. 43.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boſton. Lon. 306. 30. lat. 42. 0.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 31 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Eſſex, on the W. by Buckinghamſhire, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and on the S. by Middleſex. It contains 16,570 houſes, 120 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only two ſend members to parliament, namely Hertford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fiſh, ſheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Wedneſday, and September 25, for cattle. It is ſeated near the Severn ſea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnſtaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 51. 9.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, Auguſt 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fiſh. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and partly ſurrounded with rocks and hills. It is a pretty large but poor place, and the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Baſingſtoke, and in the road from London to Saliſbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tueſday and June 29, for pedlars ware.

* HARTZGERODE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Halberſtadt, ſeated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberſtadt.

HARWICH, a ſea-port town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 13, for toys. It is ſtrong both by nature and art,

art, and is furrounded on three parts by the ſea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are ſtationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common council. There is here only a chapel of eaſe, the mother church, which is ſmall and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, at two miles diſtance. The town conſiſts of between 8 and 900 houſes, which are in general good and lofty, and the ſtreets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is the fineſt in England, for in it 400 ſhips may ride in ſafety; and oppoſite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is alſo a good dock-yard, in which many ſhips of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colcheſter, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 3.

* HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blankenburg, belonging to the houſe of Bruntwick.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Catagate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the iſland of Zealand. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 56. 15.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1 and September 25, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the edge of the county, next Hampſhire, and ſends 2 members to parliament. This borough is governed by a conſtable. It has one church, and about 100 low brick houſes, in two paved ſtreets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 41 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 4.

* HASLI, a ſmall territory of Swiſſerland, in the county of Bern.

* HASSELT, a handſome town in the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Wecht, 5 miles from Zwol, and 10 from Schwednit. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 23. 46.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the territory of Leige, ſeated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 50. 55.

HASTINGS, a town of Suſſex, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars wares. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is ſeated between a high cleft towards the ſea, and a high hill towards the land-ſide, and is a large town, with two ſtreets, which are paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of ſtone, and about 500 houſes, built with brick and ſtone. There is no manufactury carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fiſhing. It had once a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a ſmall river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 11. lat. 50. 50.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 3 fairs, on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 53. 43.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a ſmall place, containing about 100 houſes, and has one good inn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 46.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; and here the earl of Saliſbury has a handſome palace, called Hatfield houſe. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 42.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 5, for lambs. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Lea, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 51. 58.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the dutchy of Guelderland, ſeated on the river Uſſel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 53. 30.

* HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county

county of Mark, ſeated on the river Roer. Lon. 44. 52. lat. 51. 17.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1685, and is ſeated on a mountain, 27 miles N. E. of Buda, and 15 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 37. 23. lat. 47. 52.

* HATZFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the ſame name in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 50. 43.

HAVANNA, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, oppoſite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is ſo large that it may hold 1000 veſſels, and yet the mouth is ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh ſettlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, conſiſting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the biſhop of St. Jago reſides here, as well as moſt men of faſhion and fortune belonging to the iſland. It belongs to the Spaniards, who always have a good garriſon here. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 23. 0.

HAVANT, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 22 and October 17 for toys; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portſmouth, and 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 50. 50.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle marche, and through Brandenburg and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Srendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 4.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is a town and county of itſelf, and is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven over which there is a ſtone-bridge. It is a large, handſome place, with ſeveral good houſes, and contains three pariſh-churches; it has a conſiderable trade, having ſeveral veſſels belonging to it, and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes and county-goal are kept here, and it had once a wall and caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is a mayor-town, and near it there are ſeveral gentlemens ſeats. It is 15 miles S. by E. of S. David's, and 269 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 50.

HAVERHILL, a town of Suffolk, with a poor market on Saturdays, and a good fair on May 12, which laſts two days, for cattle, &c. It has a pretty large church, one Preſbyterian and one Quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay-houſes, and one wide ſtreet, not paved. It has a conſiderable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fuſtians, and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 10.

* HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handſome, rich, and ſtrong ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a ſtrong citadel, and a good arſenal. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1694, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a marſhy ſoil, 45 miles W. of Roan, 20 S. W. of Fecamp, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 46. lat. 49. 29.

* HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Ariege, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 43. 25.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Rheims, where there is a famous, rich abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is ſaid the beſt Champagne wine is produced here.

* HAWARDEN, or HARWARDEN, a village of N. Wales, in Flintſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Cheſter, with three fairs, on May 8, October 1, and December 24, for cattle.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle and

pedlars ware; and on Sept. 21 for pedlars ware. It is seated in a lofty country, and has a free grammar school. It is 23 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. lat. 53. 20.

* Hawkshead, a village in Kent, with one fair, on August 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* Hawsden, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on July 22 for pedlars ware, and October 14 for horses, cattle and pedlars ware.

* Hawes, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a fair on Whit Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

* Haxey, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

Hay, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 17, August 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 39. lat. 51. 7.

* Haye, a town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the birth of Descartes. It is seated on the river Creuse, 5 miles from Cuerche, 255 from Tours, and 133 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 28. lat. 47. 2.

Haydenham, a town of Bucks, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles E. of Lisborn, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. [illegible].

Hay, a parish of Ayr, on the coast of Galloway, and in the district of Carrick; part of the Lordship of Turnberry. It produces [illegible] but [illegible], [illegible] fuel, [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

42 miles from Ulm. Lon. 27. 54. lat. 48. 37.

* HEILA, a town of Royal Pruſſia, in Caſſubia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Viſtula, on the Baltick Sea, and ſubject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 53.

* HEILEGEN-HAVE, a ſea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, overagainſt the iſland of Termeren. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 57. 30.

* HEILIGE-LAND, an iſland of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elb. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 54. 28.

* HEILIGENBEIL, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, between Brandſberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 54. 47.

* HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchſet, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Geſſed and Leine, 20 miles N. W. of Eiſenach. Lon. [illegible] 22. lat. 51. 30.

* HEILSBERG, a town of Polish Pruſſia, with a palace, where the biſhop of Warmia reſides. It is ſeated on the river Alle. Lon. 39. 1[illegible]. lat. 54. 6.

* HEILSBURY, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair on May 3, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

* HELAVERD, a town of Aſia, in Perſia. Lon. 91. 30. lat. 31. 15.

HELENA, ST. an iſland of the Atlantick ocean, which conſiſts of one ſteep high rock, and looks like a caſtle in the middle of the ſea; and there is no landing place except one, which is defended by a fort or nine of 40 guns; beyond which is a fort, where the gov[illegible]nor reſides; and near it is a town of 40 or 50 houſes, to which the inhabitants bring freſh proviſions when any ſhips arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the [illegible] wherewith the rock is covered produces all ſorts of vegetables and [illegible] except corn, which will not come to [illegible], because it is eaten up by the [illegible]. There are about 200 families, [illegible] from the Engliſh, it being [illegible] by the E. India company, after [illegible] had taken it from the Dutch; and [illegible] deſigned by them to be a place [illegible] for the E. India ſhips, as they go to or come from the E. Indies. It is 120 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa, and [illegible] E. of the coaſt of S. America. Lon. 11. 0. lat. S. 16. 0.

HELLESPONT. See DARDINELLE.

HELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peelland, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 17 miles E. of Bolduc, 15 S. W. of Grave, and 70 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 51. 31.

* HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE, or HELMSLEY, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houſes are pretty well built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It had formerly a caſtle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linnen, and woollen cloth. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 22 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 54. 18.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunſwick, with an univerſity. It is 20 miles N. E. of Brunſwick, and 20 E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 52. 20.

* HELMSTADT, a ſtrong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Halland. It is ſeated near the Baltick Sea, 2[illegible] miles N. W. of Lunden, and [illegible] N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 38. 3[illegible]. lat. 56. 44.

HELMSTON. See BRIGHT HELMSTON.

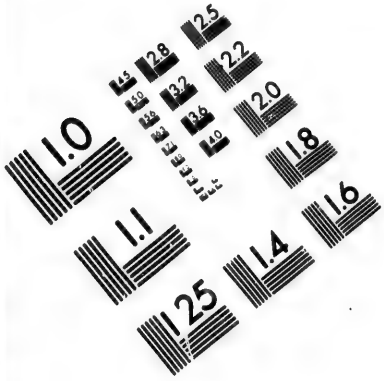
HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a ſea-port town or caſtle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, [illegible] miles E. of Elſinore, 22 N. W. of Lunden, and 37 S. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 56. [illegible].

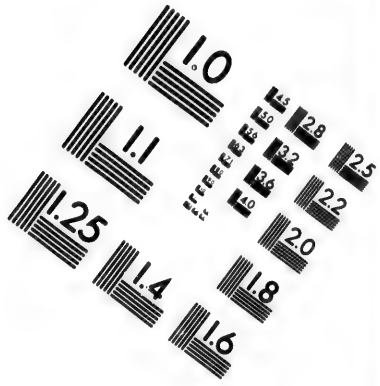
HELSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in Niland, with a commodious harbour. It is 20 miles S. W. of Borgo, and 80 E. of Abo. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 60. 22.

HELSINGLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Medelpadia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Auſtricia. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fiſhing.

HELSINGORE. See ELSINORE.

HELSTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and ſeven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November





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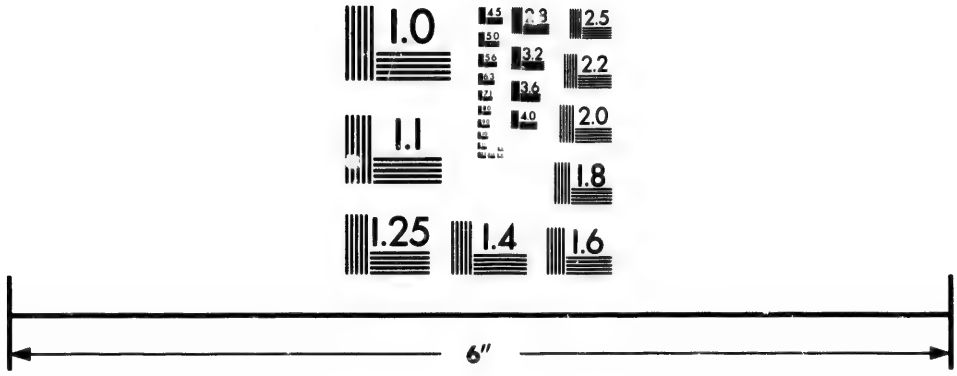

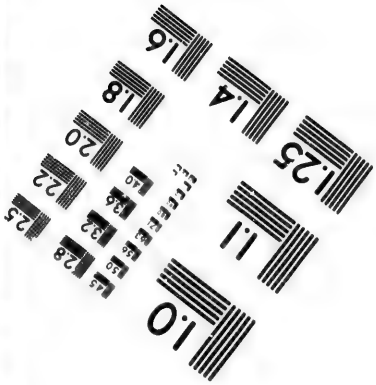

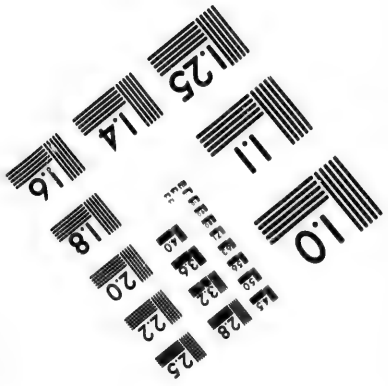

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provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 28. 53. lat. 49. 2.

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Aſcenſion day, for horſes; on Thurſday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horſes, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouſe, which renders it very unhealthy. The biſhop here has the ſame power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the aſſizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture; and has alſo one church. The city conſiſts of only about 600 good houſes, and has but one good ſtreet, well paved, the reſt being not paved, and very dirty. The aſſizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

* ELY, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMBDEN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, called alſo E. Frieſland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old-town, the Faldren, and the two ſuburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-houſe, the library, and the cathedral church. The moſt part of the inhabitants are proteſtants, or Calviniſts, and there are ſome Lutherans, papiſts, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they ſold their right to the king of Pruſſia in 1744, to whom it is now ſubject. It is ſeated on the river Ems, near the ſea, 25 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 45 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 53. 20.

EMBOLY, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Conteſſa. Lon. 41. 38. lat. 40. 52.

EMERUN, or AMBRUN, a conſiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnois, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is ſeated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, 35 N. E. of Digne, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 9. lat. 44. 34.

* EMESSA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Syria, and in the government of the Baſhaw of Damaſcus. There are ſtill ſeveral magnificent ruins, that ſhew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland, and is ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 49.

* EMMERGREEN, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on Tueſday before Holy-Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Piſa. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 43. 42.

EMS, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the county of Lippe, in Weſtphalia. It runs firſt weſtward, through the county of Ritberg, and then turning N. paſſes through the county of Teckenberg, and continuing its courſe N. through the county of Embden, diſcharges itſelf into the Dolart-bay, at the town of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which was formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, becauſe its harbour is filling up every day. It is ſeated on the Zuiderzee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 52. 49.

* ENCOPEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſeated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 59. 50.

* ENDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Briſgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Briſach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horſes, cows, and cheeſe. It ſtands in Enfield-Chaſe, and

is

is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* ENGADINE, a country of the Grifons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the fide of the river Ihn, from the fource of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no conſiderable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 50. 35.

ENGHIEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhault, famous for a battle fought near it in 1692, between the French and Engliſh, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the batle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 50. 40.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, an iſland of Turky, in Europe, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, between Acaya and the Morea, and is about 21 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to ſuch a degree, that the people are ſummoned annually to deſtroy their eggs, in order to preſerve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the ſame name, which conſiſts of about 600 houſes. Lon. 41. 44. lat. 37. 45.

ENGLAND, a conſiderable country of Europe, and the principal part of the Iſland of Great Britain, furrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 meaſured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chicheſter; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the ſouthern coaſt to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to conſult a good map. It is happily ſituated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the ſea-coaſt, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholeſome, except in the hundreds of Eſſex and Kent, the fenns in Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and ſome other low marſhes near the ſea. The winters indeed are ſometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is ſubject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accuſtomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent inſtances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkſhire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropſhire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been ſent for up to court as a curioſity. The frequent rains, tho' they may ſometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paſtures throughout the year. There are thunder, ſtorms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, leſs violent, and do leſs damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouſe; beſides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for, what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reaſon, it is extremely proper for the diverſion of hunting. There are ſome remarkable foreſts; as Windſor Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the New Foreſt; which laſt was made by William the Conqueror, who demoliſhed ſeveral towns and villages, and thirty-ſix pariſh-churches, in order to make it. The ſoil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce graſs enough to feed flocks of ſheep: beſides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good huſbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all ſorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it muſt be acknowledged there are no vines that are ſo fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made uſe of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and ſeveral kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality, is beer, or ale. The Engliſh wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might alſo

be excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of Dowlass. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull dogs; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them is transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the countries in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 50. to 52. 45.

ENGLAND NEW, a country of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusets, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degree of latitude, one would imagine the air should be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and last longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summers more short, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Massachuset colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing: besides, all laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island are distinct governments, and independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the King appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower house. However, the laws of all these are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they must be more scarce than in other parts of America, because New England is in a manner surrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land

near

near the ſea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it muſt needs blow over a vaſt tract of land covered with ſnow and ice, which is the principal reaſon that the winter is ſo very ſevere in theſe parts. Nothing need to be ſaid of the manners or diſpoſition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independent perſuaſion; and they at firſt perſecuted every other ſect that differed from them; nor would they ſuffer any of them to have any poſts or places under the government. However, at preſent, there is a greater harmony among Chriſtians of all perſuaſions.

* ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Romania, near a gulph of the ſame name, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is 125 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 40. 46.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat. 48. 12.

* ENS, a river of Germany that riſes near St. Weit, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; it croſſes one part of Stiria, waſhes Steir and Ens in Auſtria; ſoon after which it falls into the Danube.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alſace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Briſach, and 45 S. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 52.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the dutchy of Juliers. It is 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologn. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 50. 58.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Var. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 44. 1.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Caſſovia, 90 S. by W. of Sandomerz, and 125 E. by N. of Preſburg. Lon 38. 36. lat. 48 50.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſaloue; and there is no city in the world that has ſo many remains of its ancient ſplendour. There is nothing to be ſeen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of ſtatues, heaped upon one another. The fortreſs, which is upon an eminence, ſeems to be a work of the Greek Emperors. The eaſtern gate has three Baſſo-Relievos, taken from ſome ancient monuments; and that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was, The Temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians had turned into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find out the ground-plot: however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. It is ſeated near a gulph of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.

EPIRUS, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Theſſalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the ſea. It has the name of New Epirus, to diſtinguiſh it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta, which is to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Eſſex, with two markets, on Thurſdays for cattle, and on Fridays for proviſions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tueſday, and October 13, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, which are kept in Epping-ſtreet, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Foreſt; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 40.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elſats, 17 miles N. E. of Philipſburg, and 15 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 39. 12.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, much frequent-

ed on account of the waters; and in the ſeaſon it is well ſupplied with proviſion every day; but it has only one fair, on July 25, for toys. It lies in a pleaſant ſituation, and is full of houſes of entertainment, for thoſe that reſort to the wells; and on the neighbouring Downs there are horſe-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 9 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 15 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 25.

* Epworth, a village in Lincolnſhire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

Erfort, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 ſtreets; but it is thinly peopled. It is defended by two ſtrong forts, and is ſurrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 30 miles S. E. of Mulhauſen, 20 S. E. of Weimar, and 50 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 51. 4. Its territory comprehends 75 villages, and the inhabitants are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from 26 towns that they can go to each and return the ſame day. With regard to religion, the principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a Proteſtant, and ſometimes a Papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are Proteſtants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the Proteſtant miniſters. They have a bell of a prodigious ſize, which is 25 ells in circumference, and 5 in height.

Erie-Lake, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the ſtrait of Niagara, in which there is a water-fall or cataract, but not the greateſt in the world, as ſome pretend.

* Erieso, a town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Macedonia, it is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte Santo, but at preſent is inconſiderable and very thin of people.

Erivan, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of certain Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, and is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle, ſome diſtance from the town. The country about it produces excellent wine, and it is ſeated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open ſquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanſaries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well ſtocked with carps and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes ſometimes for diverſion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Aſtabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 40. 20.

Erkelens, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, with a caſtle. It is 10 miles N. of Juliers, and is ſeated on the river Rout. Lon. 24. 8. lat. 51. 6.

* Erlang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquiſate of Culembach. It is ſeated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houſes are built, called Neuſtatt, and there is a new church lately built for their uſe. Lon. 22. 42. lat. 49. 38.

* Ermington, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle.

* Erpach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 49. 42.

Erpach, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the ſame name. It is 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 42. lat. 48. 23.

Erquiko, a ſea-port town of the Red-Sea, on the coaſt of Abex, in Africa, and ſubject to Turky. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 56. 35. lat. 17. 0.

Erzerum, a large and ſtrong town of Turky, in Aſia, with Armenian and Greek biſhops ſees, and a beglerbeg. It ſtands in a peninſula, formed by the ſources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks. It is a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black-Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Perſia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains which is fruitful in all ſorts of corn. Wood is very ſcarce, for which reaſon their fuel is only cow-dung.

dung. It is furrounded with double walls, defended by fquare towers. The Turks who are here, are all Janifaries, and are about 12,000 in number; they are moft of them tradefmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, and the Greeks but one. The Greeks are moftly braziers, and are employed in making copper veffels; and, as they are always making a noife night and day with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the fuburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and gall-nuts. This town is a thorough-fare, and a refting place for the caravans which pafs to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Perfian filks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. The wine here is exceffively bad, infomuch that it almoft poifons new comers. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 40. 0.

ESCAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the great Chartreufe, remarkable for its great marble fepulchre, 16 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It is on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, and is feated on the river Guire-le-Viv, near a broad caufeway, at the end of which there is part of a rock cut thorough, which was formerly impaffible. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the Landgravate of Heffe-Caffel, and fubject to the landgrave. It is feated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Heffe Caffel. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 17. 51.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCLAVONIA.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New-Caftile, where Philip II. built a famous monaftery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It confifts of a royal palace, a church, cloifters, a college, a library, the fhops of different artifts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extenfive park, and great gardens, adorned with a vaft number of fountains. It is built in a dry, barren country, furrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows, but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey ftones, which were found in the neighbourhood, and is the principal reafon of its being erected on fo difagreeable a fpot. They worked at this ftructure 22 years, and it coft 6,000,000 of crowns; fome fay the expence was 20,000,000, but then they muft mean French livres. It is a long fquare of 280 feet, and 4 ftories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 fquare windows, and 1400 gates. The moft remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent fepulchre, called the Pantheon, becaufe it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of all the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by fome to be the moft curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monaftery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year, which is fufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is feated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 25 S. of Segovia. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 40. 35.

ESENS, a town of Germany, in Weftphalia, and in the county of Embden, feated on the fea-coaft, 25 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 54. 0.

* ESFARAIN, a town of Afia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers that it has produced. It is 50 miles E. of Aftrabad. Lon. 73. 58. lat. 36. 48.

* ESHER, a village in Surry, 5 miles S. W. of Kingfton, with one fair, on Auguft 4, for horfes.

ESK, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway-frith, giving name to a diftrict of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, otherwife called New-Britain, and Terra-de-Labrador. It is inhabited by a favage wild fort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they fometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and fometimes are met with on the coafts of the ftraits and bays that the Englifh have been in when they went in fearch of the N. W. paffage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans, for, whereas they have no beards, thefe have them fo thick and large, that it is difficult to difcover any features of their faces; they have fmall eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair; they are of fo bad a difpofition, that they always endeavour

to do what mischief they can to strangers: they will come, in the night-time, to cut the cables of ships which lie at anchor, that they may be wrecked on the coast, and sometimes they will attack ships in the middle of the day, if they find their companies are but small. It is impossible to civilize them; for they never will come near those that want to traffick with them, nor will they eat any thing that is presented them. They are always well clad, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces, and their hands. They have a sort of shirts, made of fishes guts, with a coat of bear or birds skins, at the top of which is a cap which they put over their heads. They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; some say that they have three or four pair of these br[illegible] on at a time. They have also tw[illegible]r of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In the summer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves or grottos. The dress of the women is near the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices; and their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Lawrence, and is bounded on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

Eslingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, and is pretty large, having 5 suburbs. The prevailing religion is the protestant, and yet there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemburg is their protector. It is seated on the river Neckar, 5 miles S. E. of Stutgard, 25 N. E. of Tubingen, and 20 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 40.

Esnay, or Asna, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed, by some, to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arab Sheick. In the middle of Esnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front there are 24 columns, very well preserved; they support stones, placed cross-ways, and on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almost every part, but those on the inside do not seem to be done by the same hands, for they are much better. Dr. Pocock visited this ancient temple, and he saw the figure of a woman sitting, carved in several parts of the wall, for which reason he takes it to be the temple of Pallas at Latopolis; he tells us the capitals of the pillars are somewhat like Corinthian, however, there are several sorts. Within the temple there are three stories of hieroglyphicks, of men about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals, and painted in very beautiful colours; one of these sat on a sort of a boat, with a circle round him, and two instruments at one end; there was also a ram, with a cross on his head, somewhat like the handle of a sword, and across his neck there was a resemblance of wings; among the rest of the animals there was a beetle and a scorpion. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. side of the town of Esnay there is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, somewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, they are both cut over the middle of the door, opposite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as also whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. of Esnay is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and 4 arches, besides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a cross, and others an eagle, with a short Greek inscription. There are now two monks in the convent belonging to this, and the church is mean. Esnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 32. 36. lat. 23. 26.

* Espartel Cape, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Espeires, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 S. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 50. 44.

* Esperie, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous ſalt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Caſhaw, and 40 N. of Tockay. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 48. 50.

* Espernay, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Champaign, with an Auguſtine abbey. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Maine, in a fertile country, which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, 15 S. of Rheims, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 49. 2.

* Espernon, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated on the river Gueſle, 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 48. 35.

Espinal, a conſiderable town of Lorrain, near the mountains of Voſge, with an abbey of canoneſſes, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works that are near it. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 48. 22.

* Espinosa, the name of two ſmall iſlands of Spain, the one in Biſcay, and the other in Old Caſtile. Lon. of the laſt, 13. 46. lat. 43. 2.

Esseck, a conſiderable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a magnificent bridge, 5 miles in length, over the marſhes, or 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult paſs, and there have been ſeveral battles fought here, between the Turks and Chriſtians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, and it is handſomely railed on each ſide. There are trees in all the ſtreets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts in 1687, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 90 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, 112 S. of Buda, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 45 36.

Essen, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, it was formerly free and imperial, but is now ſubject to the abbeſs of Eſſen. It is 10 miles N. E. of Duiſburg, and 15 N. of Dorſten. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 51. 25.

* Essequebia, a rich and conſiderable country of S. America, and in Guiana; its borders are inhabited by ſavages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go ſtark naked.

Essex, an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the ſea. It contains 34,800 houſes, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fiſh, fowls, cloth, ſtuffs, hops, oyſters, and ſaffron, which laſt is the beſt in the world. The rivers, beſides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marſhes, near the ſea, it produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It ſends 8 members to parliament, that is, 6 for Colcheſter, Harwich, and Malden, and 2 for the county. The county-town is Chelmsford; but Colcheſter is the largeſt, and moſt famous.

* Estain, an ancient town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 49. 15.

Estampes, a conſiderable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Juine, which contains plenty of craw-fiſh, and is a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, 35 N. by E. of Orleans, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 48. 25.

Estaples, a town of France, in Picardie, and in Boulonnois, not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Canches, 10 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 50. 31.

* Estapo, a ſtrong town of America, in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 273. 40. lat. 17. 50.

* Estarke, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, ſeated in a country abounding in wine and dates, in which they carry on a great trade; it is 30 miles from Schiras.

* Estravayer, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine caſtle. It is ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 46.

Este, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Paduano, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua.

Padua. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 45. 15.

ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Ega, 12 miles W. of Pampeluna, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 42. 30.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain. It is 15 miles S. of Ecija, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 37. 10.

ESTONIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, lying to the Eaſt of the Baltick-Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia, with the title of a dutchy. It was conquered to Ruſſia by the treaty of Neuſtadt.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old-Caſtile, on the E. by New-Caſtile, on the S. by Andaluſia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for ſtrangers, on account of the exceſſive heat. It now makes part of New-Caſtile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey and oranges. Here the oranges were firſt planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China-oranges. Lisbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.

ESTRÊMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high town is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, which is ſtrongly fortified, and ſurrounded with a large ditch. All the houſes are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is alſo a tower of the ſame marble, ſo finely poliſhed, that it glitters greatly when the ſun ſhines upon it. The lower town is the neweſt, and in it there is a large ſquare, in the middle of which is a baſon. They make a ſort of earthen ware here, greatly eſteemed in many places for its beauty, and fine ſmell. The Portugueſe gained a compleat victory over don John of Auſtria near this place, in 1663. It is ſeated on the river Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Padajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 46. lat. 38. 54.

ESTRIGONIS, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberies.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Germany in the territory of Deux Ponts, 25 miles S. E. of Caſſel. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 51. 18.

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa, which contains the greateſt part of it, and which is divided into the upper and lower, and contains a great number of ſtates and kingdoms, which now are better known than they were formerly, and therefore there is no occaſion to continue that old diſtinction. Each country will be deſcribed in its proper place, at leaſt as far as they are yet diſcovered.

* ETIOLE, St. a conſiderable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and ſteel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Furenz, on which it is ſeated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuers, 30 S. W. of Lyons, and 275 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 45. 22.

* ETTLINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach. It is 3 miles S. of Dourlach, and is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 48. 55.

ETNA-MOUNT, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the moſt celebrated mountains in Europe, and the higheſt in Sicily, ſeated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vines on the S. ſide; but on the N. there is nothing but large foreſts. As for the top, it is always covered with ſnow, and yet it never ceaſes to ſmoke, and often ſends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in ſmall quantities, ſerve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of miſchief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with ſuch a great noiſe, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greateſt eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which laſt was very terrible, and was attended with an earthquake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18000 perſons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

Eu,

Eu, a ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome ſquare. The principal trade is in ſtuffs and lace. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, 12 S. E. of Abbeville, and 20 N. of Neuf Chattel. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 50. 3.

Evaux, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Loufen. Lon. 2. 10. lat. 46. 15.

Evesham, or Evesholm, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on February 2, the firſt Monday after Eaſter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a hill which riſes with a gradual aſcent from the river Avon which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has a ſtone-bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and it is the beſt town in the county, except Worceſter; for it contains three pariſh churches, ſends two members to parliament, and either had or has a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings. The market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Worceſter, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 10.

Everding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 48. 20.

Everhot, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys. It is but a ſmall place, and is 9 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 228 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 50. 46.

* Eversley, a village in Hampſhire, 8 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and toys.

Eugubio, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. W. of Perugia, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 60. lat. 43 18.

Evian, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. W. of Lauſanne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 46 23.

* Evoli, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 38. 40.

* Evora-de-Monte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is 15 miles from Ebora, and 8 from Eſtremos; and is remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portugueſe over the Caſtilians.

Evora, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated almoſt in the heart of the province in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleaſant, ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, which are planted with large trees of different ſorts, as well fruit-trees as others. It may contain about 5000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 15,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is 40 miles E. by S. of Lisbon, 150 N. W. of Seville, and 50 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 10. 25. lat. 38. 20.

Euphemia, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 39. 2.

Euphrates, one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world. It is the principal of Turky in Aſia, and has its riſe about a day's journey from Erzerum; and there is another ſource about 2 days journey from the ſame place. They lye to the eaſtward, on high mountains covered with ſnow almoſt the year round. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between two fine ſtreams, that, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, which is three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be capable of carrying boats; but the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigation is not fine thereon. At firſt, it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches neareſt to Aleppo; then it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Methed; and then it paſſes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubeiſa, and Feluzia; and, not far from thence, viſits the ſpot where Old Babylon ſtood. It then fetches a compaſs like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tygris; and ſtill retaining its old name, runs down to Buſſorah, and from thence into the Gulph of Perſia, about 50 miles below it. It firſt divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after

ter which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tygris: beſides, it is the N. eaſtern boundary of the great Deſert of Arabia.

* Eure, a river of France, which has its ſource in Perche, and in the foreſt of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pont-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

Evreux, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure; and the trade conſiſts in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W of Paris. Lon. 1S. 49. Lat. 49. 1.

Euripus. See Negropont.

* Europe, called by the people of Aſia Frankiſtan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy ſea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Weſtern and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Aſia. It lies between 8 and 90 degrees of longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of latitude, though it does not fill up all that ſpace. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3600 miles in length; and, from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much leſs than either Aſia or Africa; but then it ſurpaſſes them in many things; and it is entirely within the temperate zone, except a ſmall part of Norway and Muſcovy; ſo that there is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the inſupportable cold, that are to be met with in the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and ſilver mines, much leſs in precious ſtones; nor does it produce ſugar and ſpices; nor yet does it nouriſh jackals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tygers, lions, rhinoceroſes, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, ſheep, oxen, horſes, and all other neceſſaries of life. Beſides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Aſia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more ſtrong, more elegant and commodious, generally ſpeaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the moſt part, much better made than the Africans, and even the Aſiatics. With regard to arts and ſciences, there is no manner of compariſon; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, ſociable, and generous; and conſequently are neither ſavage nor cruel, unleſs ſpurred on by the miſtaken principles of religion. Whereas in Aſia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profeſſion, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With reſpect to the diviſion of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muſcovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turky in Europe, beſides ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in the Mediterranean and elſe-where. There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muſcovy, and Turky, which laſt is commonly called the Grand Seignior. The Pope is an eccleſiaſtical prince, and yet has ſeveral territories under his dominion. The Kings are thoſe of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Pruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and of the Two Sicilies. Beſides, there is an Archduke of Auſtria, and a Great Duke of Tuſcany. There are four conſiderable republics; namely, Venice, the ſtates of Holland, the Swiſs Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four leſs, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Raguſa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spaniſh, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed thoſe of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in diſguiſe) in Poland, Muſcovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turky in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Beſides theſe, there are the Greek, and ſeveral others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Ruſſian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Ruſſia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and ſome of the mountains in Wales.

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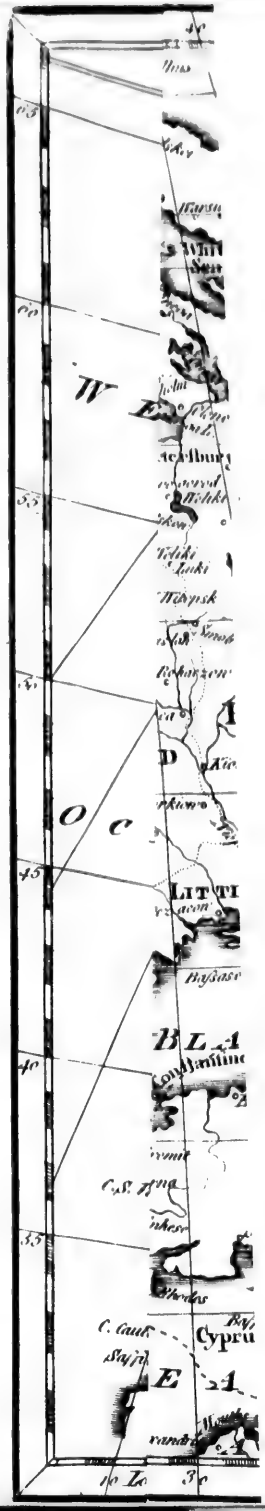

Arctic Circle
NORTHERN
WESTERN
OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
Iceland
Faro Is
Shetland Is
Orkney Is
Western Isles
NORTH SEA or GERMAN OCEAN
Edinborough
Bergen
Stockholm
Copenhagen
IRELAND
Dublin
Cork
St George's Ch.
English Channel
London
Amsterdam
Paris
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
GERMANY
PRUSSIA
Warsaw
Cracow
Presburg
Vienna
Buda
HUNGARY
TURKEY IN EUROPE
Gulph of Venice
Rome
Naples
Corsica
Minorca
Majorca
Sicily
Sardinia
Madrid
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Str. of Gibraltar
Tangier
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Malta I.
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MEDITERRANEAN
Marocco
Fez
Mequinez
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A New & Accurate
MAP,
of
EUROPE,
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS,
with Improvements.
OCEAN
SWEDEN
RUSSIA
EUROPE
POLAND
PRUSSIA
HUNGARY
TURKEY IN EUROPE
LITTLE TARTARY
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
White Sea
G. of Finland
G. of Bothnia
BALTIC SEA
Gulph of Venice
Stockholm
St. Petersburg
Moscow
Warsaw
Vienna
Constantinople
Azof
Crim
Cyprus
Candia
Smyrna
Aleppo
Damascus
Jerusalem
Derbent
Erivan
Erzerum
Trebizond
Astrachan
J. Gibson Sculp.

The religions of Europe are the Jewiſh, and the Chriſtian; divided into the Greek, Romiſh, and Proteſtant churches; as alſo the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or EUSTATIA, one of the leaſt Caribbee Iſlands, in America, which is properly nothing but a mountain that riſes in the form of a ſugar-loaf, whoſe top is hollow. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's, and to the S. E. of Sabat, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 317. 40. lat. 16. 40.

* EUSUGAGUEN, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the moſt brutal of all Barbary, and their trade conſiſts in wax and honey.

* EUTIM, a town of Germany, in Holſtein, with a caſtle, where the biſhops of Lubeck have their reſidence. It is three miles from Lubeck, and ſeven from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See BLACK SEA.

* EWELL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horſes, bullock, ſheep, and toys. It is but a ſmall place, and the market is inconſiderable. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* EWHURST, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horſes, horned cattle, and commodities of all ſorts. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the top of an eaſy aſcent on the eaſtern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its ſuburbs, contains 15 pariſh-churches, and four chapels of eaſe, beſides the cathedral, it being a biſhop's ſee. It ſuffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is choaked up with ſand, ſo that at preſent they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topſham, about three miles diſtant. It has the title of an earldom, and is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition, [illegible] a good trade. Here are [illegible] well-paved, and a large ma[illegible] ſerges, druggets, long-ells, [illegible] ſagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is 178 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 31 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnſtaple, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Saliſbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

EXILLES, a ſtrong fortreſs on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and in the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important paſſage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza. It is 8 miles S. W. of Suza, 25 N. W. of Pignerol, and 37 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 45. 5.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery ſituation, is a pretty large place, and has a handſome church, with the ruins of a caſtle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 22 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 52. 27.

* EYMINGE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a ſmall handſome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 28.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

* EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent wine, 57 miles from Fez.

* EZERO, a town of Theſſaly, in Greece, which was formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Lariſſa.

* EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent ſaffron.

F

* FABRIANO, a handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 30 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 33 W. of Macerata. Lon. 30. 38. lat. 43. 18.

FAENZA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented. It is ſeated on the river Amona, 20 miles S. W. of Ravenna, 10 N. W. of Forli, and 4 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 43. 18.

* FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicarlia. The ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line; and there are two ſquares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a large church, with a very high ſteeple. It is covered with copper, and the gates are of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper, out of which large quantities are got every year. It is 30 miles W. of Gevali, and 20 E. of Hedemora. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 60. 30.

* FAIRBACH, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New-England, in the territory of Connecticut, ſeated near the ſea-coaſt, 100 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 41. 0.

FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for ſheep and cattle. The church was built for the ſake of the glaſs, which was taken in a ſhip as it was going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture-hiſtories, in extreme beautiful colours, and deſigned by the famous Albert Durel. They are the fineſt in England. It is 22 miles S. E. of Glouceſter, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 49. lat. 51. 42.

FAISANS, or PHESANTS, an iſle formed by the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain. It is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 43. 25.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and laſts 14 days. It is ſituated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers-meeting, and about 300 houſes, with pretty good ſtreets well-paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 50.

FALAISE, an handſome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a caſtle, and where there is one of the fineſt towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of moſt; tho' ſome ſay Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in ſerges, linen-cloth, and lace. It is ſeated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, 40 N. W. of Seez, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 48. 40.

FALCZIN, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and the Ruſſians in 1711. Lon. 44. 35. lat. 35, 0.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, ſeated on the Baltick Sea. It is 15 miles N. W. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 56. 56.

FALKENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a caſtle, and ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Traje, 83 miles S. of Colburg, and 70 E. of Stetin. Lon. 33. 33. lat. 53. 20.

* FALKENSTEIN, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alſace. It belongs to the dutchy of Lorrain.

* FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs; viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday and Palm-Monday, for horſes and ſheep; on May 12, for horſes, ſheep, and tradeſmen's goods; on June 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and beſoms; on November 10, and November 22, for horſes, horned cattle, and tradeſmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boſton, 25 S. of Lincoln, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 58.

FALKIRK,

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tiſt, for Highland cattle; and it is noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 8 miles S. of Sterling. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 56. 0.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by ſome of the Kings of Scotland. It is an handſome town, and is ſeated at the entrance into a fertile country. It is 23 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 20.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houſes; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viſcount. It is a place of good trade, and is reſorted to by ſhips; and the inhabitants alſo have ſhips of their own. The harbour is ſo large, that 100 ſail may ſafely ride at anchor at a time; and thoſe of the greateſt burthen may come up to the key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-caſtle and 2 forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houſes; it chiefly conſiſts of one paved ſtreet, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 15.

FALSTER, a little iſland of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the iſlands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 54. 50.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in the Iſland of Cyprus, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts which are over againſt each other; but it is now almoſt choaked up, and conſequently has loſt its trade. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after ſix months ſiege, and they ſlead the Venetian governor alive, beſides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, tho' they ſurrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicoſia. Lon. 52. 40. lat. 35. 0.

* FAMINE, or FAMENE, a ſmall territory of the Netherlands, whoſe limits are forgot.

FAMINE PORT, a fortreſs, ſeated on the N. E. coaſt of the Streights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spaniſh garriſon periſhed for want; ſince which time it has been neglected. Lon. 297. 0. lat. 54. 0.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, ſeated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 15.

FANO, an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handſome churches, and fine palaces. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. of Piſaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 43. 53.

* FANTIN, a ſmall kingdom of Africa on the Gold Coaſt of Guiney, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. The chief man whom the ſailors call a king, is named the BRAFFO in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troubleſome people, both to the Engliſh and the Dutch. It is a populous diſtrict, and is very rich in gold, ſlaves, and all ſorts of neceſſaries, but more eſpecially corn, which they ſell to the ſhips. The inland inhabitants, beſides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and ſtronger than that in other parts of the coaſt. The principal town, or village, has the ſame name.

FARE OF MESSINA is the ſtreight between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow, every ſix hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but ſeven miles over.

FARFHAM, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 50. 53.

* FARELLONS, an iſland of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 6. 48.

FAREWEL CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 60. 0.

* FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocefe of Auxerre, and principal of the diſtrict of Puiſaye, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is 10 miles S. E. of Briare, 25 S. E. of

Auxerre, and 90 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 4. lat. 47. 40.

* FARLEY, a village in Staffordſhire, ſix miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all ſorts of cattle.

* FARNHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftſbury, with one fair, on Auguſt 21, for cheeſe.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs; viz. on Holy-Thurſday, and June 24, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a caſtle ſeated on an eminence, where the biſhops of Wincheſter uſually have reſided; but is now much decayed. The houſes are handſome, and the ſtreets well-paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, 38 E. N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 16.

* FARO, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the ſtreight between Italy and Sicily. It is ſo called, for having had a Faro, or Light-houſe, built upon it.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Cadiz, and with a biſhop's ſee. Alphonſo, King of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, 35 E. of Lagos, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 58. lat. 36. 44.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tueſday, for horſes and fat cattle; and on October 18, for horſes, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is ſeated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, 50 E. of Briſtol, 54 E. of Glouceſter, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 38.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W. by Khuſeſtan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Buſſarah. This is one of the moſt fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the Ruins of Perſepolis, which perhaps are the moſt magnificent in the world. Lon. from 68. 36. to 74. 30. lat. from 27. 0. to 31. 20.

* FARTACK, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 16. 0.

* FAVAGNANA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, about 15 miles in compaſs. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catherine. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 38. 0.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is ſeated on the river Gueul, 5 miles E. of Maeſtrecht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 50. 52.

* FAUSSIGNY, a town of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Chuſay is the capital town.

FAYAL, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſles. It is about 15 miles in length, and belongs to the Portugueſe. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fiſh. Lon. 350. 0. lat. 38. 30.

* FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaſon. It is 12 miles from Graſſe, and 15 from Frejus. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 43. 44.

FE ST. See SANTA-FE.

FE ST. DE BAGOTA. See SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA.

* FECKINGHAM, a village in Worceſterſhire, ſeven miles S. E. of Bromſgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FELDKIRK, an handſome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many priviledges. It is ſeated on the river Ill, near the Rhine. It is 15 miles E. of Appenzell, 15 N. E. of Coire, and 40 S. E. of Conſtance. Lon. 27. 24. lat. 47. 14.

* FELIN, a town of Livonia, and in Eſtonia, belonging to Sweden. It is ſeated on the river Felin, 45 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. of Revel. Lon. 43. 40. lat. 58. 22.

* FELIEU DE QUIXOLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a caſtle. It lies on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea.

FELTRI, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Treviſano, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Aſona, 40 miles N. of Padua, 17 W. of Belluno, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 46. 3.

FEMEREN,

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, 3 miles from the coaſt of Holſtein, and ſubject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and paſtures. Lon. from 28. 50. to 29. 20. lat. from 54. 30. to 54. 42.

* FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marſal, and 17 S. of Deux-ponts. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 28. 52.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the valley of the Vaudois. It is a ſtrong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 15 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 58.

* FENNY STRATFORD, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamſhire, 2 furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but has 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Dunſtable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* FENOULIDES, a ſmall territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alet.

FERABATH, a handſome and agreeable town of Aſia, in Perſia, among the mountains which bound the Caſpian-Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often paſſed his winters here, and it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 70. 2. lat. 36. 54. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and an half from Iſpahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the ſide of which it extends almoſt 3 miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Weſtphalia; and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſubject to the Elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Aller, near the Weſer, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, 50 S. by W. of Hamberg, 50 N. by W. of Hanover, and 55 S. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 53. 3.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and ſchool of matroſſes. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the rivers Serre and Oiſe, 20 miles N. of Soiſſons, 45 S. E. of Amiens, and 75 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 49. 40.

FERE CHAMPANOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troys. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 40.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 37 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 52. lat. 41. 43.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyronne, on the E. by another part of Tyronne and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Letrim, and on the W. by another part of Letrim and the Ocean. It contains 5478 houſes, 19 pariſhes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Iniſkilling. Iniſkilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, 22 N. E. of Aſcoli, 32 S. E. of Ancona, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 43 8.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited iſland of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It ſeems to ſailors to be a very mountainous place at a diſtance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interſperſed with the fineſt valleys, cloathed with a moſt beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous ſtreams and cafcades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is viſited by all the Engliſh ſhips that paſs through the S. Sea, and is of excellent uſe for recovering the ſailors who are ſick of the ſcurvy, for the refreſhments it produces ſoon reſtore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in thoſe ſeas where the Britiſh cruizers can refreſh and recover their men, after their paſſage round cape Horn, where they may remain ſome time without alarming the Spaniſh coaſt. This iſland lies in lat. S. 43. 40. and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greateſt length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greateſt breadth not quite 6. The only

ſafe

safe anchoring is on the N. side of this island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose, and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatick kind, and there are none fit for timber except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in these parts, except water-cresses, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian raddishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are a great number of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-lion; they bear some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors feed upon both of these, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here 4 years and 4 months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

* FERRANDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a dutchy. It is near the river Basianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. W. of Sirenza. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 40.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, 37 N. W. of Ravenna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44, 54.

* FERRARA, the dutchy of, or the FERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the dutchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostolick chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* FERRETE or PFITTH, a town of France, in Sungau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Basle, or Basil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 47. 40.

FERRO, an island of Africa, and the most western of the Canaries, 6 miles to the W. of Palma, and is but small, being only 38 miles in circumference. It has no fresh water, and it is pretended that there is a tree in the middle of the island, constantly surrounded with a fog, and by that means there is water drops from the leaves, and runs into stone cisterns; this is now looked upon as a fiction, for those that went purposely in search of it could never find it. This island produces some corn and sugar-canes, plenty of fruits and plants, and abounds with cattle, which furnish the inhabitants with milk and cheese. There is a volcano upon it, from whence earthquakes sometimes proceed. The French geographers make this their first meridian, to which we have conformed, because the best maps are graduated from thence. Lat. 27. 40.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 43. 30.

* FERTE AUCOUT, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chatteau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 20. 38. lat 48. 56.

* FERTE-ALAIS, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 25 miles S. of Paris,

Paris, and 8 N. E. of Eſtampes. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 48. 30.

* FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Maine, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 15 miles from Mants. Lon. 18. 14. lat. 48. 10.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the iſle of France, with an ancient caſtle, 37 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 42. lat. 49. 10.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 48. 4.

FESCAN, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, in the diſtrict of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſhore of the Engliſh-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 49. 46.

FETIPORE, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 96. 15. lat. 27. 0.

* FETU, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly ſo powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almoſt ruined, the inhabitants not being ſufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleaſant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of ſtrait paths, bordered with ſhady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and Auguſt 12, for linnen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by ſmall veſſels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers. It is oppoſite to the iſle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with ſtone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houſes, built with brick. The ſtreets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thurſday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 13. lat. 51. 20.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, or the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, ſeated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 25 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 45. 44.

FEXEM, a village of the biſhoprick of Liege, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Uiſet, and 5 N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 50.

* FEZ, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers, which is to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts ſurrounded by the ſea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the ſame in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and, S. where mount Atlas lies. However it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in Barbary, beſides lions and other wild beaſts. It is watered by ſeveral rivers and ſtreams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is ancient, ſtrong, and one of the largeſt and moſt handſome cities in all Africa, compoſed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old-Fez, and New-Fez. Old-Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains above 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 moſques, great and ſmall, 50 of which are very conſiderable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houſes are built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with Moſaick work; thoſe of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſes; the roofs are flat, and they ſleep thereon in the ſummer-time. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, finely built, with marble and paintings; one of theſe has a hundred rooms, and the ſides are adorned with marble-pillars of various colours, whoſe capitals are built, and the roof glitters, with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hoſpitals, ſome of which look like colleges,

colleges, and there are above 100 publick baths, many of which are ſtately ſtructures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themſelves, and the Bazar or exchange, full of all ſorts of rich merchandizes, is itſelf as large as a ſmall town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs, inſomuch that the city, in general, is a ſort of terreſtrial paradiſe. The inhabitants are cloathed like other Turks, and the Ladies dreſs is very expenſive in the winter, but, in the ſummer, they wear nothing but a ſhift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready made garments, abundance of Cordovan-leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich-feathers, for which they bring in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, and the river Niger; one of which conſiſts of 20,000 men. They travel over ſuch dry, barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowreys, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion, and there are a great number of blacks. It is 200 miles S. of Gibraltar, 250. E. of Morocco, and 100 N. by E. of Sallee. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 33. 40.

* FIANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* FIANONA, a town belonging to the republick of Venice, in the peninſula of Iſtria, 17 miles N. of Pola, it is ſeated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arſia.

FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its fine Muſcadine wines, and is ſeated on a mountain near the lake Bolſena, 12 miles N. E. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 44.

* FICARI, a town of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea, ſeated on the S. coaſt of the iſland, 22 miles W. of Boniface, and at the mouth of a ſmall river of the ſame name.

* FICHERUOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal that runs from the above river to Tarataro. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 58.

FIDA. See WHIDAW.

* FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 50.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee, and a handſome palace. It is 5 miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 43.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith and Sterling. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any part of Scotland, and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It ſends 4 members to parliament, 1 for the ſhire, 2 for the burghs of Anſtruther, &c. and 1 for the burgh of Dyſert, &c.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, 45 N. of Albi, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, which is ſeated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and is remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 48.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Roſea. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 42. 20.

* FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novograd, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Chriſtians; and the malecontents of Hungary got poſſeſſion of it in 1682. It is ſeated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 48. 24.

* FILLINGHAM, a village in Lincolnſhire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair, on November 22, for pigs.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Genoa, with a ſtrong citadel, two forts, and a caſtle. It was ſold to the Genoeſe by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Conio, 32 S. W. of Genoa, and 55 S. by E. of Turin. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 44. 18.

* FINALE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of

of Modena, which has ſeveral times been taken and retaken. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 44. 50.

* FINCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 3, for horſes and toys.

* FINCHAMSTEAD, a village in Berkſhire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle.

* FINDEN, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for pedlars ware.

FINISTERRE, the moſt weſtern cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but alſo of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which ſignifies the end of the world. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 43. 0.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Ruſſia; on the S. by the Gulph of Finland, and by Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marſhes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and paſtures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great dutchy, and comprehends ſix parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavaſtland, the Iſle of Ayland, Nyland, Saveland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greateſt part of this province was firſt conquered by, and then ceded to Ruſſia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* FINMARK, a part of Daniſh Lapland, is alſo part of the government of Wardhus, and is pretty populous.

* FIONDA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia, ſeated on the Gulph of Satalia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is not now ſo conſiderable as formerly. It is 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 48. 32. lat. 36. 45.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

* FIORENZO ST. a town of the Iſland of Corſica, and in the north part of it, near the gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 42. 35.

* FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, ſeated on a beautiful plain, 20 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 44. 56.

* FIRANDO, a ſmall kingdom of Japan, where the Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Dutch formerly carried on a conſiderable trade.

* FIRMINGHAM, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is ſeated on the river Veſle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 49. 20.

* FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan. It is ſeated 8 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Ofacca. Lon. 152. 45. lat. 33. 35.

* FISTELLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tedela, with a ſtrong caſtle. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. They carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 155 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 125 S. of Fez. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 32. 0.

* FITACHI, a kingdom of Japan, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Iſland of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 76 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 46. 20.

* FIVELGO, a diſtrict of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both ſides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, deſtroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vaſt damages.

* FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have there a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient ſtructures. They carry on a conſiderable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raiſins, and figs. This province contains the greateſt number of canals and bridges that were built by the ancient Egyptians. It is ſeated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; and is 70 miles S.W. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 4. lat. 29. 0.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, on the Gulph of Venice. It is ſeated in a valley near the ſea, and is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and near the arſenal and harbour it is pleaſant. The cathedral and Jeſuits church are

worth obſervation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Iſtria, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 45. 45.

FLADA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its fiſhery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eaſtern coaſt of Yorkſhire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 55. lat. 54. 15.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and paſtures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, beſides thoſe that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handſome. They are Papiſts in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapeſtry.

* FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, 30 N. of Dijon, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 47. 31.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Anjou, remarkable for a fine Jeſuits college. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 35 miles E. of Angers, and 25 S. W. of Nantz. Lon. 17. 32. lat. 47. 22.

* FLECKINSTEIN, a caſtle or palace of France, in Lower Alſace, which is ſtrong, and poſſeſſed by the moſt ancient and conſiderable family in the country. It is 35 miles W. of Landau, and 50 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 25. 36. lat. 49. 40.

FLENSBURG, a handſome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea, and is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 54. 50.

FLESSINGEN. See FLUSHING.

* FLETCHING, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitſunday, for pedlars ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur; remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horſe ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 50. 25.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 13.

FLIE, or ULY-ISLAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the entrance of Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and is but a ſmall place, though it ſends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, where Richard II. took ſhelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken priſoner by the Duke of Lancaſter. The caſtle now is in a ruinous condition; the aſſizes are ſtill held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Cheſter, 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 53. 20.

* FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the N. E. by an arm of the ſea, on the S. by Denbighſhire, and on the S. W. by the ſame county. It contains about 5400 houſes, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 pariſhes, and 1 market town, which is St. Aſaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It ſends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninſula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town inſtead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that ſide where it does not paſs, and defended by a caſtle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near

near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortoſa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 41. 12.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, ſtrong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houſes, 89 convents, 22 hoſpitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large ſquares, and 160 ſtatues; the moſt remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, and is thought to be the moſt beautiful and finely finiſhed piece in the world. There are alſo ſeveral libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handſome ſtone-bridges that are built over this river. It is defended by a ſtrong citadel and two forts, beſides the walls, which are about ſix miles in circumference. The ſtreets are paved with flag-ſtones, and people may walk through every ſtreet under piazzas; but ſome of them are ſo narrow, that carriages cannot paſs through them: and there are alſo many paper-windows. The Great Duke's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and there is an univerſity; likewiſe, in 1738, there was an academy founded, to teach young gentlemen their exerciſes. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet is full of curioſities. The preſent Great Duke was elected Emperor of Germany in 1745. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurounded with pleaſant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 60 S. by E. of Modena, 85 S. E. of Parma, 90 S. E. of Mantua, 115 S. by W. of Venice, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 46.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, 12 S. of Namur, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 20.

* FLORENT LE VIEL, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viſcount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, 25 S. E. of Sens, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 56.

* FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuſcany, in Italy. It is bounded on the W. by the republick of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; and on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino. The river Arno has its ſource in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the great number of ſmall ſtreams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital city.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Weſtern-Iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 17 miles in circumference, and abounds in wood and proviſions of all ſorts. It is ſo called from the beautiful flowers, which are here in great plenty. Lon. 327. 0. lat. 39. 25.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, which extends from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louiſiana, Spaniſh Florida, Georgia, and a part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarſe black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almoſt naked, beſmear their bodies with oil, and worſhip the ſun. They bring their children up to warlike exerciſes, hunting, and ſwimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the higheſt trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the ſettlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants like thoſe with us. The only place the Spaniards have in it is the ſea-port town of St. Auguſtine, with a fort at a little diſtance from it. The Engliſh have attempted to take it; but without ſucceſs.

* FLOTZ, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, ſeated on the river Geniſſa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-againſt the town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR ST. a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and mules; and is ſeated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, 30 E. of Aurillac, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 45. 1.

FLUSHING, an handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Iſland of Walcherin, with a very good harbour, and a

great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elifabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a fecurity for the money fhe advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. adviſed Philip II. to preſerve with care. It is 3 miles S. W. of Middleburg, 8 N. E. of Sluys, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 7. lat. 51. 26.

* FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Aſia, and in the province of Sarchan, ſeated on the Gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. The Venetians defeated the Turkiſh fleet near this place in 1650.

* FODDGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato. It is ſeated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* FODWAR, a town of Hungary, over-againſt Colocza, on the other ſide of the Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 45.

FOGARAS, a town and caſtle of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Aluta. It is 25 miles W. of Cronſtat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanſtat. Lon. 42. 18. lat. 46. 30.

* FOGLIA, a river of Italy which riſes on the confines of Tuſcany, croſſes the dutchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulph of Venice at Piſaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

* FOI ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 45. 53.

* FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſia, ſeated on the Gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is ſtill conſiderable for the goodneſs of its harbour, and the ſtrong caſtle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, 40 S. of Toloufe, and 25 E. of St. Lizier. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 2.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the ſea, being oppoſite to the Iſland of Formoſa. The climate is hot; but the air is pure and healthy. It is well-cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a ſort of terraces which are placed one above another. It abounds with the ſame commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in muſk, precious ſtones, quick-ſilver, ſilk, linen-cloth, calicoes, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers that paſs through it; but the inhabitants are much addicted to the ſciences, and it produces a great number of learned men. Some make Fokien to be the capital of this province; but this is a miſtake; for there is no ſuch town of any note in it, if we may believe Duhald.

FOLIGNI, not FOLIGNO, or FULIGNO, as ſome write it, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and diſtrict of Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee, handſome churches, and fine palaces. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its ſweet-meats, its paper-mills, its ſilk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 12 miles N. of Spoleto, and 67 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 42. 55.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flouriſhing town of large extent, containing five pariſh-churches, which are now reduced to one ſmall church, and three meeting-houſes. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houſes, moſtly built with brick, and diſpoſed into three narrow paved ſtreets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. Near it is Sangate-caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 2.

* FONCETT, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

* FONCHALL. See FUNCHAL.

FONDI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the ſame name. It is 42 miles N. W. of Capua, 50 N. W. of Naples, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 3. lat. 41. 22.

* FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. ſide of the river Gambia, whoſe inhabitants are a wild ſort of people, called Floops,

Floops. Their country is of a vaſt extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with ſtakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very couragious people, and keep the Mundingoes in awe, who are their enemies.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the Iſle of France, and in the Gatenois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France uſed to lodge when they went a hunting. It was firſt embelliſhed by Francis I. and all the ſucceſſive kings have added ſomething thereto; inſomuch that may now be called the fineſt pleaſure-houſe in the world. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, conſiſting of 26424 arpents of land, each containing 100 ſquare perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 22.

* FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainhalt, near the river Sambre. It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, 15 S. W. of Namur, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 23.

FONTARABIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Biſcay, and in the territory of Guipuſcoa, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a peninſula on the ſea-ſhore, and on the river Bidaſſoa. It is ſmall, but is well fortified both by nature and art. It has a good harbour, though it is dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and is ſurrounded on the land ſide by the high Pyrenean Mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. The young women have ſomething particular in their dreſs; for they braid their hair, which falls upon their ſhoulders; and on their heads they have a ſmall muſlin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl: their garment is a waiſtcoat with looſe ſleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous: but this muſt be underſtood of thoſe who inhabit the villages near the town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 43. 23.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handſome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and its fairs. It is ſeated on the river Verdee, near the ſea, and is 10 miles N. W. of Mailezais, and 25 N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 46. 30.

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worſted. It is 3 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 35.

* FONTENOY, a village of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 21. 21. lat. 47. 28.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, 8 from Saumar, 12 from Chinon, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 47. 11.

FORCALQUIER, a conſiderable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Siſteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 43. 58.

FORCHAIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal. It is ſeated on the river Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 49. 44.

FORDINGRIDGE, a town of Hampſhire, whoſe market is deſerted, but it has one fair, for pedlars ware and forage colts. It is 26 miles S. W. of Wincheſter, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 50. 52.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, ſituated on the river Stour, on the N. E. ſide of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one ſmall church, built with ſtone and brick, and about 60 houſes, moſt of which are brick. The ſtreets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

* FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 57. 40.

FOREST,

FOREST BLACK. See BLACK FOREST.

* FOREST-ROW, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on June 25, for pedlars-ware, and October 28 for cattle and pedlars ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, ſo called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swiſſerland, from Baſle, or Baſil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt. Their names are, Waldſhut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and they are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarois, on the E. by Lyonnois and Beaugolois, and on the N. by the dutchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and ſeveral other ſtreams, which render the ſoil fruitful. It has ſeveral mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reaſon they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbriſon is the capital town.

* FORFAR, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends 3 members to parliament, 1 for the ſhire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a ſhire of the ſame name, ſeated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montroſe. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 56. 25.

* FORGES, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 49. 38.

FORLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, and capital of a territorry of the ſame name, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. The publick ſtructures are very handſome, and it is ſeated in a fertile, healthy, and pleaſant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, 20 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 44. 28.

* FORMELLO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chegi.

FORMOSA, a large iſland in the ſea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs from E. to W. The eaſtern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as ſavages by the Chineſe, and the eaſtern part is under the dominion of the Chineſe, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their ſkins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good ſort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in ſhooting with arrows, and are light of courſe. Lon. from 139. 10. to 141. 28. lat. from 21. 30. to 25. 10.

* FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY, is in New-France, built by count Frontenac. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, almoſt at the entrance of the lake Ontario. It was deſigned to keep the Iroquois in awe, who are friends to the Engliſh. Lon. 202. 20. lat. 44. 20.

* FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY, a ſtrong fort of N. America, in New France, ſeated over againſt a ſmall lake, formed by the river Sorel. It is a little to the S. W. of Montreal, and the French look upon it as the beſt defence on that ſide of the country, againſt the Engliſh. Lon. 305. 40. lat. 45. 25.

* FORT and PORT DAUPHIN, one of the beſt harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the iſland of St. Domingo.

* FORT-DE-FUENTES, a fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, ſeated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 46. 5.

FORT-LEWIS, a ſtrong place of France, in Alſace, built by Lewis XIV. in an iſle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Straſburg, and 267 E of Paris. Lon. 25. 44. lat. 48. 48.

* FORT-LEWIS, a fort of America, in the iſland of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an iſland of the Atlantick ocean, and one of the Canaries, being 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, for it conſiſts of two peninſulas, joined by an iſthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as alſo beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 4. 0. lat. from 28. 20. to 29. 0.

* FORTNOVA, or FORNOVA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 8 miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, over the Italians, in 1495. Lon. 27. 38. lat. 44. 44.

* FORZA-DE-AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-demona, ſeated on a craggy rock,

rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Meſſina.

Fossano, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, 25 S. of Turin, and 27 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 23. lat. 44. 25.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Metro, 17 miles S. W. of Piſaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 44.

* Foss-di-novo, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the valley of Magra, ſubject to their own princes.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonſhire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horſes.

Foue, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Roſetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 49. 0. lat. 30. 40.

Fougeres, a conſiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient caſtle, and which carries on a conſiderable trade in leather, ſeated on the river Cueſnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, 22 S. E. of Avranches, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 48. 20.

* Foulies, Folies, or Pholies, are a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not ſo white, nor yet ſo black as the Negroes. They are Mohometans, and underſtand Arabick. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not ſubject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond theſe are corn-fields, which are ſown with Indian-corn, rice, and two ſorts of Guinea-corn. They have alſo potatoes and yams, beſides a ſort of pulſe, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an induſtrious and frugal people, and are very hoſpitable to thoſe that viſit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet ſo couragious, that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and they kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beaſts, as they can. They alſo hunt elephants, for the ſake of their teeth, and they ſmoke-dry and eat their fleſh. They are dreſſed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, eſpecially the women, who keep their houſes very ſweet. Theſe are placed at a diſtance from each other, for fear of fires, and they are ſmall round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are encloſed with pales, and, at ſome diſtance from thence, a thick hedge. The ſpace between them is ſown with the things above mentioned.

Foulsham, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs, ſeated on a common, and is a pretty large town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 48.

Fowey, or Foy, a town of Cornwal, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by ſome called Foy, and is a borough town, which ſends 2 members to parliament. It is ſeated on an aſcent, is well fortified, and its haven well ſecured with block-houſes. It is at preſent a good trading place, and its market is well ſupplied with corn. It is 24 miles W. of Portſmouth, 32 S. W. of Launceſton, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 26.

Foy, St. a town of Agernois and Guienne, in France, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but was taken from them in 1662. It is 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 49.

Fraga, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whoſe high banks are difficult of acceſs, and at its back there is a hill, which cannot eaſily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and ſaffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonſo VII. king of Arragon, and the firſt of that name of Caſtile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he beſieged this town. It is 30 miles S. of Balbaſtro, and 50 S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 41. 28.

Framlingham, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-monday, and September 29, for

for millenery-goods, cloths, and toys. It is ſeated near the head of a ſmall rivulet, upon a clay hill; it is a large place, and is defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but it is walled and double-ditched only on one ſide, becauſe there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, but is now much decayed, being turned into a large work-houſe. However, the out-part looks more like a caſtle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament of this town is the church, in which there are ſeveral monuments, of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the Earls of Surrey. In this town there are about 600 houſes, which are, in general, mean ones, and the ſtreets not being paved, are very dirty. It is 32 miles E. of Bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 25.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, Auguſt 1, and September 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, which abounds in trouts and other fiſh. It is but a ſmall place, 12 miles N. of Weymouth, 62. S. of Briſtol, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 50. 43.

FRAMPTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with one fair, on February 14, for ſmall pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Swiſſerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea and the Pyrennees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is ſo happily ſeated in the middle of the temperate zone, that ſome make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulneſs of the landſkips, and the fertility of the ſoil; however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeneſs of the inhabitants is well known, but moſt think them too ceremonious. The ſoil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linnen, woollen, ſilk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turky, and to the E. and W. Indies, which is prodigiouſly increaſed of late, though the preſent war has given a great check to it. They themſelves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This king-

dom contains 21 univerſities, 18 archbiſhopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 board of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 ſupreme councils, beſides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of moſt chriſtian, and is an abſolute prince, to whom his ſubjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never ſo ſeverely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have ſo high an opinion of themſelves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very reſtleſs diſpoſition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reaſon they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are ſuch ill obſervers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his perſon. The principal provinces are, Alſace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Breſſe, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambreſis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gaſconny, Guienne, Hainhault, the Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rouſſillion, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all theſe provinces are divided into diſtricts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The parliaments have little or no ſhare in the government, and their buſineſs now is, to paſs the arrets or laws which the king is pleaſed to ſend them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have inſtances of their making a noble ſtand, and that but a few years ſince. In civil cauſes theſe parliaments are ſtill the laſt reſort, providing the court does not interpoſe. That of Paris is the moſt

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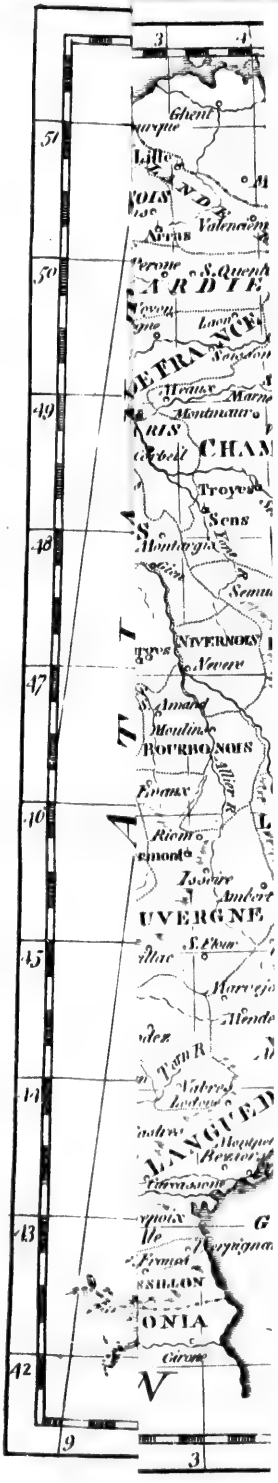

Engraved for the General Ga
An
ACCURATE MAP of
FRANCE
Drawn from the
Sieur Robert,
with Improvem.ts
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
ENGLAND
NORMANDIE
BRETAGNE
MAINE
ANJOU
TOURAINE
POITOU
GUIENNE
GASCOGNE
BEARN
SPAI
Bristol
Chichester
Pool
Wight I.
Dover
Scilly Is.
Guernsey I.
Jersey I.
Cherbourg
Caen
Rouen
Brest
S. Malo
Rennes
Le Mans
Vannes
Quiberon
Nantes
Angers
Tours
Poitiers
Angoulême
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Pampelune
Huesca

Engraved for the General Gazetteer
CHANNEL
Chichester
Dover
Strights of Dover
Antwerp
Cologne
GERMANY
Brussels
Liege
Aix la Chapelle
Coblentz
Frankfort
Wurtsburg
Heidelberg
Stutgard
Constance
Basil
Lucerne
Rheims
Metz
Sarbruck
Thionville
Verdun
Nancy
Strasbourg
Luneville
Bruyeres
Mulhausen
Montbelliard
Besançon
Dijon
Chalons
Auxerre
Troyes
Sens
Melun
Paris
Versailles
Chartres
Evreux
Rouen
Caen
Dieppe
Amiens
Abbeville
Arras
Valenciennes
Maubeuge
Lille
Tournay
Ghent
Bruges
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Mons
Namur
Limburg
Treves
Mentz
Spires
Worms
Manheim
Landau
Metz
Toul
Epinal
Remiremont
Vesoul
Langres
Dijon
Beaune
Chalon
Autun
Macon
Lyons
Vienne
Grenoble
Chambery
Geneva
Berne
Soleure
Basle
Lucerne
Zurich
Constance
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Nice
Antibes
Toulon
Marseilles
Aix
Arles
Montpellier
Nismes
Avignon
Carpentras
Orange
Valence
Die
Embrun
Briançon
Susa
Pignerol
Casal
Alessandria
Tortona
Novi
Voghera
Pavia
Milan
Como
Bergamo
Brescia
Verona
Mantua
Modena
Parma
Reggio
Bologna
Ferrara
Rovigo
Padua
Venice
Trevigio
Udine
Palma Nova
Gradisca
Trieste
Fiume
Carlstadt
Laybach
Clagenfurt
Villach
Brixen
Inspruck
Trent
Botzen
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Ratisbon
Passau
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Dresden
Leipsic
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Berlin
Frankfort
Mentz
Coblentz
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Liege
Namur
Brussels
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
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Rouen
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Paris
Melun
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Constance
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Pignerol
Casal
Alessandria
Tortona
Novi
Voghera
Pavia
Milan
Como
Bergamo
Brescia
Verona
Mantua
Modena
Parma
Reggio
Bologna
Ferrara
Rovigo
Padua
Venice
Trevigio
Udine
Palma Nova
Gradisca
Trieste
Fiume
Carlstadt
Laybach
Clagenfurt
Villach
Brixen
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Botzen
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Ratisbon
Passau
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Dresden
Leipsic
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Berlin
ARTOIS
PICARDIE
ISLE DE FRANCE
CHAMPAGNE
LORAINE
NORMANDIE
MAINE
ORLEANOIS
ANJOU
TOURAIN
POITOU
BERRY
MARCHE
LIMOSIN
AUVERGNE
GUIENNE
GASCONY
BEARN
BRESSE
BOURGOGNE
FRANCHE COMTE
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
DAUPHINE
PROVENCE
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Longitude East from London
G. Rollos Sculp.

conſiderable, where the king often comes in perſon to ſee his royal acts recorded. It conſiſts of the dukes and peers of France, beſides the ordinary members, who purchaſe their places; and they only take cognizance of cauſes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown ariſe from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the cuſtoms and duties on all merchandize except ſalt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; beſides theſe, there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all eſtates, offices, and employments; beſides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to theſe the tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themſelves; and laſtly, the crown-rents, fines and forfeitures, which bring in a conſiderable ſum. All theſe are ſaid to amount to 15,000,000 ſterling a-year. But the king has other reſources and ways of raiſing money, whenever neceſſity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is ſaid to conſiſt of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swiſs, Germans, Scotch, Iriſh, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholick ever ſince the revocation of the edict of Nants, in 1685, though they are not ſo devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquiſition among them.

FRANCE, the iſle of, a province of France ſo called, becauſe it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. It comprehends, beſides Paris, the Beauvoiſis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the MAIN, an ancient, large, ſtrong, rich, imperial, hanſiatick, and handſome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the town-houſe, which is very large and handſome, but built in the ancient taſte; in this the golden bull is preſerved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unleſs the plague or war will not admit of the ſolemnities proper to the occaſion. Moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, of the confeſſion of Augſburg; but there are ſome Calviniſts and French refugees, beſides papiſts, who have the cathedral church. There are alſo a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themſelves, which is always ſhut up at night, to prevent diſorders. This town is one of the moſt trading places in Europe, and there are two great fairs here held every year. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 45 N. of Heidelburg, 32 N. E. of Worms, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 55.

FRANCFORT on the ODER, a rich and handſome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its univerſity, which is always provided with learned profeſſors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, 30 N. E. of Wittemberg, and 80 S. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 52. 20.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Baſigni, Burgundy, and Breſſe, and on the S. by Breſſe. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Sone, Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and was ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Beſanzon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhoprick of Liege, 13 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 23. lat. 50. 30.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a ſtrong fortreſs, but at preſent is only a village. It is ſeated on one of the branches of the river Po. It was here that prince Eugene of Savoy paſſed that river in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 6 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 48.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Swabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate: being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The eccleſiaſticks are rich and powerful, and conſequently the people muſt be poor,

and it is certain a great number of beggars come from thence. It is compoſed of a great many diſtricts, of which the biſhopricks of Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aichſtat, and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonick Order, are the principal. The greateſt part of the people are Proteſtants, but there are many Papiſts and Calviniſts. There are alſo Jews, who have their ſynagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, with a caſtle and an univerſity. The publick buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is 9 miles W. of Leuarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 53. 12.

* FRANFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars ware.

FRANKENDAL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector-palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688, who demoliſhed the fortifications; but it has now recovered itſelf a little. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelburg, 12 N. by W. of Spire, and 5 S. of Worms. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 49. 28.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 49. 20.

FRASCATI, a handſome town of Italy, ſeated near the ſame ſpot as the Tuſculum of M. T. Cicero, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Paleſtrina. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 41. 48.

* FRAUSTADT, a town of Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 51. 45.

* FRAWENFELD, a town of Swifferland, and capital of the Thorgow. Here is a church for the Papiſts, and another for the Proteſtants. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Murg. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 47. 40.

* FREDBERG, a large, rich, ſtrong, and fine town of Germany, in Miſnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the houſe of Saxony. It is a delightful place to live in, and is ſeated on the river Multa, 37 miles S. E. of Leipſick, and 15 S. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 51. 2.

* FREDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy and circle of Weſtphalia, 50 miles W. of Caſſel. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 10.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, ſeated in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by general Oglethorpe. The iſland it ſtands on is called St. Simons, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 296. 0. lat. 31. 0.

FREDERICKSBURG, a caſtle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. It was taken and pillaged by the Swedes in 1659. It is 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 55. 50.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points, and about 75 miles from Cape Coaſt. It is ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 4. 30.

FREDERICKS-HALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a ſtrong town of Norway, in the preſecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden was killed by a muſket-ball, in 1718, when he was beſieging this town. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Catagate, 25 miles S. E. of Anſlow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 59. 2.

FREDERICKS-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now ſubject to Denmark. It is ſeated near the ſea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, 20 N. E. of Colding, and 50 N. of Sleſwick. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 42.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is ſeated on the river Eyder, 8 miles N. E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 54. 32.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, called Schaggerrack, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 59. 12.

FREISENGEN, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, in the circle of Bavaria, and ſubject to the biſhop. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Iſer, 20 miles N. of Unich, 20 S. E. of Land-

Landſhut, 37 S. E. of Nuburg, and 37 E. of Oſburg. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 48. 20.

FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It had formerly a harbour, which is now choaked up. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the river Argens, in a moraſs, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 44. 25.

* FRESHFORD, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on September 16, for cheeſe.

* FRETTINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the firſt Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* FREUDENSTADT, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt, built in 1600, to defend the paſſage in and out of this foreſt. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 22 S. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 48. 25.

* FREWEN, a village of Cornwal, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and September 20, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a ſtrong caſtle. It has been almoſt burnt down by the Turks, and is ſeated on the river Wag, over againſt Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 48. 50.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Teſhin, 16 miles E. of Tropaw. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 50. 0.

* FRIAS, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile. ſeated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 8. lat. 42. 50.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Briſgaw. It is remarkable for the tower-ſteeple of the great church, which, except that of Straſburg, is the fineſt in Germany, and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are famous for poliſhing chryſtal and precious ſtones. It has been ſeveral times taken and re-taken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Triſer, 10 miles E. of Briſach, 22 N. E. of Baſle, and 30 S. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 4.

FRIBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. The publick buildings, eſpecially the cathedral, are very handſome, and the inhabitants are Papiſts. It is governed in ſpirituals by the biſhop of Lauſane, who reſides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an Avoyer preſides. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, for only the weſtern ſide is near plain ground, and all the reſt is built among rocks and hills. The ſtreets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the oſland or meadow, and the hoſpital. In 1737 the powder-magazine, which contained 750 tons of gun-powder, was ſet on fire by lightning, which did conſiderable damage. It is ſeated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Bern, 30 N. E of Lawſan, 35 W. of Soleure, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon 24. 40. lat. 46. 50.

* FRIBURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republicks of Swiſſerland. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by the canton of Bern, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and paſtures. It is ſaid they can ſend 18,000 men into the field.

* FRIBURG, the hermitage of, is a celebrated hermitage of Swiſſerland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and ſteeple, a veſtry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each ſide two pair of ſtairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the moſt wonderful thing of all is the ſteeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is alſo very ſurpriſing, for the paſſage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almoſt inconceivable how one man, with his ſervant, could perform ſo difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Tripalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 48. lat. 40. 59.

* FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more conſiderable formerly than it is at preſent, though it is an imperial town, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 12 S. of Gieſſen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 50. 14.

* FRIDBERG, the name of two ſmall towns in Sileſia, the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz. This laſt is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians in June 1745.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 35

miles N. W. of Munich, and 8 N. E. of Oiburg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 25.

Fridburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. W. of Dreſden, and ſubject to the elector of Saxony. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 55.

Fridburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, ſeated on the river Unſtrue, 30 miles W. of Leipſick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 20.

* Friding, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. of Conſtance. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 47. 50.

Fridland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silefia, 55 miles E. of Dreſden, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 5.

Fridlengen, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialiſts and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Baſle. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 43.

Friedburg, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Heſſe, which is imperial, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It is 16 miles N. of Francfort, Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 20.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, built on a mountain. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, 40 miles from Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 47. 10.

Friesland, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the W. by the Zueder Zee, on the S. by the ſame and the lordſhip of Overiſſel, which alſo, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Oſtergow, Weſtergow, Sevenwalden, and the iſles. Leewardin is the principal town.

Friesland, East. See Embden.

* Fring, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10 and September 30, for horſes.

Frinwalt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Oder, and ſubject to Pruſſia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 52. 42.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 333. 0. lat. S. 23. 30.

Frisha, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Viſtula, on the coaſt of Pruſſia, in Poland.

Fritzlar, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 20 miles S. W. of Caſſel, ſeated on a fruitful hill. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 51. 5.

Friuli, a conſiderable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the Gulph of Triеſt, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevigiana, the Feltrino, and the Bellaneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the houſe of Auſtria. Udino is the capital town.

Frobisher's Straits, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and Weſt Greenland, and were diſcovered by ſir Martin Frobiſher. Lon. 330. 0. lat. 63. 0.

Frodingham, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 172 N. of London. Lon. 17. 29. lat. 53. 55.

Frodsham, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and [illegible]rs, on May 4, and Auguſt 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near the great river Merſey, by Frodſham hills, the higheſt in the county. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and at the W. end of it there is a caſtle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Cheſter, 28 W. S. W. of Mancheſter, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat 53. 20.

* Frogatheath, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars ware.

Frome, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheeſe; on September 14 for cheeſe, and on November 25 for cattle and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited, by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 20.

* Fronsac, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 46. 0.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle that the Portugueze gained here over the French in 1663. It is 10 miles N. E. of Eſtremos,

20 S. W. of Portalagra, and 32 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 52. lat. 38. 56.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNIAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muſcadine wines, its jar-raiſons, and its handſome town-houſe. This wine is called by the Engliſh Frontigniac. It is ſeated on the lake Maguleone, 15 miles N. E. of Agde, and 17 S. W. of Montpelier. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 43. 48.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See FORT DE CATAROCOUY, and ONTARIO.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the dutchy of Tropaw. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1741 and 1744, to whom it is now ſubject.

FUEGO, or FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, in the Atlantick Ocean. It is much higher than any of the reſt, and ſeems to be one ſingle mountain, at ſea, though on the ſides there are deep valleys. There is a vulcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be ſeen a great way off at ſea. It vomits a great deal of fire and ſmoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vaſt height; and ſometimes there are torrents of brimſtone run down the ſides. The Portugueze, who firſt inhabited it, brought negro-ſlaves with them, and a ſtock of cows, horſes, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romiſh religion. It is 30 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 353. 12. lat. 15. 20.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 40. 12.

* FUESEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the biſhop of Augſburg, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Lech, 40 miles S. E. of Augſburg. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 57. 45.

FULDE, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the Emperor, and ſovereign of a ſmall territory lying between Heſſe, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is ſeated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Caſſel, 35 N. of Wirtzburg, 37 S. E. of Marpurg, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 50. 40.

* FULHAM, a village of Middleſex, 5 miles W. of London, ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a handſome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney, in Surrey. It is a pleaſant village, with a great many handſome houſes.

FULIGNO. See FOLIGNI.

FUNCHAL, a town of Madeira, in an iſland of the Atlantick Ocean, over againſt the coaſt of Morocco, with a biſhop's ſee, a dangerous harbour, and ſeveral forts. It is large, ſtrong, handſome, and populous, with fine churches. The principal trade conſiſts in ſweetmeats and wines. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is ſeated in a fertile valley, at the foot of a mountain, from whence ſeveral ſtreams proceed. Lon. 3. 5. lat. 31. 30.

FUNDY-BAY, ſeated between New-England and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fiſhery.

FUNEN, or FIONIA, a conſiderable iſland in Denmark, ſeated on the Baltick-Sea, and ſeparated from Jutland by a ſtrait, called the Leſſer-Belt, and from the iſland of Zealand by another, called the Great-Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horſes, game of all ſorts, and fiſh. Odenſee is the capital town. Lon. from 27. 26. to 28. 40. lat. from 55. 6. to 55. 50.

FURNES, a ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and in Flanders. The United provinces had a garriſon here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is ſeated near the ſea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, 8 N. W. of Dixmude, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 51. 4.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a ſovereign ſtate of Germany, in Suabia, with a caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemburg, the county of Hohenberg, and other territories of the houſe of Auſtria, by the Briſgaw, the Black-Foreſt, the lake, and the biſhoprick of Conſtance. Lon. of the caſtle, 26. 5. lat. 47. 50.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a caſtle, on the river Auſtnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, 30 N. W. of Laniſka, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 47. 35.

* FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 52. 23.

* FURT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is ſeated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.

G

GABARET, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Caberdan. It is ſeated on the river Geliſſe, 22 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 17. 36. lat. 43. 59.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beſiers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in ſeveral diſtempers; likewiſe on a mountain, not far from the ſpring, there are found ſmall red tranſparent ſtones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Ploſco, and 40 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 52. 18.

* GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a great trade in ſlaves, for they make no ſcruple of ſelling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and fleſh, but there is ſcarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and ſold at a prodigious price; but ſalt is the deareſt commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whoſe inhabitants are cloathed with ſkins in the rainy ſeaſon, but at other times go ſtark naked. The largeſt village is called Gago, where the king reſides, the houſes of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 15. 10.

GAIETA, an ancient, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707, by ſtorm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, 37 N. W. of Naples, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 41. 30.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 12 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. W. of Lavaur. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 43. 50.

* GAILLON, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbiſhop of Rouen, and for its handſome chartreuſe, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully ſeated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and October 20, for cattle, ſheep, and all ſorts of ſhop-goods. It is ſeated on the river Trent, near the ſea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 26.

* GALACZ, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* GALASO, a ſmall river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it riſes in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, a city of Turky in Europe. It is ſeated oppoſite to the Seraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of all ſorts, as well as Jews, who exerciſe their religion publickly, and where wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf. The houſes are much better built than thoſe of Conſtantinople, and there are 5 Roman Catholick convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Amaſia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 52. 15.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Aſturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coaſt, but, in other places, it is cold and moiſt. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here are alſo good paſtures, copper, and lead; the foreſts yield wood for building of ſhips. S. Jago di Compoſtella is the capital town.

GALICIA,

GALICIA, now called alſo GUADALAJARA, a country of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulſe; here are alſo mines of ſilver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the higheſt degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themſelves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turky in Aſia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns ſtood.

GALISTIO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick oppoſed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who ſhamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 17 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 39. 42.

GALL, ST. a conſiderable town in Swiſſerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for ſome time been a republick, in alliance with the cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; inſomuch that it is ſaid that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richeſt towns in Swiſſerland. The inhabitants are proteſtants, for which reaſon there is often great conteſts between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is ſeated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two ſmall ſtreams, 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, 5 W. of the lake Conſtance, 120 N. E. of Bern, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 47. 40. lat. 47. 38.

* GALLA, a conſiderable fort in the iſland of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portugueſe thence in 1640. Some call it Punta-de-Gallo. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 6. 30.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the South-Sea, lying on both ſides the equator, diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for freſh water and proviſions, when they fail from America to Aſia. Here are a great number of birds and excellent tortoiſes.

* GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyſſinia, great enemies to the Abyſſinians, from whom they have taken ſeveral provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on the flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumciſed, have as many wives as they pleaſe, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, and a harbour. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 27 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 20.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Romania, ſeated at the mouth of the ſea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beſides a great number of Jews. The Bazar, or Bezeſtein, the place where merchandizes are ſold, is a handſome ſtructure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a ſorry ſquare caſtle. The houſes of the Greeks and Jews have doors, not above two feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houſes. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodiſto, and 100 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 30.

GALLO, an iſland of the S. Sea, near the ſea-coaſt of Peru, in S. America, which was the firſt place poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conqueſt of Peru; it is alſo the place where the Buccaneers uſed to come for wood and water, and to refit their veſſels, when they were in theſe parts. Lon. 227. 35. lat. 2. 30.

GALLWAY, or GALLOWAY, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the ſea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithſdale. It contains ſeveral rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

* GALWAY, or GALLOWAY, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's-County, Roſcommon, and the ſea. The river Shannon waſhes the frontiers of the E.

and

and S. E. and forms a lake ſeveral miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houſes, and 136 pariſhes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Galway, 2 for Athunry, and 2 for Tuam. The capital town is of the ſame name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, with large ſtrait ſtreets, and the houſes are generally well built with ſtone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is ſeated on the bay of Galway on the Weſtern Ocean, 30 miles W. of Athlone, 37 N. of Limerick, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 53. 12.

* GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate, and it has a handſome caſtle, and a collegiate church. It is ſeated on the river Breſle, and is partly in the dioceſe of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Engliſh factors affirm, that it is navigable for ſloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if veſſels were ſent up it ſoon after the rainy ſeaſon, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new diſcoveries. The Engliſh have a large factory on James-Iſland, which lies 20 miles up the river, and almoſt in the middle of it, three miles from the neareſt ſhore. This iſland is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a ſmall garriſon to defend it. Beſides this, there are ſmall factories at ſeveral places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and ſlaves. They had found out a way to purchaſe gum-ſenega; but ſince the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preſerve it. There are ſeveral countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually, like the Nile, at the ſame time, and for the ſame reaſons, namely, the heavy and conſtant rains that fall at the ſame time of the year up the country.

* GANARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. though ſome call it Guangara. Beſides this, there are nothing but ſmall villages, tho' the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almoſt borders upon Abyſſinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the South parts. The roads are unpaſſable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's ſhoulders.

* GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick-Wolfembuttle, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goſlar. Lon. 27. 46. lat. 51. 48.

GANDIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a dutchy, and a ſmall univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 55 miles N. of Alicant, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 39. 6.

* GANDICOT, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are ſeveral idols of gold and ſilver.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is one of the beſt towns of Perſia, and is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make uſe of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the ſoil about it exceeding fertile. The houſes are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the Bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the Eaſt. There is a particular quarter aſſigned for every ſort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 115 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 65. 10. Lon. 41. 32.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Aſia, in India. It has its ſource in the mountains, which border on little Thibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35 45 of latitude. It croſſes ſeveral kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths.

The waters are loweſt in April and May, and higheſt before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in theſe parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is viſited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The Engliſh have ſeveral ſettlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greateſt happineſs that many of the Indians wiſh for is to dye in this river.

GANI, or COULOR, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 96. 35. lat. 36. 0.

* GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eaſtern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, eſpecially thoſe that dwell in the mountains; and they always go naked. The houſes are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a deſert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt. Religion they have little or none, nor yet any towns.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapenzois, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it leſs conſiderable than it was before. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Siſteron, 20 W. of Embrun, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 44. 35.

* GARACK, a conſiderable iſle of Aſia, in the gulph of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls which have been fiſhed up on its coaſts. Lon. 67. 15. lat. 28. 45.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the ſea, and forms the bay on Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veroneſe. It is ſeated at the end of a great lake of the ſame name, which is 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 45. 35.

* GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans. It is over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nimes, and 5 from Uzes. It is built with free-ſtone, of a ſurprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the river Beiſe, 22 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 55 N. E. of Brunſwick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 52. 44.

* GAREB, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, remarkable for its ſugar mills.

* GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is deſert, and without water. The principal town is Melila.

GARGANO, or ST. ANGELO, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitinata. There is one of the oldeſt and moſt celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Caſſino.

* GARGRAVE, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, not far from Ripley, with one fair in December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

* GARNERS-STREET, a village in Suſſex, with one fair on Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It waſhes part of Gaſcony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it aſſumes the name of Gironde, under which it falls into the ſea of Gaſcony. It paſſes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouſe, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and ſeveral leſs conſiderable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulſter, 10 miles S. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 54. 16.

GARSTRANG, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle; on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaſter, from which it is 10 miles N. and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 50.

* GARTZ, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 53. 13.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne; on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix; on the S. by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the W. by the ſea of Gaſcony. It comprehends Landes, Chaloſſe, Turſan, Marſan, the territory of Albret, the Baſques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conſerans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gaſcons are ſaid to have quick parts; but they are given to boaſt of their valour, which has occaſioned the name of Gaſconade to be given to all bragging ſtories. The Gaſcons, who inhabit the diſtricts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

* GASPESIA, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Noſtre Dame; on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence; on the S. by Nova Scotia; and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by ſavages, who are well-made, robuſt, active, and nimble. They live conſtantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in ſearch of game, for they live by hunting and fiſhing. They daub their faces with black and red, and ſome of them pierce the griſtle between their noſtrils, and hang beads therein. They worſhip the ſun, and are much addicted to drunkenneſs; but they are not ſo covetous as the reſt of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 55.

* GASTINOIS, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in paſtures, foreſts, and excellent ſaffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Aſia, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the moſt remarkable thing is, that on the ſide of the coaſt of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and at the ſame, time on the other ſide upon Coromandel coaſt, they enjoy a pleaſant ſpring, and the fineſt ſeaſon in the year.

GAYTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it ſends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 15. 18.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, ſeated on the river Weiſe, about 7 miles W. of the lake Di Garda, and ſubject to Venice. The Imperialiſts retired to this place after their defeat at Garſinado, in April 1705. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 45. 28.

* GAUDENS, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Nebouſan. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, 5 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18. 36. lat. 43. 8.

GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. E. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 0.

* GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſtanding on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Montferrat. It is very ſtrongly ſeated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Aleſandrino. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 37.

GAUL, a country of Europe, which was formerly very famous. It is bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the Britiſh Channel on the N. the Weſtern Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was ſeparated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was poſſeſſed by a great number of people, independant of each other.

GAUR, a territory in the province of Choraſſen, in Perſia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or GUEBRES, a people of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Perſees, or Perſians, who are noted for their worſhipping of fire and the ſun; for they ſay God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguiſhed for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the moſt agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaſter to be the founder of their worſhip; and they believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent ſort of people; and have been very patient under perſecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and prieſts; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet

homet as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unleſs the firſt proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near a-kin their wives are. The employment of their prieſts is to take care of the ſacred fire, which they ſay was firſt lighted by their great prophet Zoroaſter, whoſe return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expoſe them in the open air, in places ſurrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* GAYWOOD, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itſelf, on June 11, for horſes; and another, held at the cuſtom-houſe quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheeſe.

* GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Paleſtine, about 3 miles from the ſea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at preſent very ſmall; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a conſiderable place. There is a caſtle near it, where a baſhaw reſides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 31. 28.

* GEARON, or JARON, a ſmall town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whoſe territory the beſt dates of Perſia are produced. Lon. 72. 32. lat. 28. 25.

GEET, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſing in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and paſſes by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* GEGENBACH, a ſmall, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kinzia, 15 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 25 N. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 41. 25.

* GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated near the river Kocher, with a caſtle that belongs to the Lords of Limpurg.

* GEISLENGEN, a handſome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 48. 38.

GELDERLAND. See GUELDERLAND.

GELDRES. See GUELDRES.

GELHAUSEN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a caſtle. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, and is ſeated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aſchaffenburg. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 50. 20.

* GEMAAGEDID, a ſtrong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handſome ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle over the Dutch in 1578. It is ſeated on the river Orne, in the dioceſe of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, 10 miles N. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50 to 32.

* GEMINIANS ST. a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino, ſeated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houſes.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Phillipſburg. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 49. 41.

* GEMUYD, a handſome town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, conſiderable for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the ſame name. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 47. 45.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzbourg. It was taken by the duke of Sax-Weimar, in 1643. It is ſeated on the river Main. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 50. 8.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are ſent to diſtant countries. It is ſeated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 20 N. by E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 40.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, ſeated on the river Roer, 25 miles E. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 53. lat. 50. 34.

* GENAP, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 40. 36.

* GENEHOA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It is by ſome called Gheneoa; but the natives themſelves call it Genni; and the Europeans Guinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantick ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a deſert, 50 miles broad;

and the river Senegal, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like bells, pointed at the top with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

Geneb, or Gennep, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a castle. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Neers, near the Maese, 5 miles S. W. of Cleves, 12 S. E. of Nimeguen, and 25 N. of Venlow. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 51. 42.

Geneva, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republick of the same name, near the confines of France and Swisserland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæsar made use of it as a Bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine [illegible], and [illegible] ancient structure, called the tower of Cæsar. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothick taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are, watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republick arise from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republick is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counselors chosen, of which 4 are syndics, who are heads of the republick, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houses; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Besanzon, 40 N. E. of Chamberry, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 46. 13.

Geneva, the Lake of. See Leman.

* Genevese, a district between France, Savoy, and Swisserland, which is extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

Gengenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 10 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 20 N. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 37.

* Gengoux de Royal, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 46. 40.

Genis, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 45. 40.

Genoa, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Doria,

ria, whence it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the moſt trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, ſilks, and the like. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in ſuch places where they are moſt likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which ſupplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houſes are well built, and are 5 or 6 ſtories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hoſpitals. The government is ariſtocratic, becauſe none but the nobility can have any ſhare in it; theſe are of two ſorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 perſons choſen, who make the great council, in which their ſovereignty reſides. Beſides theſe, there is a ſenate, compoſed of the Doge and 12 ſenators, who have the common adminiſtration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very conſiderable, and to preſerve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 13 in breadth; they have raiſed it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better ſhelter the ſhips, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 ſteps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanthorns. The harbour may be ſhut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the veſſels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and ſubmitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abuſed by an Auſtrian officer, the inhabitants roſe and maſſacred part of the ſoldiers, and drove away the reſt. It was beſieged afterwards by the Auſtrians; but the French coming to the aſſiſtance of the town, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000 l. a-year, and there is a bank which is partly ſupported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years proviſion of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 25.

GENOA, the territory of the republick of, comprehends the coaſt of Genoa, the iſland of Corſica, and the iſland of Capraya, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, but it was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. The coaſt of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuſcany and the dutchy of Maſſa; to the E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Appennine mountains to the W. and the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Montferrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in ſeveral places, having neither trees nor graſs upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, and the principal ſettlement the Dutch have in thoſe parts. It was taken from the Portugueze in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever ſince. The fort or caſtle is the beſt upon the coaſt of Guinea, and is built ſquare, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garriſon of above 400 men, with convenient lodgings for officers. Under the caſtle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houſes are built with ſtone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are compoſed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were deſtroyed by the ſmall-pox, ſo that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coaſt-caſtle. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 20.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Cormandel, belonging to the Engliſh; it is otherwiſe called Madraſs, and by the natives Chili-patam. It fronts the ſea, and has a ſalt-water river on its backſide, which hinders the freſh water ſprings from coming near the town, ſo that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy ſeaſon it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is ſo ſcorching hot, that if the ſea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has ſeveral bulwarks and baſtions to defend it: it

is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular ſtreets. Here are two churches, one for the Proteſtants, and the other for the Papiſts; as alſo a good hoſpital, a town-hall, and a priſon for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentows, Mahometans, and Portugueze and Armenian Chriſtians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the white town, is ruled by the Engliſh governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones ſince that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of it own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the Engliſh deal in, beſides diamonds, are, calicoes, chintz, muſlins, and the like. This colony may conſiſt of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by ſea from Gangam and Orixa, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the iſlands of Diu, inſomuch that an enemy, with a ſuperior force at ſea, may eaſily diſtreſs them. The houſes of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town conſiſts chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are alſo the laſt reſort in civil cauſes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100 l. a-year, beſides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proſelytes, but leave that to the popiſh miſſionaries. The ſalaries of the company's writers are very ſmall, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which muſt generally be the caſe, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. 8. lat. 13. 13.

GEORGE's, ST. a ſmall iſland in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe church is one of the fineſt in Italy, and is embelliſhed with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE's, ST. the largeſt of the Bermuda or Summer-Iſlands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 32. 30.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Aſia, partly belonging to Perſia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circaſſia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dageſtan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the neceſſaries of life are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women are accounted the moſt beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reaſon ſome parts of it were never conquered, and yet the ſoil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but their doctrines greatly differ from thoſe which are taught by other ſects. Their diſpoſition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant and addicted to ſenſual pleaſures. But they have one barbarous cuſtom, which is that of ſelling their female children to the Turks and Perſians, to fill their ſeraglios, nor do the boys eſcape being ſold for other purpoſes. They have a patriarch and ſeveral biſhops, but the Perſian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur croſſes the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Perſia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an Engliſh plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is ſeparated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Spaniſh Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louiſiana, which is claimed by the French, but the title to it is now in diſpute. There is a range of iſlands along the coaſt, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and theſe, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. There are ſand-banks upwards of 70 miles from the coaſt, whereon the water ſhoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are ſo ſhallow, that there is no paſſage except in the channels which lie between the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's iſland

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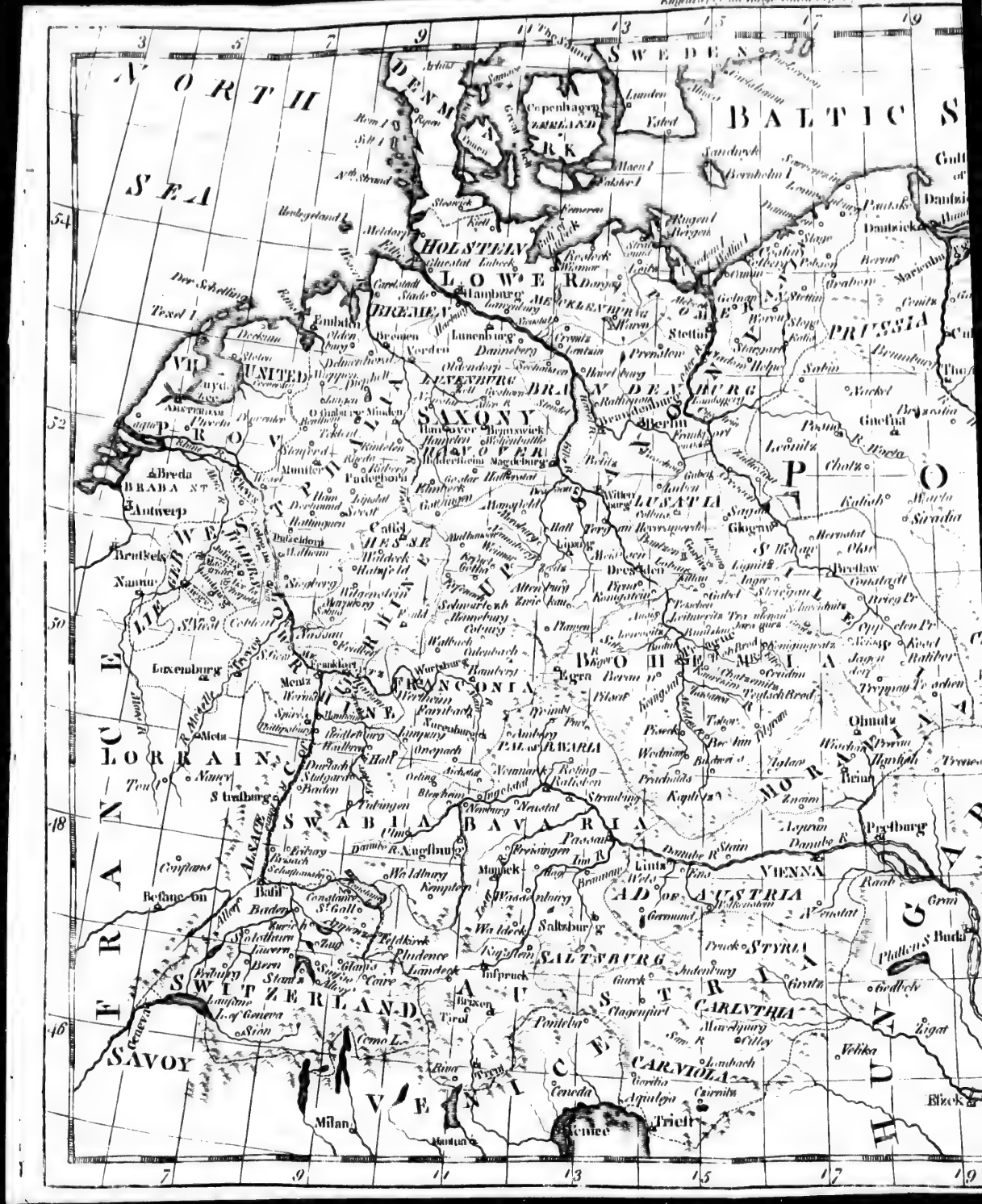
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UNITED PROVINCES
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Utrecht
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Brussels
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Silesia
Moravia
Olmutz
Brinn
Presburg
Vienna
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Styria
Carinthia
Carniola
Trieste
Venice
Udine
Mantua
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Judenburg
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Lorraine
Savoy
Milan
Mantua
Cremona
Pavia
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Nice
Genoa
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Tirol
Inspruck
Saltzburg

A New MAP
of the
EMPIRE
of
GERMANY
Divided into
CIRCLES
Drawn from the best
Authorities
German Miles 15 to a Degree
5 10 15 30
British Miles 69 to a Degree
10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
BALTIC SEA
PRUSSIA
POLAND
HUNGARY
MORAVIA
BOHEMIA
AUSTRIA
Gulf of Dantzick
Dantzick
Konigsberg
Elbing
Culm
Thorn
Graudenz
Lissa
Bielsk
Dragicezyn
Brestici
WARSAW
Posen
Gnesna
Kalish
Siradia
Breslaw
Neumarkt
Olmutz
Brinn
Presburg
VIENNA
Raab
Buda
Zolnock
Cuongrad
Segedin
Bacz
Eizek
Fillek
Kaschau
Hommona
Sandomir
Cracow
Sandeck
Rzeszow
Lemberg
Zamichoel
Longitude from London

SWED
Copenhagen
Stettin
Berlin
Dresden
Egra
Passau
Linz
Wels
Germund
Clagenfurt
CARNIOLA
Aquileja
Trieste
Venice
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In 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it there is a commodious and ſecure harbour, and to the S. there is another, called Teky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, ſecure from the winds. The tides on this coaſt generally flow 7 feet. There are ſeveral towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are alſo ſeveral forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1642, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe. It is a good barrier againſt the French and Spaniards; but it would have been better fortified if there had not been a miſunderſtanding between the above general and the government of Carolina.

* GEPPING, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Strutgard, 12 S. W. of Germund, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 24.

* GERA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, with a handſome college. It is ſeated on the river Elſter. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 51. 10.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Heſſe Darmſtadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 25. 51. Lat. 49. 56.

* GERAW, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſo called from the town Gera, which is 9 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt, the capital. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 50.

* GERBEROY, a town of France, in Beauvoiſis, with a handſome chapter-houſe. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 35.

* GERBES, or GERBI, or ZERBI, an iſland of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; but there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which when dried, are raiſins, of which their principal trade conſiſts. It depends on the baſhaw of Tripoli. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 34. 10.

* GERBEVILLERS, a town of Lorrain, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquiſate, and a handſome caſtle; the church of the Carmelites is very handſome, and it is ſeated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaiſe, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 47. 23.

* GERMAIN DE BOURGEUIL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near a fore of the ſame name. Lon. 17. 52. lat 47. 20.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST. a handſome town in the iſle of France, with a magnificent palace, embelliſhed by ſeveral kings, and eſpecially Lewis XIV. It is one of the moſt beautiful ſeats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine foreſt that is near it. Here James II. uſually reſided after he fled to France. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 48. 52.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of Cornwal, with a ſmall market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 28, and Auguſt 1, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops. It was once the largeſt town in the county, but is at preſent a ſmall place, though it ſends 2 members to parliament. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is uſed as the pariſh-church, and near it is the priory, yet ſtanding. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, 24 S. of Lanceſton, and 231 W. by S. of London. It ſtands near the ſea, and formerly had a good fiſhery.

* GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in Forez, ſeated in a territory fertile in excellent wines. It is 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 45. 50.

* GERMANO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is ſeated at the foot of mount Caſſano, and belongs to an abbey, ſeated at the top of that mount. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 41. 33.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands France and Swiſſerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Swiſſerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, eſpecially

cially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish, but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbays, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost so many independant sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastick, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independant of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are so many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular, but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1623 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth elector, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the Electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general imposition, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the Emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make

and diſſolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil cauſes definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which they may make an appeal. Theſe appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholick, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts; the firſt prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the eccleſiaſtical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the ſecond chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in moſt of the imperial towns; the third is profeſt in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and of ſome other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors ſince Charles V. have reſided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the preſent emperor reſides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weſer, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as to many large provinces, each of which comprehends ſeveral other ſtates, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the aſſembly of the ſtates of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furniſh a certain number of horſe and foot, or a certain ſum of money, call Roman Months, when the neceſſity of publick affairs requires it, according to a tax impoſed by the regiſter of the ſtates of the empire. The nine circles are, theſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are alſo Hanſiatick towns, which have ſome allowance on account of trade; and there was formerly ſome in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 5 or 6 in number; but we muſt except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Beſides the religions above mentioned, there are ſome Independants, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and Chriſtians of every other denomination, beſides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonick, which ſucceeded that called the Celtick.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and ſubject to the Elector-palatine. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philipſburg, and 8 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 10.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and re-taken in 1589, but prince Maurice became maſter of it again in 1593, after a ſiege of three months. It is ſeated on the river Dungen, which falls into a lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, 12 S. E. of Dordrecht, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 44.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on a hill near the weſtern bank of the river Guadiana. It has a ſtrong caſtle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a ſiege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajox. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 38. 39.

* GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; it is ſeated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalicarlia. It produces juſt as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and ſheep, and there are ſeveral mines of iron and copper; moſt part of the inhabitants are braſiers and ſmiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which laſts for two months, when a vaſt number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they ſay, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or GAFLE, a town of Sweden, and capital of Geſtricia. It is near the gulph of Bothnia, 45 miles N. W. of Upſal, 35 E. of Copperberg, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 60. 32.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouerge, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, ſubject to the prince of Heſſe-Rhinefield. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 15.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swiſſerland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 46. 20.

* GEZIRA, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, and ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Moſul, and is governed by a bey. Lon. 59. 45. lat. 36. 30.

GHENT, a large and handſome town or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Auſt. Flanders, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It contains within the walls 36,000 houſes, 7 pariſh-churches, and 55 monaſteries and nunneries. There are ſeveral ſilk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flouriſhing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, which is defended by ſtrong rampart, baſtions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by ſeveral canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. On the higeſt tower-ſteeple there is a ring of bells, the greateſt of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the laſt war, and the French became maſters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handſome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Oſtend, which is called the new paſſage, and on which there are ſeveral forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaſter and ſchiepins, which are like our mayor and aldermen. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moere, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Bruſſels, and 20 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 24.

GHILAN, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in Perſia, lying on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituated, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering it but through narrow paſſes, which may eaſily be defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many ſorts of fruit-trees, and in the higheſt parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which laſt the Perſians have a ſecret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of all Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, beſides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handſome. Reſht is the capital town.

GHILIAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* GIBRALION, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Odiel, with a handſome caſtle, and the title of a marquiſate.

GIBRALTAR, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, and ſuppoſed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to ſay, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by ſir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the ſame year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards beſieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

Theſe

Thoſe that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a proſpect of the ſea on each ſide the ſtrait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, beſides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a ſtrong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 0.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See ETNA.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gaſſinois Orleanois, ſeated on the river Loire, 82 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 47. 4.

* GIENGEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Norlingen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 48. 38.

* GIENZOR, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 38. 15.

GIESSIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in in the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a ſtrong caſtle and a univerſity. It belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt, and is ſeated on the river Lohn, 10 miles S. W. of Marpurg, and 37 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 50.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, with a caſtle. It makes part of the ſtate of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 42. 24.

* GIGNAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpellier It is ſeated near the river Eraud. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 43. 45.

* GIHON, a river of Aſia, which by ancient writers was miſtaken for the river Oxus, and is univerſally affirmed to fall into the Caſpian Sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caſpian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no ſuch courſe, for there are now only two rivers that come from the eaſtward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which ſee.

GILAN. See GHILAN.

* GILLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whoſe head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 43. 40.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Neckar, 11 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* GILERHILL, a place in Hampſhire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheeſe, leather, and horſes.

* GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, 6 miles N.W. of Shaftſbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horſes, and ſheep.

GILOLO, a large iſland of Aſia, with a town of the ſame name, in the archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine Iſlands lye on the N. the ocean on the E. the iſlands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the iſlands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine ſpices, tho' it lies near the ſpice iſlands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is ſeated under the line. Lon. 145.

* GIMONT, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey. It is ſeated on the river Gimone. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 43. 40.

GINGEN, an imperial free town of Germany, in Suabia, 19 miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands in 1714. Lon. 27, 45. lat. 48. 41.

* GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

GINGI, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Cormandel. It is a large town, and well peopled, and is ſtrong both by art and nature, being ſeated on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which there is a caſtle. The Great Mogul in 1690, beſieged it for 3 years, but to no purpoſe. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. Lat. 11. 58.

* GIODDAH, or GEDDA, a large sea-port town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 22. 0.

GIOVANNI CAPLE, a fortress of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles W. of Placentia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. 0.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 43.

* GIREFT, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 75. 30. lat. 27. 30.

GIRGE, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks have several mosques here; and it is the see of a Copti bishop. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the practise of physick. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen cloth. Lon. 49. 50. lat. 25. 5.

GIRONNA, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in 1694 and 1711. It is seated on a hill on the side of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter 17 miles from the sea, 12 N. W. of Palamos, and 25 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 41. 56.

* GIRONS, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 58.

GISBORN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs, on Easter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter; and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 53. 55.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun week for horned cattle and linen; on August 26, for linen and cattle; on August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 54. 35.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the river Ept, in a soil which is very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 49. 15.

* GISSING, a village in Norfolk, with one fair in July 25, for toys and cattle.

GIVET, a handsome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese. It was fortified by Marshal Vauban, and is 23 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 50. 5.

* GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, 8 miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695. It is seated on the river Keresblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 39. 36. lat. 46. 25.

* GIULA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a dutchy.

* GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, seated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and strong town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 70 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Lariſſa. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 41. 10.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Carmarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for

for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very ſharp on the mountains, which are covered with ſnow; but very mild and temperate near the ſea. The N. part is full of ſteep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and ſheep; hence they ſupply Briſtol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewiſe ſeveral coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was a formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee; but the inundations of the river War have deſtroyed it, and there is nothing left but the biſhop's houſe. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 43. 59.

* GLANDFORD-BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnſhire with a good market on Thurſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Ancam, and is a pretty good town. It is 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 43.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republicks in Swiſſerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Griſons; on the S. by the ſame and the canton Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheeſe. The government is democratick, and the ſenate is compoſed of 62 perſons; over which the landaman and pro-conſul preſide, who are never of the ſame religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* GLARIS, a large and handſome town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. Here the general aſſemblies are held, and every perſon above 16 years old is obliged to aſſiſt at it with a ſword by his ſide. The inhabitants are Papiſts and Proteſtants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine ſervice in the ſame church one after another. It is ſeated on the river Linte, 25 miles E. of Switz, 17 N. W. of Coire, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 47. 6.

GLASGOW, a large town or city of Scotland, in the ſhire of Clydeſdale, with an univerſity, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour in the river Clyde, on which it ſtands, a little below it; and it is called New Glaſgow, or the New Town, where the largeſt veſſels may enter: for this reaſon the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is almoſt ſquare, and is divided into 4 almoſt equal parts, by 4 large ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle. Near this is the town houſe, conſtructed of free ſtone, with a high tower, and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbiſhoprick; and the cathedral church, which is the higheſt part of the town, is an old handſome Gothic ſtructure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with ſtately pillars, and a very high ſteeple. Glaſgow is extremely well ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and the houſes in general are very well built. The college is ſeparated from the town by a very high wall, and conſiſts of divers courts, each of which is ſurrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 55. 50.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 1 fair on September 8, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated near the Tor, and is of chief note for a famous abbey; ſome magnificent ruins of which are ſtill remaining, but they are every day diminiſhed for the ſake of the ſtones: however, the curious ſtructure, called the abbot's kitchen is ſtill pretty entire, and is of a very unuſual contrivance. It was pretended that the bodies of Joſeph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confeſſor, were buried here. The place is at preſent pretty large and well-built, containing two pariſh churches. Near adjoining, on a high ſteep hill, is placed a tower, which commands a great proſpect round about, and ſerves as a landmark to ſeamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, 25 S. W. of Briſtol, 54 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 15. 15. The laſt abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his ſupremacy.

GLATZ, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Neiſſe, and has pretty good fortifications, with a ſtrong caſtle built upon a mountain. When the Pruſſians became maſters of it, the Auſtrians had a ſtrong garriſon in it, which were taken priſoners. The county was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and

and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit-coal, ſilver, and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine ſprings of mineral waters. The town is 40 miles from Breſlaw, 90 E. by N. of Prague, and 130 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 32. lat. 50. 25. It was re-taken by the Auſtrians in 1760.

GLENCO, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, and in Lochaber. Soon after the revolution all the inhabitans were maſſacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garriſon of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIEL, a valley of Scotland, in Roſsſhire, and in Kintail, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a few Spaniſh troops, in which the latter were defeated. It was fought on the 10th of June, 1719.

* GLETCHER, mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; ſometimes large pieces of it break off and fall down, with ſo horrible a noiſe, that one would think the mountain itſelf was broken in pieces. Travellers, that are obliged to paſs over theſe mountains, are ſometimes ſwallowed up in the cleſts, where they periſh.

GLOUCESTER, the capital town, or city, of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheeſe; on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Severne, where, by two ſeveral ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in uſe, beſides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handſome ſtructure. It is remarkable for its large cloiſter, and whiſpering gallery. It is a city and county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and ſword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houſes amount to ſome thouſands, and the ſtreets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hoſpitals and 2 free ſchools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the reſtoration ordered to be demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a dutchy. The eminent perſons that were buried here were, Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Briſtol, 25 S. of Worceſter, 58 S. W. of Coventry, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 19. lat. 51. 50.

* GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; and is bounded on the W. by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire; on the E. by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the S. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 26760 houſes, 162,560 inhabitants, 280 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns. It ſends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the ſoil extremely fruitful. Cotſwold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of ſheep; and the rich vale of Eveſham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The Foreſt of Dean lies weſtward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have conſumed the greateſt part. The rivers of moſt note are, the Iciſ, the Chern, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windruſh, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caron, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the ſide of Poland. It has a handſome caſtle, with a tower, in which ſeveral counſellors were condemned by Duke John, in 1409, to periſh with hunger. Beſides the Papiſts, there are a large numbers of Proteſtants and Jews. It was taken by aſſault, by the King of Pruſſia, in 1741, and the garriſon made priſoners. After the peace, in 1742, the King of Pruſſia ſettled the ſupreme court of juſtice here, it being next to Breſlaw, the moſt populous place in Sileſia. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. E. of Breſlaw, 50 N. E. of Gorlitz, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 48. lat. 51. 40.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Opelen, now in poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, 20 N. of Troppau, and 45 N. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 51. 38.

* GLOGAW, the dutchy of, in Sileſia, which comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUKSTADT,

GLUKSTADT, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Holſtein, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſubject to Denmark. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 52. 53.

GNESNA, a large and ſtrong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Caliſh, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the firſt town built in the kingdom, and was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Breſlaw, 120 S. by E. of Dantzick, and 125 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 52. 28.

GNIEF, or GNIEW, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, with a citadel. It was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewiſe took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1508, and is the chief town of all the ſettlements which the Europeans have in India. It ſtands in an iſland about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the North ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine ſalt-water river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handſome ſtructures, ſuch as churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The air within the town is unwholſome, for which reaſon it is not ſo well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches, convents, and cloiſters, with a ſtately large hoſpital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of leſs note. Every church has a ſet of bells, ſome of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholick; and they have a ſevere inquiſition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain ſome of their old cuſtoms, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoes in the city who are tolerated, becauſe they are more induſtrious than the Chriſtians, and better artiſts. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embelliſhed, and have great numbers of images. Their houſes are large, and make a fine ſhew; but within they are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, ſtood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monaſteries; and he was told, that there were about 30,000 prieſts and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glaſs-windows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa itſelf has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from toddy, which is the ſap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both ſides; and there are ſeveral other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 15. 31.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipſburg. Lon. 28. 31. lat. 49. 21.

* GOBELINS, a houſe of Paris, in the ſuburb of St. Marceau, ſo called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the ſecret of dying ſcarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the fineſt tapeſtry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1614; but it is now ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. E. of Cleeve or Cleves. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 51. 40.

* GOCIANO,

GOCIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori. It is ſeated on the river Thurſo, 25 miles E. of Alghier; it has a caſtle, and is the capital of the county of the ſame name.

* GODAH, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Indoſtan. It is a very pleaſant place; but it is not ſo flouriſhing as it was formerly. It is 50 miles from Brampore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hops; and on July 10, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and ſtore-pigs. It is ſeated on the river Wye, where it divides into ſeveral ſtreams and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 22.

* GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingtonſhire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouſe. It was incorporated by King James I. and is ſeated in a rich and fertile ſoil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are ſaid to have extraordinary teams of horſes, and ſome ſay better than in any other part of England. It has no market; nor yet but one fair, which is on Eaſter-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mounts-bay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or TER-GOES, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Iſland of South-Beveland. It communicates with the ſea by a canal; and is 10 miles E. of Middleburg, 12 W. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 33.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, are hills ſo called, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up here; whence ſome ſuppoſe it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with fine dry carpet turf; for which reaſon, they are reſorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near theſe hills, tell ſtrange ſtories about them.

* GOJAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyſſinia, lying at the South extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almoſt ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nile, and is become famous ſince the diſcovery of the ſources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, which was taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the Prince of Heſſe in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 45. 16.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orixa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Biſnagar; and on the E. by the Gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it moſt remarkable, are the diamond-mines, they being the moſt conſiderable in the world: they are uſually purchaſed of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to ſearch for theſe precious ſtones in. They ſometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immenſe riches. They have alſo mines of ſalt, fine iron for ſword-blades, and curious callicoes and chintzes. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the ſame name, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largeſt in the Eaſt-Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 96. 45. lat. 16. 30.

GOLDBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breſlaw, in poſſeſſion of Pruſſia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 51. 3.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the ſea-ſhore, and where the Europeans have ſeveral forts and ſettlements. It reaches from the Gold river 12 miles W. of Aſſine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes ſeveral diſtricts, in which there is two or three towns or villages, lying on the ſea-ſhore; though, within land, it is ſaid they have large towns, which however no European has yet ſeen. Seven of theſe diſtricts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a ſmall tract of land; for the whole Gold Coaſt is not above 180 miles in length. The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them

are

are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities: this they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. All the inhabitants go almost naked; and those that are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wraped about their middle. [For farther particulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themselves; for here the English, French, and Dutch have settlements.]

GOLDEN-ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore. This place is so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English contributed thereto. Lon. 196. 8. lat. 9. 0.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and is subject to the King of Poland. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 56. 48.

* GOLDSITHNAY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Ilna, near the river Oder, 20 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 32. 54. lat. 53. 44.

GOLETTA, an island of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and was kept by the Christians several years. It is 25 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 37. 10.

GOMBROON, is a considerable sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Farsistan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay, about 12 miles northward of the east end of the island of Kismish, falsly called Queshmo in our maps. It is 9 miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat on the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and and covered with leaves. The streets are very narrow and irregular; and the better sort of people are clad in the Persian mode; but the poorer sort, both men and women, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, and there are high rocks near it, and yet provisions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is so exceeding hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. The profit arising to the East-India company from the factory here is not so considerable as it was formerly. Lon. 75. 0. lat. 27. 0.

GOMERA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 0. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; for they carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale. They are laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt, are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people, and sometimes they abuse it grossly. The Mahometans, and the European Christians are held equally in ab-

horrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jeſuits and Miſſionaries a conſiderable time ago; inſomuch, that all thoſe who now attempt to enter the city, are ſure of being ſacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is nothing elſe but a camp, in which they were miſtaken; for we have our information from an eye witneſs. The rainy ſeaſon in theſe parts begins in April, and does not ceaſe till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their ſource in Abyſſinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion is a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better ſort is made of ſilks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedneſs. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 13. 10.

* GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the dutchy of Bar. It is ſeated on the river Orney, which abounds with excellent trouts, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a caſtle, and a magnificent hoſpital well endowed; and its chapel, in particular, is very fine. It ſtands very pleaſantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nanci. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 48. 40.

* GONESSE, a town of the Iſle of France, 10 miles from Paris. It is remarkable for the goodneſs of its bread, which is brought twice a-week to Paris. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 48. 59.

* GONGA, a ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania. It is ſeated near the ſea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 40. 53.

* GOODNESSTONE, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Aſia, in India, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Dely. Lon. 106. 0. lat. 31. 15.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſeated on the rivers Linhge and Maeſe, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, 17 N. E. of Breda, and 32 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 49. lat. 51. 49.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamffſhire. It ſtands on the river Spey, and is the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near Cape de Verd, lately ſubject to the French. It is barren, but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the Engliſh in May 1759. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 14. 30.

GOREE, a capital town of the iſland of the ſame name, in Holland, 8 miles S. of Briel. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 55.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the ſea of Tuſcany, and near that of Corſica, about 8 miles in circumference. It is remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies that are taken near it. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 43. 22.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, and very woody, and ſome of the trees are very tall and large, and proper for maſts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has ſeveral ſprings and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the conſtant rains did not rot the rigging of the ſhips. There are a great number of monkeys, guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, ar l ſloths, which are remarkable for their uglineſs and ſlowneſs of their motions, though by their ſhape they ſeem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 3. 30.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carniola, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Lizonzo, 20 miles N. E. of Aquilea, and 70 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 46. 12.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Luſatia, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and is ſeated on the river Neiſſe, 50 miles E. of Dreſden, and 70 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 51. 10.

* GORSYNON, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

* GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meſſin, in Lorrain, ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moſelle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunſwick; it is free and imperial, and it

it was here that gun-powder was firſt invented, by a monk as is generally ſuppoſed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taſte, It was ſet on fire in 1728, when 280 houſes, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to aſhes. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Coſe, and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildeſheim, 17 S. E. of Haberſtadt, and 25 S. of Brunſwick. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 55.

* GOSPORT, a town in Hampſhire, parted from Portſmouth by a narrow arm of the ſea, and in ſome ſenſe it may be reckoned part of it; it has no market, but has two fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 40 miles N. of Rava. Lon. 37. 45. lat. 52. 25.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. Its preſent duke is brother to the princeſs dowager of Wales, who keeps an elegant court there. It is 15 miles W. of Erford, and 15. S. E. of Mulhauſen. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 52. 25.

* GOTHARD, one of the higheſt mountains of Switzerland, and from the top, where there is an hoſpital for Monks, there is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world. It is 8 miles from Altorff.

GOTHIA, or GOTHLAND, a conſiderable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Baltick Sea. It is divided into three parts, Oſtrogothia, or E. Gothland, Weſtrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which ſome add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a conſiderable iſland of the Baltick Sea, on the eaſtern coaſt of Sweden, on which it depends. Wiſbyen is the only town in it. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 57. 0.

* GOTHS, an ancient people, who have made a great noiſe in Europe, whoſe name ſome geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the moſt general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themſelves to the mouths of the Danube. After this they croſſed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and ſettled in Languedoc under the name of Viſigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Oſtrogoths likewiſe founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, for it was deſtroyed by Narſes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and ſtrong town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothelba, which is the beſt ſituated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, 105 N. W. of Copenhagen, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 57. 44.

GOTTINGEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Hanover, and where his preſent majeſty, king George, has lately founded an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Caſſel, and 30 S. E. of Goſlar. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51. 32.

GOTTORF, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, and capital of the dutchy of Holſtein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 54. 40.

* GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Silefia, and in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its ſilver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its ſtately church. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 8 miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 52. 2.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidſtone, and 49 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 51. 8.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1702, and by the French in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 37. 10.

* GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the biſhop of Poſnania, who has fi-

led it full of Monks. Lon. 39. 25. lat. 52. 1.

* GOURDON, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 15 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 45. 53.

* GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is feated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 49. 25.

* GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the houſe of Heſſe-Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was put in poſſeſſion of this town and caſtle. It is feated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 17 N. W. of Mentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 25. 19. lat. 50. 2.

* GOZZI, or GOZZE, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the iſle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

* GOZZO, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the iſland of Malta, and belongs to the knights of Malta, who have put it in a good ſtate of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 20 miles S. of Sweren. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 32.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is feated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Poſega. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 45. 58.

* GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the county of Goritz, feated on the river Liſonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 46. 6.

GRADO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Aquilea, and 55 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 45. 52.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonſhire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-houſe and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* GRAISIVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, which is well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is alſo called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 50. 46.

* GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the marche of Limouſine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 45. 56.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwal, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horſes, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the river Valle, and is but a mean place, of about 100 houſes, though it ſends 2 members to parliament. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Lanceſton, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 50. 20.

GRAN, a handſome, large, and ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but laſt of all the Imperialiſts drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, 25 N. W. of Buda, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 0.

GRANADA, a conſiderable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andaluſia; on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and yet the ſoil is good; but it has not been well cultivated ſince the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produces gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks, whoſe acorns are ſweeter than any nut. This province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

* GRANADA, is a large, handſome, and delightful town of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is built on 4 hills, and is divided into 4 parts; in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Iſabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings, with

with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; and in the third the university stands: the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the publick buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, 62 N. E. of Malaga, 112 E. of Seville, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 46. lat. 36. 56.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 292. 15. lat. 11. 8.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthagena and St. Martha; on the E. by Venizuela; on the S. by Popayan; and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, iron, horses, mules, good pastures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of some islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N, and Granada to the S. They are so inconsiderable that they are quite neglected.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-PRE, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the diocese of Rheims, seated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 30 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 49. 18.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has it source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampsaco. It was near this river that Alexander the Great obtained the first victory over the Persians, in which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiss over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 44. 48.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which runs by the university of Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a Clan in the north-highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a bottom on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of Newark, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and is partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an English earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 48. 58.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, 12 N. W. of Antibes, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 43. 39.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone, seated on the river Orbieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, near a Benedictine abbey.

* GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshire, with 4 fairs; on March 4, for horned cattle; April 24, and June 29, for sheep; and September 26, for horned cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and a university. The Jesuits have a college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a very lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. The empress-dowager was obliged to retire hither during the war of 1741 and 1742. It is seated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Waraden, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 0. lat. 47. 4.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Weissel, or

or Viſtula, 35 miles N. of Thorn, 60 S. of Dantzick, and 82 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 53. 20.

GRAVE, a very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 46.

GRAVELINES, a very ſtrong ſea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a caſtle and a harbour. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is ſeated in a marſhy country, on the river Aa, near the ſea, 12 miles E. of Calais, 15 S. W. of Dunkirk, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 50. 59.

GRAVENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 48. 22.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 22, and November 25, for horſes and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great reſort, becauſe it is the common landing place for ſeamen and ſtrangers in their paſſages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well ſtocked with houſes of entertainment; and here is a blockhouſe over-againſt Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been ſince rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houſes are much handſomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, theſe two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town clerk, &c. This pariſh, with that of Milton, conſiſts of about 700 houſes, moſtly ſmall, and built with bricks; the ſtreets are alſo narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing and ropes. It is alſo famous for gardening, the beſt aſparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 54.

* GRAY, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading place, and was very ſtrong before the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, 30 N. W. of Beſanzon, and 25 N. E. of Digon. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 47. 30.

* GRAYS, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and 1 fair, on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is but a poor place, and is ſeated on the ſide of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 51. 28.

GREECE, a country of Turky, called by them at preſent Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanels, and of Conſtantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the iſland of Candia, and the iſles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy and has a fruitful ſoil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient hiſtorians, and produced a great number of famous men, who performed very great actions as ſoldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning. Particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the ſhadow of what it was formerly, it being over-run with ignorance and barbariſm, almoſt all the fine towns being quite deſtroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Chriſtians.

* GREAT CHART, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on March 25, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* GREAT THURLOW, a village in Suffolk, with 1 fair on October 10, for ſheep and toys.

* GREEN, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles S. W. of Horſham, with 2 fairs, on Auguſt 12, for horned and cattle and ſheep; on Monday before July 5, for ſheep and horned cattle.

* GREEN-STREET, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on May 1, for cattle.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N between the Straits of Davis, Forbither, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and thoſe few inhabitants that are in it are ſavages, and much like the Eſkimeaux. It is a cold miſerable country, and has very few animals

mals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the Engliſh, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the ſake of their fins and oil. It was ſo called becauſe thoſe that diſcovered it firſt found the ſhores covered with green moſs. There has been attempts made to ſettle in it; but the men always periſhed with the ſeverity of the cold. A few ſailors having been left here accidentally, all underwent the ſame fate. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the firſt belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a fooliſh diſtinction, becauſe we are not ſure that it joins to the continents of either. In the maps it is generally diſtinguiſhed by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly; for the beſt maps have no ſuch diſtinction. However, there are ſome who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, being near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal ſtation of the herring fiſhery on that ſide the iſland. It is 26 miles W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 55. 54.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, its delightful park, and its aſtronomical obſervatory. The hoſpital is thought to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is ſo called now ſerves for apartments for the governor of the hoſpital, and the ranger of the Park. The king's yatchs generally lye at this place.

GRENOBLE, a handſome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains a great number of handſome ſtructures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taſte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ſpire ſteeple, and a tomb of excellent workmanſhip. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, over which there are two bridges to paſs into that part called Perriere, which is only one large ſtreet on the ſide of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chamberry, 40 S. E. of Vienne, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 23. 24. lat. 45. 12.

* GRESSFORD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the ſecond Monday in April, the laſt Monday in Auguſt, and the firſt Monday in December, for cattle.

* GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Stetin, ſeated on the river Oder. Lon. 38. 45. lat. 53. 17.

* GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 44. 25.

* GRIMAUD, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 43. 50.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Bruſſels, ſeated on a rivulet about a mile from the canal which goes from Bruſſels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is 5 miles N. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 55.

* GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Miſnia, ſeated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipſick, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Bardt, 5 miles S. of Stralſund. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 54. 18.

* GRIMNITZ, a palace and hunting houſe of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, between the houſes of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves or Triers, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 49. 40.

* GRIMSBY, a ſea-port town of Lincolnſhire, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17, for ſheep; and on September 15, for horſes. It is a large place, which had formerly a caſtle, and 2 pariſh churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almoſt choaked up. It has now only 1 church, which is a large handſome ſtructure like a cathedral. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, whoſe houſes are well built.

built. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 37. 39. lat. 53. 34.

* GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamſhire, 4 miles W. of Gainſborough, with 1 fair on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and ſhoes.

GRINSTEAD EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

* GRINTON, a village in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, braſs, tin, and millenery goods.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and a univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralſund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 54. 12.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues, and the whole country is about 87 miles in length, is very populous, and the government is democratick. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of ſovereignty. The publick affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a-year. With regard to religion they are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They ſtill poſſeſs the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is ſaid they can ſend 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

* GRUDEC, the name of four towns in Poland, the firſt of which is in Red Ruſſia, the ſecond in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neiſter, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet that is held here every three years, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, 50 W. of Navogrodeck, and 125 N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 42. 45. lat. 53. 18.

GROENDALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated at the head of the river Iſche, 6 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 45.

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 7.

* GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous univerſity. It is ſeated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the ſea, 27 E. of Lewarden, 55 N. by E. of Deventer, and 85 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 53. 13.

GRONINGEN, one of the ſeven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Frieſland, on the W. by W. Frieſland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overyſſel and the county of Benthern. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its diſtrict is one, and the Ommelands form the other. Theſe two bodies aſſembled by their deputies, with the ſtates of the province, make the ſovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country conſiſts in paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes, fit for the coach.

* GROOMBRIDGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* GROSSA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coaſt of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 10 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 50.

GROTSKAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Sileſia. It is very pleaſantly ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Briege, 25 S. E. of Breſlaw, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 4.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turky in Europe, and

ated in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 45. 0.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. Theſe mountains are covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the Hircanian foreſt. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brunſwick, and 43 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 51. 54.

* GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, ſeated on the river Save, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 46. 7.

* GRUNBERG, a town of German, in Sileſia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 52. 3.

* GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick, ſeated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 52. 1.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of German, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, ſeated on the river Felke. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 52. 4.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleaſantly ſeated, with a caſtle, where the bailiff lodges. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 47. 10.

* GRUNSFIELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the landgravate of Luchtenburg.

* GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 25. 46. lat. 49. 31.

* GRUYIRES, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handſome caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is famous for cheeſes, wherein all its riches conſiſt, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg Lon. 24. 58. lat. 46. 35.

* GUACOCINGO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 10. lat. 19. 40.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and diſtrict of Alcala, ſeated on the river Henares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40. 36.

GUADALAJARA, a conſiderable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 217 miles W. of Mexico Lon. 271. 46. lat. 20. 20.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Arragon and New Caſtile, and running by Turwel in Arragon, croſſes the kingdom of Valencia, paſſes by the town of the ſame name, and ſoon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valentia.

GUADALOUPE, a handſome town in Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a celebrated convent, whoſe ſtructure is magnificent, and is immenſely rich. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 39. 15.

GUADALOUPE, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the iſlands of St. Domingo, Marigalant, Deſiada, and Montſerrat, and is in the form of a half moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 30. of latitude, and it is divided into two parts by a narrow ſtrait, called *Riviere Sale* or the Salt River, and at this place the land on each ſide is not above four miles broad, and by this ſtrait the ſea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Baſſeterre and Cabeſterre, which laſt ſignifies the head of the land, and is ſo called becauſe it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Baſſeterre is under the wind. The caſtern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reaſon is hard to ſay, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the ſhape is much more irregular. The French began to ſend colonies to this iſland in 1032, and ſince that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, who found it extremely pleaſant and fertile. It is generally ſaid to be the beſt of all the Caribbee iſlands, the ſoil being exceeding good, and every where well watered near the ſea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, eſpecially in Cabeſterre. If the true cinnamon-tree is found here, as ſome believe, it will ſtill render this acquiſition more valuable: they call it here baſtard-cinnamon. The bark is brown, chapped, and thick; and it has the true ſmell of cinnamon, mixed with that of cloves. The taſte is very ſtrong and acute, ſeeming to be a compound of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon: but

it muſt be obſerved, that the perſon who taſted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the ſecond bark. The moſt remarkable curioſity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is ſeated in the S. part of Cabeſterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the reſt of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It conſiſts of a heap of large white calcined ſtones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large ſtones, mixed with aſhes and pieces of ſulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, ſulphureous ſmoke, mixed with ſparks of fire. Beſides this, there are other places which continually emit ſmoke with ſparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in queſt of the ſulphur, which they purify and ſell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the ſame as in the other iſlands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balſam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no ſerpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the moſt famous rivers of Spain, which riſes in Andaluſia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andaluſia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and St. Lucar, it falls ſoon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, remarkable for its great trade in cheeſes. It is ſeated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 43.

* GUADEL, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 80. 30. lat. 25. 0.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its ſource in New Caſtile, and paſſing croſs the high mountains it falls down to the lakes called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz in Eſtramadura of Spain, and, after having run for ſome time in Alentejo of Portugal, it paſſes on to ſeparate the kingdom of Algarve from Andaluſia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Caſtro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which riſes in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Defara in the diſtrict of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, paſſes by Maſti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the ſea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having viſited Beja, falls into the ſea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it, but the Spaniards got poſſeſſion of it again in 1489. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 30 miles N. E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 37. 5.

* GUAGIDA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, where the mules are ſaid to be the fineſt in all Africa. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, on the river Areſgol, 35 miles from Tiemeſen.

* GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are ſaid to receive ſtrangers with great hoſpitality; and the country ſeems to be the ſame now known by the name of the Grand Jolloifs. They have much the ſame inclinations as the people that live in the deſerts, and are fond of mares-milk and horſe-fleſh. What religion they have is Mahometaniſm.

* GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in the marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the dutchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino. It is 8 miles N. W. of Nocera, and in 1751 was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 6.

GUALEOR, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is 50 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 87. 0. lat. 25. 45.

GUAM, the firſt and chiefeſt of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garriſon here, but the inhabitants are almoſt all natives of the country, and are reputed to be very ſkilful in building of boats. The iſland abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholeſome, notwithſtanding which the natives are ſubject to a kind of leproſy. Lon. 157. 10. lat. 13. 25.

GUAMANGA,

Guamanga, a conſiderable town of S. America, capital of a province of the ſame name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its ſweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, ſilver, loadſtones, and more particularly quickſilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 306 40. lat. S. 13. 0.

Guanahani, or St. Salvadore, now called Cat-iſland, is one of the Bahama Iſlands, which was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1492, the ſame day that the ſhip's crew deſigned to have murdered him, when they deſpaired of ſucceſs. Lon. 302. 30. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40.

Guanuco, a rich and pleaſant town of S. America, and capital of an audience of the ſame name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and has a great number of natives tributary thereto. It is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 9. 55.

* Guanzavelca, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quickſilver. It is 159 miles from Piſco. Lon. 305. 30 lat. S. 12. 40.

Guardafeu, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Abyſſinia, at the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Streight of Bab-el-mandel. Lon. 312. 0. lat. 11. 40.

Guardia, or Guarda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a ſtately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 11. 18. lat. 40. 20.

Guardia-Alferez, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado di Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 51. 50.

* Guargala, or Guerguela, a town of Africa, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas. They live upon dates, camels fleſh, and oſtriches, It is 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 28. 0.

Guarma, a ſea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 299. 35. lat. 10. 0.

Guaſtalla, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, with the title of a dutchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialiſts in 1734. It was ceded to the Duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 8. lat. 44. 55.

* Guaſto, or Vaſto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afinella, in the Gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 42. 30.

* Guatimala, the Audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make uſe of inſtead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profeſs Chriſtianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own ſuperſtitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run a-croſs it from E. to W. and it is ſubject to earthquakes and ſtorms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* Guatimala, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of the ſame name. It is bounded on the W. by Soconjuſco; on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras; on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

Guatimala, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in chocolate. Lon. 286. 5. lat. 14. 0.

* Guatimala, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and ſmoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almoſt ruined by it in 1541. It has ſince been rebuilt at a good diſtance from this dreadful mountain.

* Guaxaca, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caſſia. It is bounded by the Gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, ſilver, and chryſtal. Guaxaca is the capital town.

Guaxaca, a town of N. America, in the Audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabi-

tants; but it is rich, and they make very fine sweet-meats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 17. 45.

GUAYRA, a district of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brasil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, an handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Neisse, and belongs to the house of Saxe-Merseburg. It is 25 miles S. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 32. 34. lat. 51. 55.

* GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert, without water. Guber is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who send their commodities to Tombuto. The whole country, is overflowed every year by the inundation of the River, and at that time the inhabitants sow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* GUBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 12 N. E. of Perusa, and 83 N. of Rome. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 43. 18.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a dutchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is undefended by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the King of Prussia: Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venloe and Stephenswaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRES, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of the same name. It was ceded to the King of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and is seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 30.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the west branch of the river Ganges in Bengal.

* GUERAND, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the country of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about 3 miles from the sea, 40 W. by N. of Nantz, and 250 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 47. 20.

* GUERCHE, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creuse, 10 miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 46. 48.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnois, seated on the river Gartampe. It is 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 32. lat 46. 10.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The isle speaks French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman law.

* GUESTLING, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a castle and a good harbour. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 43. 20.

* GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the Sierra. It is 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 40. 20.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French settles a great part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French, that are settled here, trade

trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribiana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the sea-coast. It is between the Equator and 8 degrees of N. Latitude.

GUAQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an Audience of the same name, with two forts. It stands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river. One of the forts stands on low ground, and the other on the hill; and the town makes a very fine prospect, it being beautified with several churches, and of a good building. It is divided into two parts by the river, which are called the Old and the New, that are joined together by a bridge, for foot-passengers, half a mile in length. The situation is in a boggy ground, and is so dirty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be scarce any going from one house to another. It consists of about 500 houses, and has but one regular street, along the river-side. Before the church of St. Jago there is a very handsome parade, but the church itself is grown to decay. There are three other churches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. In the merchants store-houses there is plenty of meal, brandy, wine, sugar, cloathing, cordage, and iron: at least, this was the case of the town when it was taken by Captain Rogers in 1709. It is 70 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 305. 40. lat. S. 2. 0.

GUARA, a sea-port town of S. America, and on the Caraca coast. The English attempted to take it twice; that is, in 1730, and in 1743; but they were repulsed both times. Lon. 311. 35. lat. 10. 35.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limosin; on the E. by Limosin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrenees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveiron, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILDFORD, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill, and is a large place, containing three parish churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-town, sends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, 43 N. E. of Portsmouth, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 16.

* GUILLAIN ST. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainalt, and in the province of Mons, which it defends by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, and is 5 miles from Mons. Lon. 21. 29. lat. 50. 25.

GUILLESTRE, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 44. 45.

* GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero and Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the residence of some of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The publick buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, 27 N. by E. of Porto, 40 N. E. of Lamego, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 46. lat. 41. 25.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coasts, for which reason it is called, The Coast of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth-Coast, the Gold-Coast, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called

called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a conſiderable time. The water is ſo bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the ſkin and the fleſh, of above an ell long, and of a white ſilver colour. Moſt imagine, that this diſorder is particular to the country; but bad water does the ſame in other parts of the world, particularly to the E of the Caſpian Sea, in Aſia. The inhabitants in general go almoſt naked, and there ſeems to be very little religion or honeſty among them. The men take as many wives as they pleaſe; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchaſed there are, gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coaſt; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth-Coaſt; the greateſt plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coaſt; and all, in general, ſurniſh ſlaves, more or leſs: and indeed, ſome of all theſe commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The Engliſh, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coaſt; and purchaſe ſlaves, and the other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coaſt generally buy, ſteal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to ſell for ſlaves; yet in many places, they make no ſcruple of ſelling one another: and even the kings themſelves, if their wives diſpleaſe them, will ſell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little ſtates, whoſe heads, or chiefs, the ſailors have dignified with the name of Kings: however, there are very few that deſerve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people that are taken, on both ſides, are ſold for ſlaves: and it is not uncommon for the neareſt of kin to ſell each other, when they have power ſo to do. Though they come on board the ſhips naked, they ſeldom fail of ſtealing ſomething or other, tho' never ſo well watched, they are ſuch dextrous thieves. Some make Guiney to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guiney within the bounds of the coaſt above mentioned; but this is a diſtinction of very little conſequence. The French pretend, that ſome ſailors from Dieppe firſt diſcovered this country in 1363; but this ſeems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portugueſe found it out in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* GUINEY NEW is a country to the S. of Aſia, very imperfectly diſcovered hitherto; nor is it certain, whether it be an iſland or a continent. Thoſe that have viſited the coaſt affirm, that there is a great probability of carrying on a good trade with the natives, who are all black. But none have thought it worth their while to make any ſuch attempt hitherto.

* GUINGAMP, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dutchy of Penthievre, 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 39. lat. 48. 34.

* GUIPUSCOA, a ſmall province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Baſques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biſcay; and on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in moſt things except wheat. Toloſa is the capital town.

GUISE, a ſmall town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, 25 S. E. of Cambray, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 49. 54.

* GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 48. 36.

* GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, ſeated on the river Neckar, with a caſtle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ſhips enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Danube, 20 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 35.

* GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weiſſemburg. It is ſeated on th river Altmul, near a foreſt, and belongs to the Margrave of Anſpach.

GURIEL, a province of Aſia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucaſus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turky. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but are very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to its precepts; for they are great

great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They marry their nearest relations, without any scruple; and if the husband catches a gallant with his wife, the latter is quit by giving the former a pig, which they all three eat very lovingly together. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gurk, 25 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 55 S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 47. 10.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mechlinburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the Dukes reside. Their religion is according to the confession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rostock, 27 E. of Wismar, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 57.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden. It is seated on the river Peene, 10 miles S. W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Gustrow. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 54. 4.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 10.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island by the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are still Gentoes, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating; for they plunder all that come within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a perriwinckle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being sawed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next sea-port town is called Baet, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for coarse callicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses. Diu, the next harbour, has been already taken notice of in its proper place.

* GWYDIR, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYRHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on the rivers Aller and Ise, 25 miles N. of Brunswick, 22 S. of Zell, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 28. 24. lat. 52. 36.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, which was formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.

H

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bavaria, seated upon a hill, on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 32 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 48. 16.

* HABAR, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 36. 12.

HABAT, a province of Asia, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean. The principal town are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HADSBURG, or HAPSBURG, an ancient castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and to the E. of the town of that name. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 22.

HACHA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 305. 35. lat 11. 30.

* HACZAC, a small territory of Transilvania,

vania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a [illegible].

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handsome castle. A branch of the house of Nassau usually resides here, and [illegible] Elfs, 22 miles N. W. of [illegible], and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 50. 21.

HADDINGTON, a parliament town of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 55. 50.

* HADELLAND, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable except the bailiwick of Ribenbuttel, which lies along the river Elb, and belongs to the Hamburghers.

* HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1614, by the Portuguese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea port town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Slefwick, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 22 miles E. of Ripen, and 35 N. of Slefwick. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 2[illegible].

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Caraffin. Lon. 67. 8. lat. 11. 40.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for toys, and October 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a bottom on the river Preston, and is a pretty large town; and has a very handsome church, and a chapel of ease, with one Presbyterian meeting. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are good brick ones, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 7.

* HADSTOCK, a village in Essex, with one fair on July 28, for horses.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own names.

* HÆMONIA, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Hæmus, now called Costaggnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Turky, in Europe, in Romania, which is now called Costaggnazzar.

HAERLEM. See HARLEM.

* HAERBROUK, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Cassel, and 5 from Aix. Lon. 20. 12. lat. 50. 43.

* HAGIAR, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 25. 40.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petræa, and on the E. by Theama.

HAGUE, or GRAVEN HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which lead to Scheveling, near the sea-side. The antient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood work of the palace is yet found. The Stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here; and it is the place where the states of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold so many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, in handsome liveries, driving along them. Here also the supreme courts of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

* HA-

* HAGUENAU, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, and was formerly imperial. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is ſeated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. of Straſburg, 12 W. of Baden, 25 S. W. of Landau, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 48. 49.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Peebles, ſeated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handſome, ſtrong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. In the war time there are often magazines here; and the inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, derive a great advantage from the baths that are near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it ſignifies the fountain of health. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Neckar, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in a pleaſant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stutgard, 30 S. E. of Heidenburg, 30 E. of Philipſburg, and 70 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 10.

* HAIMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Preſburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 48. 10.

* HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Miſnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meiſſen, and 72 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 51. 20.

HAINAN, a conſiderable iſland of Aſia, belonging to China, which lies to the N. of the gulph of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles diſtant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the ſoil of the northern part is level; but the ſouthern and eaſtern are very mountainous, among which ſome of the valleys produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are moſtly a wild ſort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chineſe will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a ſhort and deformed people, and the colour of their ſkins is reddiſh. They are only cloathed from the waiſt downward, and they are addicted to painting their faces like other ſavages. There are mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which laſt is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the ſame fruits as China, beſides ſugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals, there is a great black ape, with features reſembling thoſe of the human face; but they are very ſcarce. The common ſort of apes are gray, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the ſea coaſt have ſubmitted to the Chineſe.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Auſtrian Hainault, whoſe capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whoſe capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and ſubject to rains, on account of its being near the foreſt of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and arch-dutchy of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 43. lat. 48. 20.

HAINE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. paſſing by Mons, St. Ghilian, and falling into the Scheld at Conde.

HALABAS, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is very large, and defended by a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, and 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 100. 35. lat 25. 35.

HALBERSTADT, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It was formerly capital of the biſhoprick of Halberſtadt, now ſecularized. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which laſt belongs to Roman Catholick monks. There are alſo two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is agreeably ſeated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunſwick, 27 S. W. of Magdeburg, and 30 N. W. of Manſfeld. Lon. 20. 4. lat. 52. 6.

* HALBERSTADT, the principality of, is a ſmall territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, ſurrounded towards the E. by

the principality of Anhalt and the dutchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the dutchy of Brunſwick and the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim. Halberſtadt is the capital town.

* HALCHESTON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on November 12, for boots, ſhoes, upholſterers, and joiners work.

* HALDENSTEIN, a free and independant barony of Switzerland, with a handſome citadel.

HALEN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Geet, 25 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 57. 5.

* HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropſhire, but included in Worceſterſhire, and is 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market; but it has two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, for pleaſure; and on June 22, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and October 18, for cattle, both which laſt three weeks. It is ſeated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, and is a well frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and ſail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houſes; but the ſtreets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raiſed a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. N. E. of Ipſwich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 52. 30.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova-Scotia, in North-America, begun to be built by the Engliſh planters in 1749. It is delightfully ſeated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but ſomewhat ſubject to fogs, and the winter is very ſevere. Lon. 313. 5. lat. 44. 45.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on June 24, for horſes; as alſo with the title of an earldom. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren ſoil, and on the ſteep deſcent of a hill. It is a very large parith, and contains 11 chapels of eaſe, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itſelf is handſome, with houſes built of ſtone, and good ſtreets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 45.

* HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Red Ruſſia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Neiſter, 50 miles S. of Lemburg; and 75 N. W. of Kaminieck. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 49. 20.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the iſland of Schonen, lying along the ſea coaſt, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and oppoſite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coaſt, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmſtadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, May 23, and June 15, for horſes, horned cattle, pewter, braſs, and cloths. It is ſeated on a rich ſoil, 12 miles S. E. of Leiceſter, and 80 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 35.

HALLE, a little diſmantled town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image of the Virgin Mary, which is held in great veneration. It was very rich, but was pillaged by the French in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Senne, 8 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 25 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 44.

HALLE, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a famous univerſity and ſalt works. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipſick, 30 S. W. of Wittemberg, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 51. 30.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its ſalt pits. It is ſeated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 27 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 49. 6.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tirol, 6 miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lon. 28. 3. lat. 47. 15.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It is ſeated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of ſalt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 10 miles S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 47. 33.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 40.

HALLINGSTADT. See HELLINGSTADT.

HAL-

HALSTEAD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 6, and October 20, for cattle, two days each. It is ſeated on the river Colne, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, 27 S. of St. Edmondſbury, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 2. Lat. 51. 55. It has a pretty large old church, the ſteeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expence of Robert Hicks, Eſq; The town conſiſts of about 600 houſes, which are in general pretty good ones: They are ſituated on a rising ground, and the ſtreets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. They have a good manufactury of ſays, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free ſchool for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

* HALTERN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 51. 42.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horſes, ſheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch cloth, and woollen cloth. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcaſtle, 23 E. of Carliſle, and 281 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 54. 55.

* HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the river Cebu, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 33. 30.

* HALY, a town of Aſia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 60. 0. lat. 19. 40.

HAM, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 22 miles S. of Munſter, and 55 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 51. 42.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Somme, among marſhes, 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 49. 45. It has three parithes, and there is a round tower, whoſe walls are 36 feet thick.

* HAM, a village in Surry, near Richmond, with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars ware.

HAMADAN. See AMADAN.

* HAMAH, a town of Aſia, in Syria, ſeated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great miſtake; for this is now called Afamiyah, and is a day's journey from hence. It has all along been a conſiderable place, and has a caſtle ſtanding on a hill. The town is very large; and as it is ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, the houſes being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the beſt houſes are half ruined; but thoſe that are ſtill ſtanding, with the moſques, are built of black and white ſtones, as well as the caſtle. The river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes, runs cloſe by the caſtle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the ſolid rock. The bazars, or market places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damaſcus, and 78 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 35. 15.

* HAMAMET, a town of Africa, in Barbary. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 36. 35.

* HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anſlo. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 60. 30.

* HAMBLEDON, a village in Hampſhire, 7 miles S. W. of Peterſfield, with three fairs, on February 13, and October 2, for horſes; and on the firſt Tueſday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largeſt towns in Germany, there being no leſs than 5000 perſons that are born and die here every year. The ancient town itſelf is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almoſt as big as the former. Moſt of the houſes are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and are richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. Theſe are not only uſeful for trade, but ſerve to keep the houſes and the ſtreets clean. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, which is of vaſt advantage to the inhabitants; and on the ſide of Holſtein is the Alſter, which, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſon that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are ſmall boats continually rowing on it for pleaſure. Their corn all comes by water; and thouſands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen,

Holſtein abounds in calves, ſheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg ſupplies them with hogs, game, and wood; and they have garden-ſtuff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of ſea-fiſh of all ſorts, according as they are in ſeaſon, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified all round about, and there is always a ſufficient garriſon to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts there are handſome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſtreets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleaſant place for foreigners; becauſe, beſides the cheapneſs of proviſions, they are ſure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, aſſemblies, balls, concerts, maſquerades, walks, and other parties of pleaſure for their diverſion. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of 4 burgo-maſters, of whom one only is a tradeſman; 4 ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; 4 ſecretaries, one of which is a protho notary, and another belongs to the archives: inſomuch, that the whole ſenate conſiſts of 36 perſons. The whole town is divided into five pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a aſſembly of general aſſembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good regulations to ſtop fires, their peſt-houſe, their churches, and their ſeveral pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Ruſſia. They alſo ſend veſſels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handſome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the Engliſh have the the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no ſynagogue. Beſides the 5 principal churches, there have 11 ſmaller ones for particular occaſions, ſome of which belong to hoſpitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine ſtructure; and has a chapter, conſiſting of 12 canons, who are all Proteſtants. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 37 S. W. of Lubeck, 60 S. of Sleſwick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 53. 43.

* HAMELBURG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the Abbey of Fuld. It is ſeated on the river Saab, 25 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 50. 10.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Calemburg, at the extremity of the dutchy of Brunſwick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weſer, 22 miles S. W. of Hanover, 40 E. of Paderborn, and 45 S. W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 27. 10. 52. 13.

* HAMIEZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydeſdale, with the title of a dutchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park cloſe by it. It is ſeated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 55. 40.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handſome houſes.

* HAMMERSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, upon the Rhine, over againſt Coblentz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 50. 30.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Liege, near the confines of Brabant. It is 30 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht, and 17 W. of Roermund. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is bounded on the N. by Berkſhire; on the E. by Suſſex and Surry; on the W. by Dorſetſhire; and on the S. by the Britiſh Channel. It contains 26,850 houſes, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 pariſhes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Teſt, and the

the Itching. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil various; and here is the famous New Foreſt, for the making of which King William the Conqueror demoliſhed 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, ſea-fiſh, and particularly lobſters and oyſters. Here are alſo ſome woollen-manufactures; but it is moſt noted for its excellent honey, and the beſt bacon in the kingdom. It ſends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county; and Southampton is the capital town.

HAMPSHIRE NEW, a province of N. America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Maſſachuſets-Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the King, and a houſe of repreſentatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval ſtores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furniſhing maſts and yards for the royal navy.

* HAMPTON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs; viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the Cotſwold-Hills, and it had formerly a nunnery belonging to it. It is 15 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 58.

HAMPTON, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampſhire. It is ſeated 50 miles N. of Boſton. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 32. 45.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middleſex, famous for a royal palace, which was built by cardinal Wolſey, and who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and are watered on three ſides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingſton. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Thames, 12 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 25.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleaſant village of Middleſex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding good, it is well furniſhed with fine ſeats built in an elegant manner, and is much reſorted to in the ſummer time by all ſorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in requeſt, they are now much neglected.

* HAMSTREET, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handſome caſtle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is ſeated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, 12 N. W. of Aſchaffenburg, and 15 N. E. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 58.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weiſſemburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very ſmall. Its ſoil is very fruitful; and Hanau is the capital town.

* HANDFORD, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the King of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector reſided here before he aſcended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great ſhew outwardly, but within is richly furniſhed. The regency of this country is adminiſtered in the ſame manner as if the ſovereign was preſent. It is a large well-built town, and is pretty well fortified. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handſome church. It has ſuffered greatly by the French, who got poſſeſſion of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were ſoon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular ſort of beer, which is reckoned excellent by the people of thoſe parts. It is agreeably ſeated in a ſandy plain, where there are very fine meadows, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two. It is 15 miles E. of Newſtadt, and 15 W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 22. 5.

* HANOVER, the territory of, comprehended at firſt nothing but the county of Lawenread; but now it contains the dutchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principality of Verden, Gruhenhagen,

enhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the firſt that gained poſſeſſion of all theſe ſtates, which moſtly lye between the rivers Weſer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in ſome places 150 miles, in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon, beſides a little ſilver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimſtone, quick-ſilver, and copperas. However, the trade is not very great in any of theſe articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, are a ſociety of ſea-port towns, united together for their common intereſt, and for the protection of their trade; they are ſo called, from the German word, Hanſeg. There were a great number of theſe at firſt; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now there are none that have the Hanſiatick government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

* HANSLOPE, a village in Buckinghamſhire, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle.

* HANUYE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 50. 48.

* HAPSAL, a ſea-port town of Livonia, in Eſtonia. It belongs to the Ruſſian empire, and is ſeated on the Baltick Sea, 40 miles S. W. of Revel, over againſt the iſland of Dago. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 59. 10.

HAPSBURG. See HABSBURG.

* HARBERT, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Armenian archbiſhop's ſee, but is ſubject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on November 10, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, braſs, hats, and cloaths. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire, and has a good free ſchool. It is 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leiceſter, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 26.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunerburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, over againſt Hambug, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 53. 34.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Bayeux, with the title of a dutchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnherm, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the Zuider-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, 30 N. W. of Nimeguen, and 32 N. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 52. 32.

HARFLEUR, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demoliſhed, and its harbour choaked up. The Engliſh took it by aſſault in 1415. It is near the river Seine, and on that of Lizardi, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 40 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 49. 30.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 50. 52.

HARLECH, a town of Marioncthſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thurſday after Trinity, June 30, Auguſt 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is ſeated on a rock, on the ſea-ſhore, and is but a poor place, though it is the ſhire-town, and ſends a member to parliament. It had formerly a ſtrong, handſome caſtle, which was a garriſon for King Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reaſon it was afterwards demoliſhed by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bala, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 54. 4.

HARLEM, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boaſts of the invention of printing, and pretend that Lawrence Coſter was the perſon who firſt practiſed it; but he did no more than engrave letters in wood. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a drier ſoil than the other towns in Holland, 10 miles W. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 53. 22.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which laſts 14 days, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Waveney, over which there is a bridge. It is 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 30.

* HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for ſheep and toys. It is ſeated

ed on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a ſmall chapel in the middle of the place, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. It has about 600 pretty good houſes, and one wide ſtreet, and manufactures a little hempen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 52. 40.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largeſt, moſt populous, and rich; it is governed by a ſenate of 8 burgo-maſters, and has a harbour which renders it a trading place. It is 18 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Staverin. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 53. 12.

* HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 42. 32.

HARLOW, a town in Eſſex, whoſe market is now diſuſed, but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horſes and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 51. 45.

* HARPLEY, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horſes.

* HARROGATE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, remarkable for its mineral ſpring, of a vitriolic, ſulphureous nature.

* HARRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

* HARRIES, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and the ſouthmoſt of them all.

* HARRIOTSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horſes.

* HARROLD, a village in Bedfordſhire, 8 miles W. by N. of Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tueſday before May 12, Tueſday before July 5, and Tueſday before October 10, for cattle.

* HARTFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Tueſday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HARTFORD, a town in Hartfordſhire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Lea, and has been much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, for it is much decayed ſince the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is ſtill the place where the aſſizes are held, and has the title of a marquiſate. ſends 2 members to parliament, is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 51. 43.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, ſeated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boſton. Lon. 306. 30. lat. 42. 0.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Eſſex, on the W. by Buckinghamſhire, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and on the S. by Middleſex. It contains 16,570 houſes, 120 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only two ſend members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fiſh, ſheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Colne, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Wedneſday, and September 25, for cattle. It is ſeated near the Severn ſea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnſtaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1.. 50. lat. 51. 9.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, Auguſt 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fiſh. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and partly ſurrounded with rocks and hills. It is a pretty large but poor place, and the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Baſingſtoke, and in the road from London to Saliſbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tueſday and June 29, for pedlars ware.

* HARTZGERROD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hainhault, ſeated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberſtadt.

HARWICH, a ſea port town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. It is ſtrong both by nature and art,

art, and is furrounded on three parts by the ſea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the pacquet-boats are ſtationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common council. There is here only a chapel of eaſe, the mother church, which is ſmall and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, at two miles diſtance. The town conſiſts of between 8 and 900 houſes, which are in general good and lofty, and the ſtreets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is the fineſt in England, for in it 400 ſhips may ride in ſafety; and oppoſite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is alſo a good dock-yard, in which many ſhips of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colcheſter, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 3.

* HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blankenburg, belonging to the houſe of Bruntwick.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Catagate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the iſland of Zealand. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 56. 15.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1 and September 25, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the edge of the county, next Hampſhire, and ſends 2 members to parliament. This borough is governed by a conſtable. It has one church, and about 100 low brick houſes, in two paved ſtreets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 41 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 4.

* HASLI, a ſmall territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

* HASSELT, a handſome town in the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Weecht, 5 miles from Zwol, and 10 from Schweenitz. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 23. 46.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the territory of Leige, ſeated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 22, 24. lat. 50. 55.

HASTINGS, a town of Suſſex, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars wares. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is ſeated between a high cleft towards the ſea, and a high hill towards the land-ſide, and is a large town, with two ſtreets, which are paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of ſtone, and about 500 houſes, built with brick and ſtone. There is no manufactury carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fiſhing. It had once a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a ſmall river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 11. lat. 50. 50.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 3 fairs, on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Mancheſter, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 53. 43.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a ſmall place, containing about 100 houſes, and has one good inn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 46.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; and here the earl of Saliſbury has a handſome palace, called Hatfield houſe. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 42.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 5, for lambs. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Lea, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 51. 58.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the dutchy of Guelderland, ſeated on the river Uſſel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 53. 30.

* HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county

county of Mark, ſeated on the river Roer. Lon. 44. 52. lat. 51. 17.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1685, and is ſeated on a mountain, 27 miles N. E. of Buda, and 15 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 37. 23. lat. 47. 52.

* HATZFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the ſame name in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 50. 43.

HAVANNA, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, oppoſite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is ſo large that it may hold 1000 veſſels, and yet the mouth is ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh ſettlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, conſiſting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the biſhop of St. Jago reſides here, as well as moſt men of faſhion and fortune belonging to the iſland. It belongs to the Spaniards, who always have a good garriſon here. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 23. 0.

HAVANT, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 22 and October 17 for toys; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portſmouth, and 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 50. 50.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle marche, and through Brandenburg and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Srendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 4.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is a town and county of itſelf, and is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven over which there is a ſtone-bridge. It is a large, handſome place, with ſeveral good houſes, and contains three pariſh-churches; it has a conſiderable trade, having ſeveral veſſels belonging to it, and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes and county-goal are kept here, and it had once a wall and caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is a mayor-town, and near it there are ſeveral gentlemens ſeats. It is 15 miles S. by E. of S. David's, and 209 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 50.

HAVERHILL, a town of Suffolk, with a poor market on Saturdays, and a good fair on May 12, which laſts two days, for cattle, &c. It has a pretty large church, one Preſbyterian and one Quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay-houſes, and one wide ſtreet, not paved. It has a conſiderable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fuſtians, and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 16.

* HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handſome, rich, and ſtrong ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a ſtrong citadel, and a good arſenal. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1694, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a marſhy ſoil, 45 miles W. of Roan, 20 S. W. of Fecamp, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 46. lat. 49. 29.

* HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Ariege, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 43. 25.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Rheims, where there is a famous, rich abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is ſaid the beſt Champagne wine is produced here.

* HAWARDEN, or HARWARDEN, a village of N. Wales, in Flintſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Cheſter, with three fairs, on May 8, October 1, and December 24, for cattle.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle and

pedlars ware; and on Sept. 21 for pedlars ware. It is feated in a holy country, and has a free grammar-fchool. It is 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaſter, and 26, N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 20.

* HAWKHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Auguſt 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* HAWORTH, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with two fairs, on July 12 for pedlars ware, and October 14 for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

* HAWS, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a fair on Whit Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

* HAXEY, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 12, Auguſt 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is ſeated between the rivers Wye and Dulas, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 7.

* HAYE, a town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the birth of Deſcartes. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 5 miles from Cuſeche, 25 from Tours, and 175 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1°. 28. lat. 47. 2.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, but not fair. It is 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 52 S. E. of London. Lon. 17. 53. lat. 50. 40.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of Morocco, and in the moſt weſtern part of the kingdom of Morocco. It produces corn in but little, it being full of low mountains, which feed a great number of cattle. Here is alſo a great deal of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and are very [illegible] of their ways, who are very [illegible] and much addicted to [illegible]. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the provinces of Suſa and Guedala, on the E. by Morocco, and on the N. by Duquela.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 2. lat. 53. 22.

HEADON, See HEDON.

HEAS, a conſiderable town of Africa, in [illegible] S. of Ceuta, and 60 N. of Fez, the [illegible] Turks. The French have a [illegible] and a [illegible] conſul reſides.

HEBRIDES, certain iſlands, lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the weſtern iſles: the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Iſle, and Arran. The inhabitants are rude and unpoliſhed, having but little communication with the continent of Scotland.

* HECKFIELD, a village in Hampſhire, with one fair on Good-Friday, for pedlars-ware.

HEDEMORA, a town of Sweden, in Weſterdal, or Weſtmannia, ſeated on the river Dalecarlia, 30 miles S. W. of Gevelt, and 55 N. W. of Upſal. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 60. 14.

* HEGAU, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers ſovereigns.

HEIDELBERG, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated univerſity. It is noted for its great ton, which holds 200 hogſheads, generally kept full of good Rheniſh wine. It ſtands in a pleaſant rich country, and was a famous ſeat of learning; but it has undergone ſo many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was firſt reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was tranſported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Proteſtant electoral houſe became extinct, and a bloody war enſued, in which not only the caſtle was ruined, but the tombs and bodies of the electors were ſhamefully violated and pillaged. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to theſe misfortunes, the elector retired at Manheim, and carried moſt of the people of diſtinction along with him, ſo that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itſelf or not, though they have begun to rebuild ſome of the fortifications. The great ton was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729 was repaired. It ſtands on the river Nekar, over which there is a handſome bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, 17 S. E. of Worms, 40 S. of Francfort, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 22. lat. 49. 25.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handſome palace, or caſtle, belonging to the houſe of Wirtemberg,

42 miles from Ulm. Lon. 27. 54. lat 48. 37.

* Heila, a town of Royal Pruſſia, in Caſſubia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Viſtula, on the Baltick Sea, and ſubject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 53.

* Heilegen-Have, a ſea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, over-againſt the iſland of Termeren. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 57. 30.

* Heilice-land, an iſland of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elb. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 54. 28.

* Heiligenbeil, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunſberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 54. 47.

* Heiligenstadt, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchſet, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Geſled and Leine, 20 miles N. W. of [illegible] Lon. [illegible] 42. lat. 51. 30.

* [illegible]berg, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, [illegible], where the biſhop of [illegible] It is ſeated on the river [illegible] Lon. 29. 10. lat. 54. 6.

* [illegible], a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair on May 3, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

* Helaverd, a town of Aſia, in Perſia. Lon. 91. 20. lat. 21. 15.

Helena, St. an iſland of the Atlantick ocean, which conſiſts of one ſteep high [illegible] like a caſtle in the mid[illegible] the ſea; and there is no landing [illegible] one, which is defended by [illegible] of 40 guns; beyond which is a fort, where the governor reſides; and [illegible] a town of 40 or 50 houſes, to which the inhabitants bring freſh proviſions when any ſhips arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the ſoil wherewith the rock is covered produces all ſorts of vegetables and [illegible] corn which will not come [illegible], becauſe it is eaten up by the rats. There are about 200 families, [illegible] from the Engliſh, it being [illegible] by the E. India company, after [illegible] had taken it from the Dutch; and it was deſigned by them to be a place of refreſhment for the E. India ſhips, as they go to or come from the E. Indies. It is 1[illegible] miles W. of the coaſt of Africa, and 1800 E. of the coaſt of S. America. Lon. 11. 0. lat. S. 16. 0.

Hellespont. See Dardinelles.

Helmont, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peel land, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 17 miles E. of Bolduc, 15 S. W. of Grave, and 70 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 51. 31.

* Helmsley-Blackmore, or Helmsley, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houſes are pretty well built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It had formerly a caſtle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linnen, and woollen cloth. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 54. 18.

Helmstadt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunſwick, with an univerſity. It is 20 miles N. E. of Brunſwick, and 20 E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 28. 45. lat. [illegible]

* Helmstadt, a ſtrong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Halland. It is ſeated near the Baltick Sea, 2[illegible] miles N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 38. 3[illegible] lat. [illegible] 44.

Helmston. See Bright Helmston.

Helsinburg, or Elsinburg, a ſea-port town or caſtle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, [illegible] E. of Elſinore, 22 N. W. of Lunden, and 37 S. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 56. 2.

Helsingfors, a town of Finland, in Niland, with a commodious harbour. It is 20 miles S. W. of Borgo, and 80 E. of Abo. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 60. 22.

Helsingie, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Medelpadia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Auſtricia. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fiſhing.

Helsingore. See Elsingore.

Helston, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and ſeven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November

8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloths, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Low, is well inhabited, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy-recorder. It has one church just built, about 400 houses, and broad paved streets. Here is the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 294 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 50. 8.

Helvoetsluys, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the island of Vorn. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly the English packet-boat always goes to this place. It is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 54.

* Hempnal, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Harleston, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and November 30, for hogs and petty chapmen.

Hempstead, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on the first Thursday after Whitsun-Week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, and is 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 27 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 44.

* Hempton, a village in Norfolk, a mile S. of Fakenham, with two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 22, for horses.

* Henfield, a village in Sussex, with two fairs, on May 4 and August 1, for pedlars wares.

Henley, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on February 24, chiefly for horses; on Thursday after Whitsuntide; on Thursday seven-night before October 10, for cheese and horses. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, and sends malt, corn, and other things to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 34.

Henley, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, and three fairs, on March 25, Tuesday in Whitsun-Week, for cattle; and on October 18, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Alne, and is a small place. It is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 84 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 52. 18.

* Henneberg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishoprick of Wertzburg, and on the E. by that of Banberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the capital town.

Henneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 37 S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 27. 52. lat. 50. 40.

Hennebon, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is inhabited by rich merchants, and is seated on the river Blavet, 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 22. lat. 47. 48.

Henrichemont, a territory of France, in Berri, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

Henrico, a county of N. America, in Virginia.

Henry, Cape, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chessapeck bay. Lon. 202. 0. lat. 3[illegible].

* Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. It is seated between Heidleberg and Darmstadt, and is about 14 miles from each. Lon. 26. 11. lat. 49. 39.

Heraclea, a small town of Turky, in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the river Strimon.

Heraclea, an ancient town of Turky, in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Galopoli. Lon. 45. 23. lat. 40. 57.

Herat, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorassan, 160 miles S. E. of Meschid. Lon. 94. 20. lat. [illegible] 30.

* Her[illegible]r, a town of the Austrian Net[illegible], in the dutchy of Luxemburg, [illegible] castle seated on a mountain [illegible] county of Chiny, near the river Semoy, 3 miles from Chiny.

Her[illegible], a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and terr[illegible]

of Naſſau, with a famous univerſity and woollen manufactures. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solms. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 50. 56.

HERCINIAN FOREST, was anciently very famous, and ran through almoſt all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are ſome parts of it ſtill remaining, which go by the name of Walds, and hence we have the name of the Walds or Wolds of Suſſex.

* HERCOLE, an iſland of that name, in the Tuſcan Sea. It is ſmall, and is 6 miles from the town of Porto Hercole to the E.

HERCOLE, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Tuſcany, on the coaſt called Statto Delli Preſidii, or the ſtate of the garriſons. It is ſubject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 42. 25.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently ſo called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the ſtraits of Gibraltar; which are Calpe on the ſide of Europe, and Avila on the ſide of Africa.

HEREFORD, the capital town or city of Herefordſhire, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on the Tueſday after February 2, for horned cattle, horſes, and hops; on Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, for horned cattle and horſes; on May 10, for toys; on July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and Welſh butter. It is pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated among delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and is almoſt encompaſſed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had ſix pariſh churches, but two of them were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It had alſo a caſtle, which has been long deſtroyed. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is a fine ancient ſtructure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are ſent to London. It is governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, and a ſword bearer; the ſtreets are broad and paved. It is 28 miles W. by N. of Glocester, 24 W. by S. of Worceſter, and 131 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 52. 6. It ſends two members to parliament.

* HEREFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 42 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the E. by Glocesterſhire and Worceſterſhire, on the W. by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the N. by Shropſhire, and on the S. by Monmouthſhire. It contains 15,000 houſes, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns, whereof three ſend members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Frome, the Herkney, and other leſſer ſtreams. The air is very good, and the ſoil fruitful, eſpecially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well ſtocked with flocks of ſheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which laſt is tranſported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENTHALS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp. It is ſeated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 51. 9.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace of Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of vaſt extent, in which are fine water works, a labyrinth, and many other curioſities worth a traveller's obſervation.

HERFORDEN, or HERWERDEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Ravenſberg, with a famous Proteſtant nunnery, belonging to the Proteſtants of the confeſſion of Augsburg, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the Empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 8 miles E. of Ravenſburg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 26. 22. lat. 52. 12.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nuſall, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Thoſe who work in the mines have built a ſubterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 63 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 48. 30.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its confluence with the Demer, 2 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 51. 0.

* HERISAW, an ancient town of Switzerland, which is the moſt conſiderable and the moſt populous poſſeſſed by the Proteſtants in the canton of Appenzel. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Buibach.

* HERISSON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambaut.

HERMANSTADT, a handſome, large, populous, and ſtrong town of Hungary, capital

capital of Transilvania, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Weissenburg, 67 N. W. of Tergowsk, 135 N. E. of Belgrade, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 41. 15. lat. 46. 25.

* HERMITAGE, a village in Perthshire, near Cenie Abbey, with one fair on August 26, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and wool.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow, but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain Gallilea, called Little Hermon.

* HERNOSAND, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* HERRGOWND, a seaport town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 61. 45.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Maese, 3 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 50. 39.

* HERSTELOT, a small territory of Germany, in Suabia.

HERTFORD. See HARTFORD.

* HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lusatia, 25 miles S. of Wittemburg, and 55 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 42.

HERWICK-ON. See BERWICK-ON.

* HERZEGOVIZA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia. Cattle are their principal riches; the country produces the best honey in the world, and the best wax in Turkey.

HESDIN, a strong town of Artois, in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy. It is seated on the river Canche, 25 miles S. E. of St. Omer, 45 N. of Arras, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 13. 48. lat. 50. 22.

HESSE, or HESSE CASSEL, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, on the E. by Anhalt and Thuringia, on the S. by the Abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia, and on the W. by the counties of Nassau, Witgenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Rheinfels, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Rhinfeld, each of which have the title of Landgrave. The princes of Hesse Cassel are Calvinists, of Hesse Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the former, are Rheinfels, a Catholick, and Hesse-Homberg, a Calvinist. They take their names from the four principal towns. The country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fruitful in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and flowers. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer. Beech trees are very common, and there are a great deal of wild boars and stags, which is said to be very good venison. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddling with mariners, or those that till the ground. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenue is said to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum. He has had forces a considerable time in the British pay, which is a great advantage to him. The present landgrave Frederick is lately turned Roman Catholick, and his father is not long since dead.

HEVEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles S. of Louvain, and 14. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 11. lat. 21. 5.

* HEUKELUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leck, 5 miles from Gorcum. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 51. 55.

* HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Maese, among marshes, with a handsome castle. It is 8 miles N. W. of Bois-le-duc, and 5 S. W. of Bommel. Lon. 22. 38. lat. 51. 47.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlars ware, and all sorts of linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Tyne, and is a pretty good well built town. It was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now demolished, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scotch. It is 22 miles W. of Newcastle, 58 E. of Carlisle, and 279 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 58. lat. 55. 5.

HEYDON,

Heynow, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 14, Auguſt 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and millinery goods. It is ſeated on a river, which ſoon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a conſiderable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles W. of Hull, 40 N. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 53. 48.

Heylingstadt. See Heilingstadt.

Heytshen, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 5 S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 50. 55.

Heytesbury, a town of Wiltſhire, which market is diſuſed; but it has one fair on May 3, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. by S. of London. Lon. 21. 21. lat. 51. 20.

Hieres, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Toulon. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant fruitful country; but the harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 5 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 48. lat. 43. 7.

Hieres, iſlands of France, on the coaſt of Provence, with a ſafe and commodious harbour, and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the French fleet lay in 1707, when they blocked up the Britiſh and Dutch fleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a maſter's mate, being between the admiral Mathews and Lestock, was the occaſion of their escape.

Higgate, a conſiderable village in Middleſex, 5 miles N. of London. It conſiſts of ſtately houſes, of which many are very handſome, eſpecially that in ſome of the ſtreets; ſo that it might paſs for a large well built town.

Higham-Ferrers, a town of Northamptonſhire, with two great markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays, and ſeven fairs, on Tueſday before February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, and Thurſday before Auguſt 5, for horſes and horned cattle; on October 10, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on December 17, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is ſeated on an aſcent, on the eaſtern banks of the river Nen, and ſends one member to parliament. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins; and it has an alms houſe for 12 men, and 1 woman, with a good free ſchool. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Coventry, 34 W. N. W. of Cambridge, and 60 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 20.

* Hessles, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent. It is ſeated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 44. lat. 44. 46.

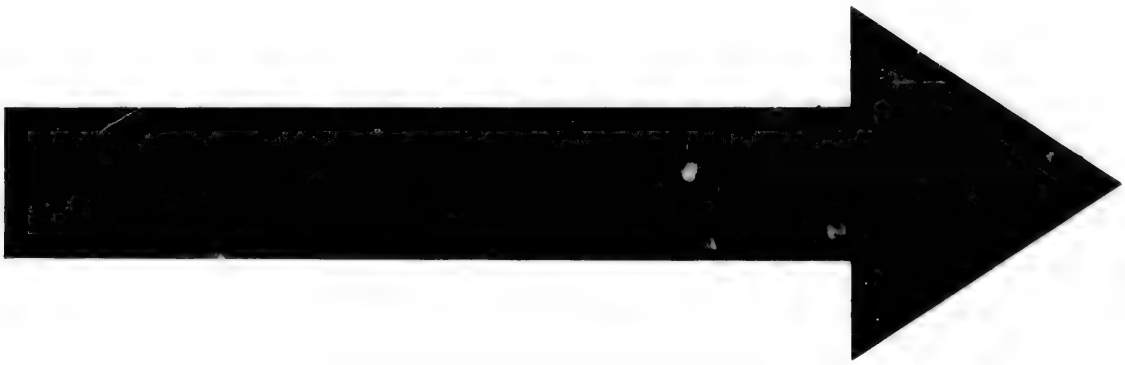
* High-Bickington, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on May 3, and December 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S. of Barnſtaple.

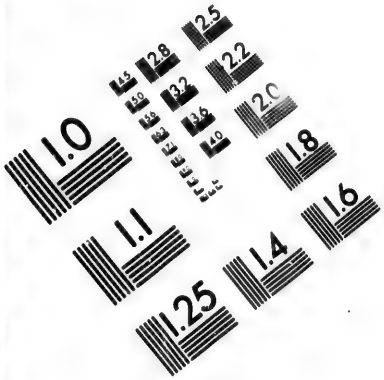
* High-Burlay, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on Good-Friday, for cattle.

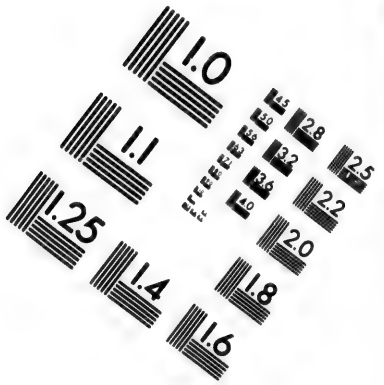
Highlanders, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and who have been a long while remarkable for their particular dreſs, which ſome ſuppoſed to be like that of the ancient Romans; but it is now forbidden by act of parliament. They are generally ſtrong, able bodied men, and make excellent ſoldiers; and particularly they have been of great ſervice in the taking of Guadaloupe, Cape Breton, and in beating the French and native Americans to the W. and N. of our Britiſh ſettlements in N. America. They were divided into ſeveral clans, each of which had a chief, or head, and whom they generally followed in caſe of war, or even in a rebellion; but now this ſubordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

Highworth, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair on Auguſt 12, for all ſorts of cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on the top of a high hill, which ſtands in the middle of a rich vale, and is near the vale of White Horſe. It is 30 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 69 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 35.

* Hildesheim, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the biſhoprick of the ſame name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral there is the ſtatue of Herman, the German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which have their ſeparate councils; and its inhabitants







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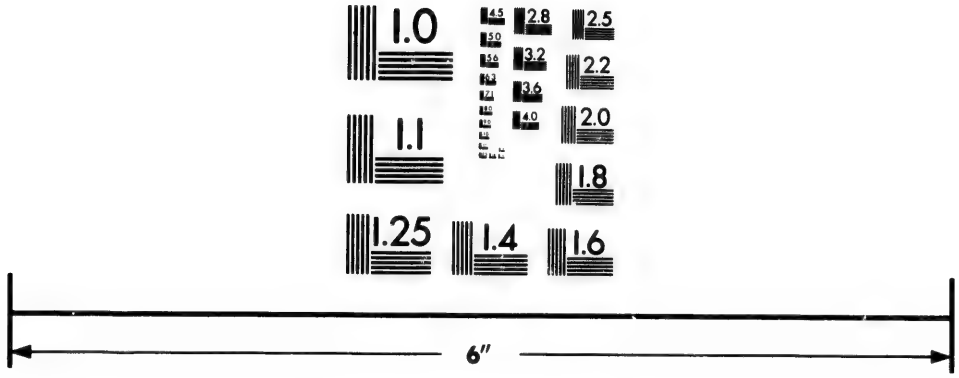

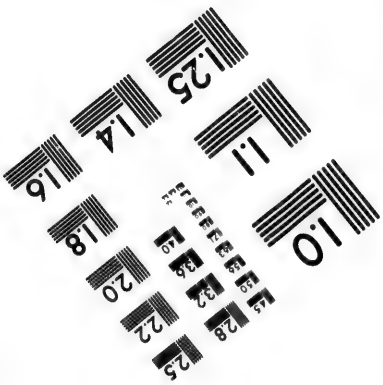

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are a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It is feated on the river Ilmeſte, 15 miles S. E. of Hanover, 22 S. W. of Brunſwick, and 22 W. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 52. 28.

HILDESHEIM, the biſhoprick of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the dutchies of Brunſwick and Lunenburg.

* HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, feated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fine caſtle, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Saxegotha, and who is called the duke of Saxehilperhauſen. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 50. 35.

* HINDELOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friezland, and in Weſtergoe, feated on the Zuider Zee, between Staveren and Worcum, with a ſmall harbour.

HINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitſunday, and October 18, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and cheeſe. It is an ancient borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles W. of Saliſbury, and 94 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 21. lat. 51. 12.

* HINDERLAPPING, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the county of Bern, ſo called from a monaſtery that is now turned into a caſtle.

HINDOW, a town of Aſia, in India, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 100. 0. lat. 26. 30.

* HINDOW, a territory of Aſia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delli and Agra, and by Aſmer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 6, Whit-Tueſday, and October 2, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 52. 37.

* HINKLEY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair on Auguſt 26, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is feated near Watling-ſtreet, on the edge of the county next Warwickſhire, in a good ſoil, and is adorned with a large handſome church, which has a lofty ſpire ſteeple. It is 12 miles W. by S. of Leiceſter, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 52. 31.

* HIO, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, feated on the river Water, 25 miles E. of Falcoping. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 57. 53.

HIPPO. See BONNE.

* HIPPOLITE ST. a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alſace, and at the foot of the mountain Wege. It is 5 miles from Schelſtat. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 48. 16.

* HIPPOLITE ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alair, with a ſtrong fort. There is a canal which croſſes the town, and turns ſeveral mills, ſupplying many fountains with water. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 46. 50.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Perſia, in Aſia, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea.

* HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Neckar, and belongs to the Elector of Palatine. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 28.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, depending on a famous abbey, which was ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is ſeated on the river Fuld, 20 miles N. of the town of Fuld, and 35 S. E. of Caſſel. Lon. 27. 27. lat. 51. 46.

HIRSHBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. It is ſeated on the river Bober, 44 miles S. W. of Breſlau. Lon. 35. 25. lat. 50. 50.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Auguſt 5, for horſes.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 20, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is ſeated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greateſt in England for wheat. It is 1- miles N. of Hertford, and 33 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 55.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horſes, cattle, ſhoes, clothiers, and pedlars. It had formerly four pariſhes; but, by the choaking up of its harbour and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a juſtice of the peace

peace and conſtables. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houſes, moſtly built with wood and ſtone. It is a poor place, and the chief ſupport of the inhabitants is fiſhing. It has, however, two hoſpitals, well endowed. It is 7 miles W. of Dover, 15 S. of Canterbury, and 69 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 51. 6.

* HOCHBERG, a marquiſate and ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Briſgau. Emertingen is the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden-Dourlach. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 8.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French in Auguſt 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made priſoners; among whom was marſhal Tallard, who was brought to England, and ſent to Nottingham. It is ſeated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 48. 36.

* HOCKERLAND, a territory in Germany, and one of the three circles of Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded by Poliſh Pruſſia; and Marienwarder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9, which are very inconſiderable. It is 12 miles N. E. of Shrewſbury, and 135 N W. of London, Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 48.

HODSDON, a town of Hartfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has ſeveral tolerable inns. It is 18 miles due N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 45.

* HOEHST, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated in a plain, on the river Main, 3 miles from Francfort, with the ruins of a caſtle. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 50. 1.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 25 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 48. 20.

* HOFALISE, or HONFELISE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 50. 2.

* HOFF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is ſeated on the river Lecta. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 50. 23.

* HOGR, or HADGRF, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemama. Lon. 66. 30. lat. 23. 40.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ſhip called the Riſing-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Ruſſel, near Cherburg, in May 1692. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 49. 50.

HOHBEN-LOE, or HORLACH, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, where great diſputes have lately happened between the count their ſovereign and his proteſtant ſubjects.

* HOHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in Auſtrian Suabia, and chief place of a ſmall county of the ſame name. It is 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 47. 52.

* HOHEN-EMS, a ſmall territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and ſubject to its own prince.

* HOHENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are ſeveral places in Germany of the ſame name.

* HOENTWIL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgravate of Nellemburg, ſeated on a rock. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 45.

HOHIO. See OHIO.

HOLBECHE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 7, and the ſecond Tueſday in September, for horſes. It is ſeated in a flat among the dykes, and is but an indifferent town. It is 10 miles S. of Boſton, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 52. 54.

HOLDERNESS, a diviſion of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with the title of an earldom.

* HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is ſeated between two branches of the river Tamer, and is a large place. It is 43 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 53. lat. 50. 50.

* Holdty, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

Holland, the moſt conſiderable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the N. Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Frieſland, and S. Holland; and theſe together make but one province, whoſe ſtates take the title of Holland and W. Frieſland. The Ye, a ſmall bay, which is an extenſion of the Zuider-zee, ſeparates Holland from W. Frieſland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almoſt every where lower than the ſea. The water is kept out by the downs and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, leſt the whole province ſhould be laid under water. It is croſſed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maeſe, by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a ſmall expence. Properly ſpeaking it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reaſon of its trade; and the land ſerves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is ſo populous, that no country in the world can match it of ſo ſmall an extent; the paſtures are ſo rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheeſe, and the ſeas and rivers furniſh them with fiſh. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the ſtates of the province, and ſeveral others that have not the ſame privilege. The houſes are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning flouriſhes here, and they have both linnen and woollen manufactures, beſides their building a great number of ſhips. The Dutch ſurpaſs all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their ſettlements in foreign countries, eſpecially in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Guinea. This province has a court of juſtice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its ſtates, in which the ſovereignty reſides, are compoſed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, beſides the ſtatholder. The only eſtabliſhed religion is the proteſtant, for the reſt are only tolerated. But we muſt not confound Holland, properly ſo called, with the republick, which comprehends the ſeven United Provinces. Amſterdam is the capital city.

* Holland, New, a name given to a ſmall territory on the eaſtern coaſt, to the S. of New-England, in N. America. It is alſo the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca iſlands, which is very little known except along the coaſt. The inhabitants are black, and the moſt ill-looking people in the world; they are tall and thin, and their hair is woolly, like the negroes of Guiney. They are mightily troubled with flies, and perhaps for that reaſon their eyes are kept almoſt ſhut. Thoſe that viſited the coaſt could ſee no houſes, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

* Holland, the S. E. diviſion of Lincolnſhire, probably ſo called, becauſe it is a marſhy country. It has the title of an earldom.

* Hollington, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on the ſecond Monday in July, for pedlars ware.

* Holloway, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle.

* Holme, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſometimes called Abbey-Holme, from an abbey that formerly ſtood there. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on an arm of the ſea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, 14 S. W. of Carliſle, and 295 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 55. 3.

Holstein, a country of Germany, with the title of a dutchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Sleſwick, on the E. by the Baltick Sea and the dutchy of Saxlawenburg, on the S. by the dutchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleaſant, fruitful country, and is well ſeated for trade, which however was more conſiderable formerly than it is at preſent. But there are ſtill ſome very conſiderable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holſtein Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of ſome towns and territories each of them are ſole ſovereigns. There are ſome imperial cities, which are governed by their reſpective magiſtrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holſtein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Holſtein

ſtein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarſh.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 11 and October 18, for horſes. It is no corporation, nor has any manufactory. It has a church, and about 300 good houſes, with pretty wide ſtreets, well paved, and about 1000 people. It is 116 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 53. 5.

* HOLT, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on June 22, and October 29, for cattle.

* HOLT-WOOD, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, for horſes, cheeſe, and toys.

* HOLY CROSS, a village in Worceſterſhire, with two fairs, on the ſecond Wedneſday in April, and the firſt Wedneſday in September, for cheeſe and linnen-cloth.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the iſle of Angleſea, in Wales, and in the Iriſh channel, where people uſually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that ſail for that city every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken ſhort by contrary winds. If this was properly repaired, and warehouſes built, it would be very convenient for the Iriſh, to import ſuch of their goods as pay Engliſh duty, it being but a few hours ſail from Dublin. Beſides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packets, to ſee their goods landed. The commodities are, butter, cheeſe, bacon, wild-fowl, lobſters, crabs, oyſters, razor-fiſh, ſhrimps, herrings, cod-fiſh, whitings, whiting-pollacks, cole-fiſh, ſea-tenches, turbots, ſoles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fiſh. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed ſalt uſed in making glaſs, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be uſeful to fullers. On the iſle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a light-houſe, which may be ſeen 24 miles off. Large flocks of puffins are often ſeen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the ſame manner. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 53. 20.

HOLY-ISLAND, a ſmall iſland lying on the coaſt of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The ſoil is rocky and full of ſtones, for which reaſon it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a caſtle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-houſe.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has no market, but has 3 fairs, on April 23, Tueſday after Trinity, and September 2, for cattle. It is a place of great note, for St. Winniſrid's well, who is reputed to be a virgin-martyr, and it is much frequented by people that come to bath in it, as well as popiſh-pilgrims, out of devotion. The ſpring guſhes forth with ſuch impetuoſity, that at a ſmall diſtance it turns ſeveral mills. Over the ſpring there is a chapel built, which ſtands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the hiſtory of St. Winniſred's life. There is moſs about the well, which ſome fooliſhly imagine to be St. Winnifred's hair. It is 12 miles E. of St. Aſaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 53. 23.

* HOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 35. 10.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgravate of Heſſe. It is 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the houſe of Heſſe, who is ſovereign of it. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 50. 20.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 24. 41. lat. 49. 20.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by that of Pecheli and Chanſi, on the W. by Chanſi, on the S. by Houquang, and on the E. by Chantong. It is watered by the river Hohango, and beſides the forts, caſtles, and garriſoned towns, it contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 102 of the ſecond and third. The air of this province is very temperate and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, paſtures, cattle, oranges of ſeveral ſorts, pomegranates, and all ſorts of European fruits. Towards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which render it very pleaſant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in

New-Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 370 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; it was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in the year 1502. The Engliſh have been poſſeſſed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Moſquito native Americans live in the eaſtern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the Engliſh, and ſerve them in ſeveral capacities. This province is watered by ſeveral rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations, and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is ſaid there are ſome mines of gold and ſilver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 49. 36.

HONFLEUR, a conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone-lace. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 8 miles N. of Pont l' Eveque, 17 N. of Liſieux, 40 W. of Rouen, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 17. 49.

HONITON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the firſt Wedneſday after July 19, for cattle. It is ſeated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which conſumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000 l. It ſends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portreve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about 400 houſes, which are chiefly in one broad paved ſtreet. Here is a large manufactory of bone-lace. It is 16 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. 14. 14. lat. 50. 43.

* HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 49. 48.

* HOO, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Monday before Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware.

* HOOP, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guiney, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a conſiderable county of the ſame name, 8 miles S. W. of Breda, and 15 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 51. 25.

* HOOK-NORTON, a village in Oxfordſhire, 4 miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 28, for horſes and cows.

HOPE, the ſtation at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravеſend.

* HOPE, a village in Derbyſhire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

* HOREB, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, at the foot of which is a monaſtery, where a biſhop of the Greek church reſides. There are two or three fine ſprings, and a great number of fruit-trees.

* HORLEY, a village in Suſſex, with a fair, on Novemb. 7, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* HORN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, with a pretty good harbour; they here fat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holſtein. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the Zuider-zee, 3 miles N. of Edam, and 13 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 52. 38.

* HORN, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, on the confines of Moravia, 37 miles N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 20. lat. 48. 25.

* HORN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the ſame name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 12.

* HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, ſeated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, 5 miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 26. 11. lat. 49. 13.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortreſs upon a mountain. It is ſeated on the river Gutlaſh, 13 miles N. W. of Botſweil, and 15 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 56. lat. 48. 10.

HORNBY, a village in Lancaſhire, 8 miles N. E. of Lancaſter, with one fair, on July 30, for horned cattle and horſes.

HORN CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Terra del Fuego, in S. America, round which all ſhips now paſs that ſail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they uſed to go through the Straits of Magellan.

HORN CASTLE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Auguſt 21, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the river

river Bane, and three parts of it is furrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is 23 miles E. of Lincoln, and 123 N. of London. Lon. 17. 99. lat. 53. 20.

HORNDON, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which, at a ſmall diſtance, falls into the Thames, at the place called the Hope. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 25 E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 32.

* HORNING, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Monday after Auguſt 2, for ordinary horſes, and petty chapmen.

HORNSEY, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 12 and December 17, for horſes and cattle. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 54. 0.

* HORRINGER, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for ſheep and toys.

* HORSEMANDEN, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 26, for cattle.

* HORSENS, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the dioceſe of Arhuis, at the bottom of a bay which ſerves as a harbour, and is over againſt the N. point of the iſland of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Monday before Whitſunday, and July 18, for ſheep and lambs, and on November 27, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near St. Leonard's foreſt, and is a borough town, ſending two members to parliament, and ſometimes the aſſizes are held here.

* HOSBRIDGE, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on May 9. and September 29, for pedlars ware.

HOTTENTOTS. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

* HOUAT, an iſland of France, near the coaſt of Bretagne, 10 miles from Belleiſle. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and it was attacked by the Engliſh in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a ſmall town in the iſle of France, in Beauce, and in the dioceſe of Chartres, ſeated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They have a manufacture of woollen ſtockings. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 48. 47.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a ſeat in Bedfordſhire, that formerly belonged to the family of the Conqueſts. Here is a free ſchool, belonging to a college in Cambridge, and there are two common fields near it called Danes Fields, remarkable for two pits, 15 feet in diameter.

HOUGHTON HALL, a fine ſeat in Norfolk, belonging to the earl of Orford. It is between Caſtle-riſing and Fakenham, and was built by ſir Robert Walpole, then prime-miniſter.

* HOULME, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Lower Normandy, between Domfront and Falaiſe. It is remarkable for its good cyder, and mines of iron.

HOU-QUANG, a province of Aſia, in China, which has a great river called Yang and Tſe-chiang, which runs croſs it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts, the former of which contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 60 of the ſecond and third; and the latter, 7 of the firſt rank, and 5 of the ſecond and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, in which there are great numbers of fiſh. Here are plenty of wild-fowl, the fields nouriſh cattle without number, and the ſoil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. There is gold found in the ſands of the rivers, and in the mines they have iron, tin, and tutenague. In ſhort there is ſuch variety of all ſorts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

* HOWDEN, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a large market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the ſecond Tueſday in January, Tueſday before March 25, the ſecond Tueſday in July, and October 2, for horſes, cattle, and flax. It is ſeated on the rivers Owſe and Derwent, and is a pretty large town, which gives name to a ſmall territory called Howdenſhire. It is 16 miles S. E. of York, and 173 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 43.

* HOWEY, a village of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with 4 fairs, on February 7, June 19, Auguſt 7, and the laſt Saturday in October, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* HOXNE, or HOXONE, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on November 2, for Scotch cattle, 3 miles N. of Eye. It continues for a month.

* HOXTER, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Weſer, 8 miles N. W. of Corwey, and 27 N. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 51. 50.

* HOY, an iſland of Scotland, and one of the Orcades. It is about 10 miles long, and

and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the size of a duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat.

Hoye, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, 43 miles N. W. of Zell, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 53. 5.

* Hradisch, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmutz, and 30 E. of Brinn. Lon. 35. 28. lat. 49. 6.

* Hua, or Kahua, a large town of Asia, and capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good natured, and civil to strangers, and the religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, for they think it a shame to have them white, like dogs; they likewise wear their nails very long. There is always a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 123. 40. lat. 17. 40.

* Hubert, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on a mountain, one mile and a half from Tremesen. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 34. 32.

Hubert, St. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemberg, and in the county of Chiny, with a very handsome abbey, under the protection of France. It is 20 miles N. E. of Boullion, 25 S. E. of Dinant, 40 S. W. of Liege, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 50. 3.

Hudson's-Bay, a large bay of N. America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude, where the English Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs, which turn to a very good account.

* Hudson's-River, a river of N. America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and, running by Albany, and on the back of the S. part of New-England, through part of New-York, falls into a bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and below the town of New-York.

* Hudson's-Straits, are the passage out of the N. passage into Hudson's-bay, lying between 60 and 64 degrees of latitude.

* Hudwichwald, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of Helsingia, between the isles of Agan and Holsoon. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 60. 40.

Huesca, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on the Isuela, in a soil producing excellent wine, 22 miles N. W. of Balbastro, and 35 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 40. 2.

* Huescar, or Guescar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated on a plain, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 37. 32.

* Huesne, or Huena, a small island of the Baltick-sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 55. 54.

Huetta, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40. 35.

Hugley, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges. It is a town of large extent, reaching about 2 miles along the river side, and drives a great trade in all the commodities of Bengal; and it affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 ships every year, besides what is carried in carriages to the neighbouring towns. Salt-petre is brought hither from Patna in vessels above 50 yards long, and 5 broad. There are publick women here, kept on purpose for all comers, who carry on a great trade in their way. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians; but here are Portugueze, English, and other Europeans. It is 50 miles N. of Calcutta, or Fort William. Lon. 105. 30. lat. 22. 0.

Hui, or Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Condrass. It is advantageously seated on the river Maese, over which there is a bridge, 12 miles S. W. of Liege, and 16 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 27. 57. lat. 52. 31.

Hull, or Kingston upon Hull, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for horses and toys. It is seated on the N. side of the river Humber, and is a handsome, large town, with two parish-churches. One of the streets resembles Thames-street in London, where pitch, tar,

far, cordage, and fails are to be ſold, and where the ſhips come to lade and unlade their merchandize, it having a cuſtom-houſe and a quay. It is very well fortified, and is one of the principal places in England for trade. It is a county of itſelf, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 41 miles N. of Lincoln, 36. S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 17. 29. lat. 53. 45.

HULPEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, and 9 E. of Hall. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 20.

HUIST, a ſtrong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1747; it has a very fine town houſe, and the palace of the commander is the handſomeſt in all Flanders. It is ſeated on a plain, which may be overflowed, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 16.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German-ocean near Holderneſs.

* HUNDON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle.

* HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, in the province of Oels, ſeated on the river Wide, 8 miles N. E. of Breſlau. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 51. 8.

* HUNDZ-RUCK, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the Lower palatinate, between the rivers Rhine, Moſelle, and Nab.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turky in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Auſtria, on the S. by the river Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turky in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Tranſilvania. The other parts are Tranſilvania and Sclavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Treſſe, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwieſe. They are ſo full of fiſh that they give them to the hogs, but the waters are all unwholeſome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occaſioned by the lakes and bogs, inſomuch, that there is a ſort of plague viſits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans; it abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and the wine, eſpecially that called Tockay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron, and they have ſuch plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horſemen are called Huſſars, and their foot Heydukes. Almoſt all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria, and the eſtabliſhed religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Proteſtants, who have of late been ſeverely perſecuted, but it is now ſaid they have a toleration. No country of the world is better ſupplied with mineral waters and baths; and thoſe of Buda, when the Turks had it in poſſeſſion, were reckoned the fineſt in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Preſburg of the Upper. Lon. from 35. 0. to 47. 0. lat. from 45. 0. to 49. 15.

* HUNGER-BRUNN, or THE FOUNTAIN OF FAMINE, a fountain of Swiſſerland, in a village called Wanger, 5 miles from Zurich. It is pretended that it is always dry in fruitful years, and that, when it begins to run, it portends a famine; but this is looked upon by the better ſort as a fable.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 21, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Kenner, in a low and watery ſoil, and is noted for the beſt trouts and craw-fiſh in all England. It is 8 miles W. of Hungerford, 10 E. of Marlborough, and 64 W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 26.

HUNNINGUEN, a town of Germany, in Alſace, and in Suntgaw, ſubject to the French. It is ſeated on the Rhine, and was fortified by Vauban. It is 3 miles N. of Baſle, and 17 S. of Briſac. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 47. 42.

HUNNONBY, or HUNMANBY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 6, and October 29, for toys. It is 34 miles N. E. of York, and 187 N. of

N. of London. Lon. 17. 31. lat. 54. 15.

* HUNSINGE, a territory of the Netherlands, and one of thoſe called Ommelans, which make part of the province of Groningen. It extends along the German Ocean, from the river Hunſe as far as the territory of Groningen. It contains a great number of villages, but no conſiderable place.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on March 25, for pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing aſcent on the river Ouſe, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, which leads to Godmanchester. It was once a large place, having no leſs than fifteen churches, which are now reduced to two. It is a great thoroughfare on the northern road, and on that account is well furniſhed with inns. It is the place where the aſſizes are held, and has the title of an earldom. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 19.

* HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Cambridgeſhire, on the W. by Northamptonſhire, on the N. by Lincolnſhire, and on the S. by Bedfordſhire. It contains 8220 houſes, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguiſh; and the ſoil is generally rich, producing rich paſtures, and corn. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Nen, and the Cam, which laſt divides it from Cambridgeſhire. It ſends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for Huntingdon, which is the ſhire-town, and two for the county.

* HUNTINGTON, a village in Herefordſhire, 3 miles S. of Keynton, with two fairs, on June 28, and November 13, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and lambs.

* HUNTSBY, a ſmall town in Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Parrot, near the ſea, 5 miles N. of Bridgwater, with one fair, on July 29, for cattle and ſheep.

HUQUANG. See HOUQUANG.

* HUREPOIX, a ſmall diſtrict of the Iſle of France, whoſe principal towns are Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Alaſs, and Palaiſau.

HURONS, a ſavage people of N. America, in New-France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having been diminiſhed by their continual wars with the Iroquois. The French pretend that they are almoſt all become Chriſtians; but if they are, it is to very little purpoſe, for they are great cheats and thieves. They have an hereditary chief, which is always the ſon of the woman neareſt related; and it is pretended, that the female ſex have the principal management of the government. There is a lake here, called the Huron-Lake, which is very large, and is ſurrounded by four others of great extent, about which theſe people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortreſs in Hampſhire, not far from Limingtom. It is ſeated on the extreme point of a neck of land which ſhoots into the ſea towards the Iſle of Wight, from which it is diſtant two miles.

* HURST-GREEN, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on July 3, for pedlars ware.

* HURSTPIERPOINT, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

HUSSARS, a ſort of troopers, which were firſt common in Hungary, but are now introduced into ſeveral parts of Europe, and there have been ſome lately in the Engliſh army. They may be more properly called light-horſe, and they uſually do a great deal of ſervice where they play their parts well.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a very handſome church. It is ſeated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleſwick, and is ſubject to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 54. 55.

HUTHERSFIELD, or HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed, but it has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horſes. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 1. lat. 53. 37.

HUY. See HUI.

I

IAAR, a river which riſes near Tongres, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and paſſing by Burkworra, falls into the Maeſe, at Maeſtricht, where there was a battle

a battle fought between the allies and the French, in 1746.

Jablunka, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Treschen, 30 miles S. E. of Trapaw. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 49. 37.

Jacca, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, and is 22 miles N. of Huesca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 44. 22.

* Jaci-de-Aguila, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catanea and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 32. 23. lat. 37 42.

Jaen, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, 40 miles N. of Granada, and 115 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 37. 38.

Jaffa, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, and is 30 miles W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 55. lat. 32. 26.

Jafnapatan, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Ceylon, seated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portugueze in 1658, and have continued in the possession of it since that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 9. 30.

Jagerndorff, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 50. 4.

* Jago, St. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

Jago, St. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles westward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high, barren mountains, but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are, beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well-proportioned monkeys. They have fowls and birds almost of all sorts, as well as Indian-corn, plantains, bananoes, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, manioykes, cocoa nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town.

Jago, St. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera-de-los-andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the streets. It is very subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 308. 0. lat. S. 33. 40.

Jago-de-Cuba, St. a town of N. America, on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name name. Lon. 301. 50. lat. 20. 0.

* Jago-de-los-Cavalleros, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola. It is seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conception-de-la-Vega. Lon. 307. 30. lat. 19. 40.

* Jago-del-Estero, St. a town of S. America, and one of the most considerable of Tucuman, which is the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tygers, guanacos, commonly called camel-sheep, and an animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle disposition. It is 175 miles from Potosi. Lon. 315. 35. lat. S. 28. 25.

* Jago-de-las-Valles, St. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 23. 0.

Jago-de-la-Vega, otherwise called Spanish-town, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre. It

was once a large, populous place, containing 2000 houſes, 2 churches, a monaſtery, and ſeveral private chapels; but it is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 500 inhabitants. Being an inland place, its trade is ſmall, but ſeveral wealthy merchants and gentlemen reſide there, living in a gay manner. There are a great number of coaches, and they have lately got a play-houſe, with good actors. It is ſeated near the S. E. part of the iſland, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-paſſage, on the bay of Port-royal. Lon. 300. 50. lat. 13. 20.

JAGODNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, ſeated on the river Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 39. 53. lat. 43. 40.

* JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in the deſerts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit ſeveral parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Anfico. They worſhip the ſun and moon, are very ſtrong, and great robbers. Their arms are an ax, a bow and arrows, and ſome pretend they feed upon human fleſh; but it may be doubted whether there are any ſuch people in the world as men-eaters.

* JAGRENATE, a famous temple of Aſia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdom of Orixa and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, that are exceeding tame, becauſe no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is ſeated on a plain, about a mile from the ſea, and is viſited by vaſt crouds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are ſpent in muſick and ſongs of praiſes to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black ſtone, with two large diamonds to repreſent eyes. The idol itſelf is never removed, but its repreſentation is carried in proceſſion in a vehicle four ſtories high, and there are 200 people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be cruſhed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 100. 45. lat. 19. 50.

* JAGUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO, a town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 306. 15. lat. 19. 25.

* JAICK, a large river of Tartary, which ſeparates it from Turkiſtan, and has its ſource in mount Caucaſus, and falls into the Caſpian Sea. It is full of large fiſh, whoſe ſpawn being ſalted, is called caviar, which is tranſported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Boſnia, 50 miles N. E. of Boſnia Seraio, with a ſtrong citadel, and ſeated on the river Plena. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 45. 5.

* JAKUTSKOI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Siberia, ſeated on the river Angara, whoſe ſource is in the lake of Baikal, about 8 miles diſtant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very ſtrong fortifications. Moſt proviſions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a ſort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country-people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the ſmoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robuſt, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the ſummer-time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of ſheeps ſkins, faſtened on with girdles tipt with iron. They never waſh themſelves, nor pare their nails, which makes them look like ſo many devils. Their religion conſiſts in worſhipping dead deer and ſheep, which are ſpitted upon poles, and placed before their doors. The muſk-deer are here to be met with, and are in ſhape like bucks without horns. Lon. 129. 30. lat. 60. 44.

JALOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal, whoſe country is vaſtly large. They all go naked, and are much blacker and handſomer than other negroes, having very good features.

* JAMA, a ſtrong fort of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 47. 6. lat. 59. 17.

JAMAGOROD, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 47. 0. lat. 59. 15.

JAMAICA, an iſland of America, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the iſland of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hiſpaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the iſland.

iſland. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from ſea to ſea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their riſe, and flow from both ſides in gentle ſtreams, refreſhing the valleys as they glide along, and furniſhing the inhabitants with ſweet and cool water. They are well ſtored with fiſh, of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have eels and craw-fiſh in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of theſe rivers are navigable, but ſome of them are ſo large that the ſugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the ſea-ſide. They are ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible to deſcribe them all, and ſome of them run under ground for a conſiderable ſpace, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greateſt part of the iſland, are covered with woods, which never loſe their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal ſpring. There are a thouſand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in a gay confuſion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among theſe are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys there are ſugar-canes, ginger, orange and lemon trees, ſtar-apples, guavas, citrons, mammees, and others, which make the country look like a paradiſe. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, guianoes, and gallywaſps in the fens and marſhes, and ſnakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longeſt day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is ſo intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the ſea-breezes did not ariſe to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholeſome, eſpecially to new comers. There are two ſprings, or ſeaſons, for planting grain, and the year is diſtinguiſhed into two ſeaſons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not ſo frequent as they were formerly, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the cutting down the woods. The months of July, Auguſt, and September, are called the hurricane months, becauſe then they are moſt frequent, and there is lightning almoſt every night. There is not above a third part of the iſland inhabited, for the plantations are all by the ſea-ſide. Here and there are savannahs, or large plains, where the original natives uſed to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made uſe of for breeding their cattle, but theſe are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houſes are generally built low, being only one ſtory, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three perſons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which ſerves for it, is plantains, yams, and caſſavia-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger ſize, and more coarſe. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the ſervants generally feed upon Iriſh ſalt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and ſalt-fiſh. The common dreſs here of the men is, linnen drawers and waiſtcoats, thread ſtockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon publick occaſions, the gentlemen wear wigs, ſilk-coats and waiſtcoats, trimmed with ſilver. The negroes go naked, except a pair of breeches or a petticoat; but many of the women will not agree to wear theſe laſt, for they have no ſenſe of ſhame. The ladies are richly dreſt, and the ſervant maids wear linnen-gowns. The current-coin is all Spaniſh-money, for that of the Engliſh is kept as a curioſity. The general produce of this iſland is, ſugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, ſeveral kinds of wood, and medicinal drugs. They have ſome tobacco, which is but indifferent, and uſed only by the negroes, who can ſcarce live without it. They have no ſorts of European grain, but they have Indian corn, Guinea-corn, and peaſe of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, ſuch as Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, ſhadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, ſour-ſops, papas, pine-apples, cuſtard-apples, ſtar-apples, prickly pears, allicada-pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other ſorts. The common diſtempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 100,000, beſides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1656,

the command of Pen and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingſton claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on the river Aſtan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deſerta.

JAMBA, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia, in Indoſtan, with a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 99. 35. lat. 31. 0.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a ſea-port town and ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the beſt ſort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 121. 30. lat. S. 30.

* JAMBOLI, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

* JAMES ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Avranches, 8 miles from Pontorſon, and 167 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 28. lat. 48. 29.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamſburg claims that honour. It is ſeated in a peninſula on the N. ſide of James river, and conſiſts of about 80 houſes, chiefly for the entertainment of ſeafaring men, for the ſeat of the government, and the courts of juſtice, have been removed to Williamſburg, which is 7 miles N. of it. Lon. 300. 5. lat. 37. 0.

JAMETS, a town in France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, 12 miles S. of Steni. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 49. 25.

* JANEIRO RIO, a river of S. America, on the coaſt of Braſil, which riſes in the weſtern mountains, and running eaſtward falls into the Atlantick Ocean.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Braſil, lying near the tropick of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantick Ocean on the E. and S. and by mountains on the W. which ſeparate it from Guiara, in Spaniſh America. The Portugueſe annually export from hence gold and precious ſtones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

* JANNA, a territory of Turkey, in Aſia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago, and bounded on the N. by Comenolitari, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago It is much the ſame as Theſſalia of the ancients, and Lariſſa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 65 miles W. of Lariſſa. Lon. 39. 21. lat. 39. 45.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kauſhim, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, when the laſt were beaten in 1645. It is 45 miles S. E. of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 32. 43. lat. 49. 45.

JAPAN, a large country in the moſt eaſtern part of Aſia, with the title of an empire. It is compoſed of ſeveral iſlands, in the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf, or Sacock. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1542, being caſt upon ſhore by a tempeſt. The whole empire is divided into ſeven principal countries, which are ſubdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richeſt country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and ſo large that they are proper for the maſts of ſhips and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, ſilk, and ſkins, as alſo red pearls, which are not leſs in eſteem than the white. In ſhort, Japan is accounted one of the beſt countries in Aſia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of reſpect and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth and they of black; we get on horſeback on the left ſide and they on the right; and they have a language ſo particular that it is underſtood by no other nation. They value their lives ſo little that when a lord makes a feaſt, the domeſticks diſpute who ſhall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the gueſts. The ſciences are highly eſteemed among them, and they have ſeveral ſchools at different places. Thoſe that they ſtudy moſt are arithmetick, rhetorick, poetry, hiſtory, and aſtronomy. Some of their ſchools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 ſcholars. They treat the women with a great deal of

of ſeverity, and puniſh adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleaſes. On the other hand, bawdy-houſes are very frequent, and they tolerate ſins againſt nature. Thoſe that have too many children make no ſcruple of deſtroying ſome of them; and there are many women who kill them before they are born, eſpecially if they ſuſpect they are of the female ſex. The Japaneſe are naturally good ſoldiers, and ſkilful at ſhooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit nothing but iſlands, they are ſeldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbid, eſpecially with Chriſtians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be ſuch. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical government, retaining the ſame title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubi; and things have remained on the ſame footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other as if he was his vaſſal. He reſides at Meaco; and has no lands, but he has a right of ſelling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous prieſts make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head: his feet muſt never touch the ground, nor muſt he ever be expoſed to the rays of the ſun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals muſt be dreſt in new veſſels. When he goes abroad he is carried by 14 men in a litter, ſurrounded with curtains, ſo that he may ſee and not be ſeen. He has generally 12 wives, who has each a palace, with ſinging and dancing women for his diverſion. He has alſo an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The religion of the whole country is Paganiſm; but there are two different ſects. There is no country in the world where there are more convents than here; but the women are not chaſte, for they have the ſecret of taking drugs to render themſelves barren. There were once a great number of Chriſtians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638 they underwent great perſecutions, inſomuch that they were all rooted out of Japan. The cauſe of this was the oppoſition of the prieſts; the haughty behaviour of the Portugueſe, they not allowing ſeveral wives; and the perſuaſions of the Dutch, who told them that their emperor would become a ſlave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a ſovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vaſſals. His army generally conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, which with thoſe maintained by his vaſſals amount to 268,000 foot, 38,000 horſe, and 2000 vaſſals. His ordinary revenue is immenſe, but it is hard to ſay what it is exactly. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the iſland of Niphon, and it is the capital of whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ſhips arrive they take away their guns, ſails, and helms, and carry them on ſhore till they are ready to return back. In the abſence of the ſhips the factors are ſhut up in a ſmall peninſula, and are not ſuffered ſo much as to have a lighted candle in their houſes in the night time. The merchandiſes which the Dutch carry to Japan are ſpices, ſugar, ſilks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdaſhery wares; for which they receive gold, ſilver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered ware. The Japaneſe have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they ſit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Java, ſeated on the N. coaſt, with a good harbour. This was capital of a conſiderable kingdom till the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it; and now they have a colony there and a conſiderable trade. There are a vaſt number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 250 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 128. 40. lat. S. 6. 45.

* JARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in Orleanois, taken by the Engliſh in 1428, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 47. 50.

JARISLAW, or YARISLAW, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 58. 31. lat. 58. 0.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, ſeated 100 miles E. of Cracow, and

and ſubject to Poland. Lon. 39. 55. lat. 50. 0.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Angumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 15 miles W. of Angouleſme, and 255 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 45. 40.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 62 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 50. 18.

* JAROSLOW, a handſome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruſſia, with a ſtrong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, for its handſome buildings, and for a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is ſeated on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 120 E. of Cracow. Lon. 40. 58. lat. 49. 58.

* JASENITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as alſo in the dutchy of Stetin. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Oder, 8 miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 76. 50. lat. 25. 40.

JASSY, a town of Europe, in Moldavia, where the Hoſpidar reſides. It is ſeated on the river Pruthe. Lon. 44. 55. lat. 47. 0.

JAVA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, lying to the S. of the Equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named the Leſſer Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. The N. coaſt has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the juriſdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, ſhort coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with ſmall eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of calicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and ſeveral concubines, according to their abilities. Thoſe living near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. It is a very fertile iſland, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountain on the S. ſide of the iſland. It has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wildernеſſes; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice fields, and all ſorts of tame and wild animals. Here alſo is plenty of ſalt and pepper, beſides moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have alſo plenty of hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroes, and other wild beaſts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the Eaſt-Indies. The moſt agreeable ſeaſon begins in May, with the eaſtern breezes, and a very ſerene ſky till November; and then the rains begin which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the inſects, and continue till May. In March they begin to ſow, and in July the ſugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the beſt months for all ſorts of fruits. It has a river which riſes in the mountains, and, dividing itſelf into many branches, waters the circumjacent country, which afterwards reunite and paſs through the midſt of Batavia, dividing into two parts. This iſland is moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beſides the native Javaneſe, it is inhabited by Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch, who have ſuch large fleets here that they command the coaſt of Aſia and Africa. In 1740 the Dutch pretended that the Chineſe were going to make an inſurrection, and upon that account diſarmed them; and yet after that barbarouſly maſſacred them all, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and ſeized their effects. Lon. from 123 to 134. lat. S. from 6. to 8. It is to the S. of the iſland of Sumatra, from which it is only ſeparated by the ſtraits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital ſettlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a citadel and a large ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. E. of Lignitz, 15 S.W. of Breſlau, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 34. 4. lat. 50. 56. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Luſatia, on the N. by Satian and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBORG, or IBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug, 10 miles S. W. of Oſnabrug, and 30 N. E. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 46. lat. 52. 20.

ICELAND, a large iſland to the N. of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice, which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that ſome of the ſouls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice that is near this iſland. Their houſes are ſcattered about at a diſtance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the inhabitants profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe that live at a diſtance are Pagans. They are moſtly cloathed with the ſkins of beaſts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train oil, whalebone, and ſea-horſes teeth, which are as good as ivory. They are ſaid to live 100 years, without either phyſicians or medicines. Lat. from 64. to 67.

ICHWEEL, a village in Bedfordſhire, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle of all ſorts.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, 5 miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on Auguſt 2, for horſes.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is a ſmall place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by N. of Ipſwich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 20.

ICONIA. See COGNI.

IDA, a famous mountain in the iſland of Candia, of great note in ancient hiſtory. It is now nothing but a great monſtrous ugly barren mountain quite bare on the top, without the leaſt ſhadow of a landſkip, grotto, or ſpring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horſes, ſome ſheep, and half-ſtarved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine, whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus was moſt beautiful? He determined it in favour of the laſt, and gave her the golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 5 miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 11. 23. lat. 39. 42.

IDANHA VELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the confines of Eſtremadura. The French took it by aſſault in 1704. It is ſeated on the river Ponſul, 25 miles N. E. of Caſtel-Branco, and 25 N.W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 32. lat. 39. 46.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and there are rich quick-ſilver mines in the town itſelf. It is 17 miles N. E. of Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieſte. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 46. 16.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 53. lat. 50. 9.

IDUMEA, formerly called EDOM, is a ſmall territory in Aſia, between Paleſtine, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa. It is full of mountains, and the capital town was anciently called Seir.

* JEAN ST. a large and fine river of N. America, in Acadia, famous for its ſalmon fiſhery.

* JEAN St. a town of France, in Vaſgau, on the confines of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 49. 16.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demoliſhed

demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills. It is 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 45. 55.

* JEAN DE LAUNE, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 47. 10.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 10 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 345 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 43. 23.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiny. 12 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 45. 18.

* JEAN-D'ULHUA, ST. an island of N. America, in New-Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 280. 20. lat. 19. 0.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, a town of France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrenees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 43. 8.

JEDBURGH, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tividdale, or Roxburgh, three furlongs in length, and 36 miles S. of Edinburgh, Lon. 15. 20. lat. 55. 25.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the island of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the out-side, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron-gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house, or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace, and all the rest, were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, there are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground-floor, and the rooms are parted by folding-screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river, which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 157. 35. lat. 35. 32.

JEKYL, a small island of N. America, at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, being a colony of the English, and fortified by General Oglethorpe.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medalpadia, on the S. by Helsingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Ressundt, Lith, and Docra.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. W. of Weimar, 20 S. W. of Naumberg, and 25 S. E. of Urford. Lon. 20. 34. lat. 51. 0.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavastia.

* JENCAPORE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Chaul, 137 miles N. W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 30. 30.

JENISA, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean E. of that river.

* JENISKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Jenisa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong; and there are villages for several

round it. It is subject to the Tunguſians, who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, ſtrawberries, and gooſeberries. Corn, butchers meat, and wild fowls, are very cheap. Lon. 116. 0. lat. 58. 40.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Europe in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the Gulph of Salonica. It is 17 miles N. E. of Caravareira. Lon. 40. 12. lat. 40. 38.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 39. 8. lat. 40. 40.

JENKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Werter, with a ſtrong citadel. The houſes are all built with wood. It is 55 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falkoping. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 57. 22.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segidin. Lon. 39. 20. lat. 46. 50.

* JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, built by the Jebuſites. It is now called HERUBI by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where ſome beggarly Arabs reſide. It is 5 miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 47. 35. lat. 31. 58.

* JEROSLAW, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name on the river Volga. Lon. 58. 30. lat. 57. 24.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, 12 miles from the coaſt of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coaſt of Brittany, ſubject to the Engliſh. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and is difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks, ſands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 pariſhes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the iſland. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and produces but little corn; but is pretty well ſtocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-ſtockings and caps, and are ſtill governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no juriſdiction here.

JERSEY NEW, an Engliſh ſettlement in N. America, bounded on the W. by Penſilvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New-York, and on the E. by the ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. The governor and council are appointed by the king, and their repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jerſey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, peaſe, beans, barley, oats, horſes, black cattle, furrs, and pipe ſtaves. They ſend to the Caribbee iſlands bread, corn, flower, ſalt, beef pork, and fiſh; and, in return, receive rum, ſugar, and the other produce of thoſe iſlands. To England they ſend furrs and ſkins; for which they have furnitures and cloaths in return.

* JERVENLAND, a ſmall canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the diſtrict of Eſtronia, ſubject to the Ruſſians. The caſtle of Witteſtein, and the town of Oberbalen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebuzites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Chriſt, being one of the moſt remarkable ſieges in hiſtory. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jeruſalem. It was taken by the Perſians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom, which laſted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got poſſeſſion of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1117, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, who call it ELEDS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians. It ſtands on a high rock, with ſteep aſcents on every ſide, except to the N. It is almoſt ſurrounded with valleys encompaſſed with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to ſtand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is at preſent about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it

conſiderable is the great reſort of pilgrims, for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and proviſions, which is their chief buſineſs. A Baſhaw, with a guard of Janiſaries, always reſides here, to protect them from the inſults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to viſit, is a large ſtructure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Rotunda at Rome. The dome is covered on the out-ſide with lead, and within with cedar wood. The opening of the dome is cloſed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed on a chapel, whoſe door is 3 feet high, and 2 broad. It is ſo ſmall, that it will hold but three perſons on their knees at a time. At the entrance on the right hand is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at firſt, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, becauſe the Chriſtians who came up to viſit it were all for carrying away a ſmall bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock; and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the ſmoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and, on the out-ſide, there are 10 fine columns of the ſame. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a ſmall dome, 6 feet in height, covered with lead, and ſupported with 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and ſo making 6 arches, having 3 lamps under each. Before the gate of the ſepulchre, there is a ſilver lamp, ſo large, that two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind ſeveral times to carry off this lamp, and ſend it to Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we ſhall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all parts of our Saviour's paſſion are ſolemnized and acted. They have firſt a ſermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes and other things to begin the proceſſion. Among the crucifixes, there is one as large as the life, exceedingly well done, being covered with thorns, and beſmeared with blood. They viſit firſt the pillar of flagellation; next the priſon; afterwards the altar of the diviſion of Chriſt's garments; then they advance to the chapel of deriſion, and from thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their ſhoes at the bottom of the ſtairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was ſuppoſed to be nailed to the croſs; and another where it was erected, and where they ſet up the crucified image, which finiſhes the ceremony: only, they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-ſheet. It is 102 miles S. W. of Damaſcus, 45 from the Mediterranean Sea, and 250 N. E. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 31. 50.

JESELMERE, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 90. 15. lat. 26. 40.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Jeſi, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 43. 30.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large iſland of Aſia, to the N. of the iſland of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, ſavage, and ſlovenly, when compared to the Japaneſe. They live by fiſhing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

JESSUAT, a territory of Aſia, in Indoſtan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Necball; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapore is the capital town.

* JESUPOL, a town of Poland, in Pokutia, ſeated on the left bank of the river Biſtritz, which falls into the Nieſter, with a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 30 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 53. 32.

* JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia, belonging to the houſe of Hanault-Zerbſt.

* JEVINGTON, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday, for pedlars ware.

* If, an iſland of France, in Provence, and the moſt eaſtern of the three before the harbour of Marſeilles. It is very well fortified, and its fort is one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.
* Igis, a town of the country of the Griſons, in Caddea, with a magnificent caſtle; in which is a cabinet of curioſities, and a handſome library. It is 23 miles S. W. of Choira, and 23 S. of Glaris. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 40. 40.

Iglaw, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the river Igla, 40 miles W. of Brin, 38 N. of Krem, and 80 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 49. 10.

* Iglesias, a town in the S. part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 39. 30.

Ihor, Johor, or Jor, a town of Aſia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1603, who deſtroyed it, and carried off the cannon; but it has been ſince rebuilt, it being now in poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Lon. 121. 30. lat. 1. 15.

Ila, an iſland of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, which has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadeſt. In the middle of it there is a freſh-water lake, containing a ſmall iſland, where Donald, King of the Iſles, formerly reſided; and it is ſaid that the ruins of his palace are ſtill to be ſeen. Here are ſeveral other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. Here is alſo St. Columba's church, or St. Columkile, as it is commonly called. It has paſture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of limeſtone.

* Ilamba, a conſiderable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into ſeveral very populous diſtricts, each of which has its Sova, or governor.
* Ilantz, a town of the Griſons, and capital of the fourth community of the Legue Griza. It has in its turn the aſſembly of the three leagues of the country; and is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.

Ilchester, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on July 2, and Auguſt 2, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had 16 churches, and now has but two. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and here the county goal is kept. It is is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 51. 5.

Ildefonso St. a magnificent palace of the King of Spain, in New Caſtile, and in the territory of Segovia. It was built by Philip V. and is a ſuperb ſtructure, with fine water-works and gardens.

* Ilesugaguen, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, ſeated on a mountain.
* Ilfarcomb, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, almoſt oppoſite to Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, and has a ſafe harbour. It is 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, 10 N. of Barnſtable, and 178 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 15.
* Ilheos, a ſea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Rio-dos-Ilheos, in Braſil. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and is ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 340. 10. lat. 15. 25.

Ilheos, or Rio-dos-Ilheos, a province of S. America, in Braſil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia; on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. by the capitanery of Segura. It is ſubject to Portugal.

* Ilkuch, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its ſilver-mines mixed with lead. It is ſeated in a barren country, at the foot of ſeveral mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 50. 26.

Ill, a river of Germany, which riſes near Baſle in Swiſſerland, runs N. through Alſace, and having paſſed by Colmar, Schelſtadt, and Straſburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* Ille, a town of France, in Rouſillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 42. 25.

Iller, a river of Germany, which riſing in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, paſſing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

* Ilifonso de los Zapotacas, St. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the diocefe of Guaxaca. It is ſeated on a mountain, 50 miles N.

E. of Antequera. Lon. 280. 5. lat. 17. 35.

* Illinois, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the ſame name. It is a very good country; and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly ſubſiſt upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robuſt people, of an handſome ſhape, and of a red, copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans. They marry ſeveral wives, and are great libertines; but ſome of their villages have embraced Chriſtianity.

Illinois, a lake ſo called, in N. America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the the upper lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

Illock, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, 30 S. of Eſſeck, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 45. 30.

* Ilmen, a lake of Ruſſia, in the province of Great Novogrod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga by the river Wallcoff. Lon. 51. 35. lat. 58. 0.

Ilminster, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 26 and 27, for bullocks, horſes, hogs, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated in a dirty bottom among the hills, and has formerly ſuffered greatly by fire. It is 30 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 50. 55.

Ilse, a river of Germany, riſing in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilſtadt, which is part of the town of Paſſaw.

Ilsley Eaſt, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 6, for ſheep and lambs. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two hills and excellent downs for feeding ſheep, being a fine ſporting country. It is 12 miles N. W. of Reading, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 32.

* Ilst, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo, 10 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 53. 3.

* Ilstadt, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over againſt Paſſaw. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 48. 28.

Imenstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. of Kempen, and 18 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 47. 25.

Immeretta, a province of Aſia, between Mount Caucaſus and the Black Sea. The province of Guriel and Georgia being part of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are ſome fruitful valleys and plains, producing corn, wine, and paſtures. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. They are tributary to the Turks; and, as ſome ſay, are obliged to find them 80 girls and boys every year, from the age of 15 to 20. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

Imola, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, and is a very handſome populous place. It is ſeated on the river Santerno, 9 miles N. W. of Faenza, 20 S. E. of Bologne, 22 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 18. lat. 44. 28.

Imperial, a pleaſant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the S. Sea, and on the river Cauten, 98 miles from Conception, to which the biſhop has retired ſince this town was taken by the Savages. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 38. 40.

* Imperial, a title given to certain towns in Germany, who have a right to govern themſelves by their own laws, and are immediately under the protection of the emperor, having a ſitting and a right of voting in the diets of the empire.

* Indies, a vaſt country of Aſia, which received its name from the river Indus. It is ſeated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and conſequently the air muſt be very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary it is very hot; and it rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more ſupportable, but contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cottons, figs, pomgranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been tranſplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and ſilver, ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, borax, and ſalt-petre. They fiſh for pearls in the ſeas and in the rivers. This country produces ſeveral ſorts of animals

animals, as well domeſtick as wild, ſuch as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vaſt number of monkeys. The trade is exceeding great, and it chiefly conſiſts of indigo, ſaltpetre, ſilk, cotton, and precious ſtones; but more eſpecially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other ſtuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourſe with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portugueſe diſcovered a way by ſea round the Cape of Good-Hope; and they ſoon began to make ſettlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great number of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans ſome of them are become Roman Catholicks. Many of the Idolaters believe in the tranſmigration of ſouls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the moſt noxious inſects or animals. Their principal prieſts are brachmans; and there are faquirs, who make their principal devotion conſiſt in the choice of the moſt troubleſome poſtures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some paſs ſeveral years without lying down either night or day, reſting only upon a cord which is ſtretched out: others ſhut themſelves up in a cave ſeveral days together, without eating or drinking: ſome hold their arms lifted up ſo long that they can never ſtir them afterwards. In ſhort, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes theſe faquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of diſciples; and they often make a merit of killing Chriſtians. It was a great cuſtom among the Gentoos for the women to burn themſelves with their deceaſed huſbands; but it is not ſo frequent as it was formerly, becauſe the Mahometans will not allow it. Inſtead of tobacco, which they ſmoke in Europe, the Indians amuſe themſelves with chewing leaves of Arrack, and betel-nuts, with lime, as they pretend, to preſerve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always preſent mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The people of Proper-India, as well as thoſe of China, who ought to know better, proſtrate themſelves on the ground, with great devotion, that the ſun and moon when eclipſed may not be devoured by a certain dragon, to which they imagine the defect of light is owing. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indoſtan, the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, that beyond it, and the iſlands of the I. Indian ſeas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marians. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, eſpecially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards firſt diſcovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reaſon why theſe parts we are ſpeaking off are called the E. Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robuſt, but they don't love labour, nor do they make good ſoldiers. They are very fond of women, but in other reſpects they are civil, kind to ſtrangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complection, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the ſouthern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally underſtand Arabick, becauſe the alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Perſia, on the S. by the weſtern peninſula, on the E. by the eaſtern peninſula, and on the N. by ſeveral kingdoms of independant Tartary. It is a vaſt country, and is at leaſt 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all ſorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to ſtrangers, and not ſo great enemies to the Chriſtians, as the Turks; they dreſs much in the ſame manner, and take ſeveral wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghiſhan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, and whoſe conqueſts ſurpaſſed thoſe of Alexander and the Romans, ſeized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years afterwards became maſter of it, and his deſcendants are now upon the throne. The Great Mogul was the richeſt prince in the world, eſpecially in diamonds and precious ſtones, till Kouli Khan the laſt king of Perſia deprived him of all his riches. The government is deſpotic, and the Great Mogul is maſter both of the lives and for-

unes

tunes of his subjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives worse in their room. His revenue is said to amount to near fifty millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by Omars, some of whom are called Nabobs, and he generally bestows upon them lands sufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the sons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmire, Cabul, and Ayeud to the N. Siba and Patna on the east side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely, Pengab or Lahor Delli, Agra, Asmer, Malva, and Halabas. To these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be observed that he is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are many petty princes, called Rayahs, who are the descendants of the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these Rayahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independant of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Asia, which rises to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cashmire, runs almost directly S. passing by Atok, Multan, Buckor, and other lesser towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tatta. Kouli Khan not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* INDRE, a river of France, which has its source in Berri, and passing into Touraine, falls into the Loire.

* INFIERNO, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerotta, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester, 3 furlongs in length, and 23 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for all sorts of cattle.

INGELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 5 W. of Bingen. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 49. 58.

* INGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

* INGLETON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on November 17, for leather and oat-meal.

* INGLEWEHILL, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handsome church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, who carried almost all the artillery away. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Newberg, 40 S. of Ratisbon, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 48. 42.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulph of Finland, being about 130 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in game and fish, and here are a great number of Elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by the Czar Peter the Great, and Petersburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sopha. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is the capital town.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its source

fource in the country of the Griſons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. through Tyrol, by Inſpruc, and continuing its courſe N. E. through Bavaria, paſſes by Kuffſtain, Vaſſeburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Paſſaw and Inſtadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. ſhore of the frith of Forth, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 56. 5.

INNERLOCHY, or FORT-WILLIAM, a fortreſs lately erected in the highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochneſs, and 100 N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 56. 55.

INNISKILLING, a ſtrong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter. The inhabitants diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favour of king William ſoon after the revolution, againſt king James's party. It is ſeated between two lakes, 20 miles E. of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 54. 20.

* INNTHAL, a diſtrict of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inſpruc is the capital town.

* INOWSLADISLOW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the biſhop of Cujavia reſides. The cathedral is very rich. It is 37 miles N. E. of Gneſna, and 70 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 52. 38.

INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is very populous, and was formerly the place where the archdukes of Auſtria reſided. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixon, and 62 S. of Munich. Lon. 29. 2. lat. 47. 3.

* INSTADT, a town of Germany, ſeated on the river Danube, near Paſſaw, from which it is ſeparated by the river Inn. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 48. 25.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, ſeated on Lochfine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 56. 28.

* INVERNESS, a ſhire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which ſends two members to parliament, and one for the burghs of Inverneſs, &c.

INVERNESS, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Neſs, on Murray frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 60 N. E. of Innerlochy. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 57. 36.

* JOACHMI-THAL, that is to ſay, the valley of St. Joachmis, a town and valley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen. There was a rich ſilver mine diſcovered in it at the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

JOANNA, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Comeras, ſeated between the N. end of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ſhips, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and freſh proviſions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready to ſupply them. Lon. 62. 0. lat. S. 12. 0.

* JOCELIN, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, in the biſhoprick of St. Malo. It is 20 miles N. E. of Vannes, 45 W. of Rennes, and 50 S. by W. of St. Malo. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 48. 2.

* JOHANSBERG, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Pruſſia, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the river Pyeſh. Lon. 40. 34. lat. 53. 15.

JOHNS, ST. an iſland of the E. Indies, in Aſia, and one of the Philippines, E. of Mindanayo, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait. Lon. 143. 0. lat. 7. 0.

JOHNS, ST. an iſland of N. America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New-Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. The Engliſh got poſſeſſion of it when Louiſbourg was ſurrendered to them, on July 26, 1758.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocefe of Sens, with a very handſome caſtle. It conſiſts of three pariſhes, and is handſomely ſituated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens, and 15 from Auxerre. Lon. 21. 9. lat. 47. 56.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large, magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bois-le-duc, 70 S. by E. from Rheims, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 48. 20.

IONIA, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Natolia. The modern name of this province at preſent is Sarcan.

* JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdam, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of Gerone

Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 42. 15.

* JONQUIERES, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 N. W. of Marſeilles. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 43. 20.

JORDAN, a river of Turky, in Aſia, and in Paleſtine. It riſes in mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

* JOSAPATH, a valley of Paleſtine, in Aſia, between Jeruſalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad, and ſome people, miſtaking a paſſage of ſcripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have riſen again.

* JOSAS, a ſmall diſtrict in the Iſle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.

* JOSEPH, ST. an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, and one of the Marians, called alſo Saypaſi. It is 6 miles in circumference, and is one of the moſt populous among them. Lat. 15. 20.

* JOUARE, a town of France, in Lower Brie, with a moſt famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, 8 miles from Colomiers, 10 from Maux, and 35 from Paris.

* JOUY-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Roſay.

* JOUY-SUR-MORIEN, a town of France, in Brie, and dioceſe of Maux.

* IPSALA, a town of Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 20 miles S. W. of Trajanopoli, 55 S. W. of Adrianople, and 118 W. of Conſtantinople. Near it are mines of allum. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 40. 57.

* IPSERA, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the iſland of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is in the form of a heart, and over againſt it, to the W. there is another ſmall iſland, called Anti-Ipſera.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with 3 markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys, and on September 14 for butter and cheeſe, which laſts a week. It is ſeated on the river Orwell, near the place where the freſh and ſalt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once ſurrounded with a wall, the traces of which are yet to be ſeen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 pariſh-churches, with a Preſbyterian, an Independant, and a Quakers meeting-houſe, and has a handſome guild-hall, two hoſpitals, a free-ſchool, with a good library, ſeveral alms-houſes, and a cuſtom-houſe, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It conſiſts of about 4000 houſes, which are pretty good and lofty. The ſtreets are tolerably wide and well paved: but no manufacture is carried on here of any conſequence; yet being a ſea-port, and its quay being pretty large and convenient, it drives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building of ſhips, but it is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolſey. It is 20 miles N. E. of Colcheſter, 44 S. of Norwich, and 72 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat. 52. 12.

* IRAC, a large country of Aſia, divided into Irac-Arabi, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabi, or Babylonian Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the deſert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almoſt all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the capital town.

* IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, lies between Ghilan, Tabriſtan, the territory of Heri Sableſtan, Farſiſtan, Laureſtan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Perſians, and Iſpahan is the capital town.

* IREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on February 24, and September 21, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a valley, at the ſpring-head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is at preſent a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cockermouth, 15 S. S. W. of Carliſle, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 30 lat. 54. 55.

IRKEN, JERKIN, or Yarkan, a rich, populous, and large town of Aſia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a caſtle. It is the ſtaple town of all the trade that is carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Aſia. The Calmucks are maſters of it, and never diſturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of

N. of Cafchgar. Lon. 101. 0. lat. 38. 40.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh Iſlands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which ſeparate it from Scotland; and on all other ſides by the ocean. It lies between Lon. 6. 45. and 11. 10. and between Lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulſter to the N. Leinſter to the E. Munſter to the S. and Connaught to the W. and theſe again are ſubdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not ſo clear and pure, nor ſo proper in ſummer for ripening corn and fruits. It is more moiſt than it is in England; for which reaſon, ſtrangers at firſt are very liable to looſeneſſes and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more ſo, when the bogs and moraſſes come to be drained. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers: and the ſoil, in moſt parts, is very good and fertile; even in thoſe places, where the bogs and moraſſes have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, paſtures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are ſo many cattle, that their beef and butter is tranſported into divers countries; and not only the Engliſh, but other ſhips frequently come to be victualled here. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which is not of ſo great advantage to them as it would be, if they were allowed to manufacture it: however, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to ſend their woollen-yarn into England: but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from ſelling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done hitherto, which enables them to ſell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us in foreign markets. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, ſuet, butter, cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furrs, hemp, and, more eſpecially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. It is ſaid by ſome, that there are mines of iron, ſilver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked, and conſequently of no benefit. The moſt remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and, if they are brought there, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have ſucceeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to ſay. This country is exceeding well ſituated for foreign trade, on account of their many ſecure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from thoſe of England; and their eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame. However, as this kingdom is ſubordinate to that of Great Britain, all their acts of parliament muſt be approved of by the King in council: and an act of the Britiſh parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can alſo appeal from a ſentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the houſe of peers, in Great Britain. The members that ſerve in parliament are for life, unleſs upon a demiſe of the King of Great Britain. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is uſually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and are generally all Engliſh. They are not quartered in public houſes, but lodge in barracks built for that purpoſe. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in this country, whoſe religion is tolerated; beſides a great number of Diſſenters in the the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only univerſity in the kingdom; and that conſiſts of one college, in which there are about 600 ſtudents. The common people are ſo poor, and it is ſo hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to ſeek their fortunes; and particularly, great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Iriſh, were formerly as ſavage as the native Americans; and, like them, they lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous cuſtoms, ſo common among them, will in a ſhort time entirely ceaſe. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reſide in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diverſions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as poſſible. The number of houſes in Ire-

land were computed to be 357,669, in 1744. But in 1753 they were found to be 595,439. There are alſo 2293 pariſhes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs.

* IRON-ACTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Briſtol, with two fairs, on May 25, and September 13, for cattle and horſes.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Tranſilvania, are part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turky.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near and about the lake Ontario, between the French and Engliſh ſettlements: and they ſometimes ſide with either of the nations, as their intereſt prompts them; though, in general, they are ſaid to be more friendly to the Engliſh, and are commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very ſuperſtitious. The uſe of ſpirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and ſports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are ſomewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themſelves with various colours, and particularly their faces. They are divided into ſeveral tribes; and there are two colonies of them among the French, who are ſaid to be converted to Chriſtianity.

IRTIS, a large river of Aſia, in Siberia, which riſes in the hills of the country of the Calmucks; and running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Tobolſk. The N. W. ſhore is low paſture ground; on the other ſide, there are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beſides the beſt grey ſquirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeons, and delicate ſalmons.

IRWIN, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Frith of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the iſle of Arran, and 63 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 55. 36.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Schelde, oppoſite to Antwerp. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 50. There is another fort of the ſame name, 2 miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

* ISABELLA ST. an iſland of the South Sea, and the largeſt of the Iſles of Solomon. It was diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1568,

* ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Eſcura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to ſtrangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is ſeated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great eſteem.

ISCHIA, an iſland of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circumference, lying on the coaſt of the Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles diſtant. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits: likewiſe mountains, on which grow vines of an exquiſite kind; alſo fountains, rivers, and fine gardens.

* ISCHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. Both the city and fortreſs ſtand upon a rock, which is joined to the iſland by a ſtrong bridge, and the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houſes piled one upon another, which makes a very ſingular and ſtriking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a ſubterraneous paſſage, thro' which they enter the city. They are always guarded by ſoldiers who are always natives of the iſland. However, this place is now much gone to decay, on account of the dangers in ſtormy weather. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 40. 50.

* ISELSTEIN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 4 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 52. 4.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes take the title of Duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 27. 47. lat. 51. 0.

* ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 8 miles from Coblentz. The county belongs to the Elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 16. lat. 50. 28.

* ISENGHEIN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Mandera, 5 miles from Courtray. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 50. 44.

* ISER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria

Bavaria, and, after having paſſed by Munich and Landſchut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Paſſaw.

* Isere, a river, which riſes in Mount Efferano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy, and, after having run for a vaſt extent of country, falls into the Rhone, 4 miles below Valentia.

Isenarts, or Eisenarts, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Auſtria, and in Styria, famous for its iron-mines. It is 40 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 46. 56.

Isernia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W. of Moliſe, 25 N. of Capua, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 41. 42.

Isigni, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a ſmall harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and is well known on account of its ſalt-works, its cyder, and its butter. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 49. 20.

* Isle-Adam, a town of France, with a handſome caſtle, and the title of a baron. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, 3 miles from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 49. 7.

Isle-de-Dieu, a ſmall iſland of France, in the ſea of Gaſcony, and on the coaſt of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 46. 45.

Isle-de-France is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Normandy; on the S. by the government of Orleannois; and on the E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, and Aiſne. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruits. It contains 10 ſmall diſtricts; and Paris is the capital city.

* Isle of Beeves, an iſland of N. America, in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is fertile in ſeveral places, and abounds in cattle, and excellent fruits.

* Isle-Jourdain, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 43. 40.

Isle-Royale. See Breton Cape.

Isleworth, or Thistleworth, a large village in Middleſex, 10 miles W. of London, ſeated on the river Thames, and full of gentlemen's ſeats.

Isny, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow. It is ſeated on the river Iſny, 17 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 62 S. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 47. 33.

* Isnic, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the firſt general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient ſplendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greateſt part of it; and it is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine. It is 75 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 47. 44. lat. 47. 15.

Isola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 35. 8. lat. 39. 1.

* Isona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the viguery of Lerida. It is ſeated near a mountain, at the ſource of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera Pallaveſa.

Ispahan, a celebrated town or city of Aſia, and capital of Perſia. It is ſeated in the province of Irac-Agemi; and it is thought by ſome to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, and is ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, at eight miles diſtance, which riſe gradually, in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a ſmall one, called Senderut, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the ſummer-time, for the ſake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is 2 miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 moſques, 1800 large caravanſaries, above 260 publick baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houſes, and very fine baſars and ſtreets, in which are canals, planted on each ſide with trees. The ſtreets are not paved; but they are always clean, on account of the dryneſs of the air; for it ſeldom rains or ſnows here. The inhabitants are computed to be above 1,000,000. But, what with inteſtine broils, and civil wars, this kingdom is almoſt torn to pieces; by which the principal towns are greatly

depopulated. There are three large ſuburbs; and that called Julfa is inhabited by Armenians, Haſenabth by Goergians, and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a diſtance from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, the people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffick, and the Engliſh E. India company, till the troubles of Perſia aroſe. Kouli Khan ſeemed reſolved to remove his court to Meſched; and ſince that time there has been no encouragement for any to ſettle there. It is 270 miles S. by E. of Caſbin, 265 N. E. of Buſſerah, 300 S. of the Caſpian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 32. 25.

Issel, a river of the United Netherlands, which riſing in Weſtphalia, runs N. by Doeſburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and ſoon after falls into the Zuider-Zee by two mouths.

Issel the Leſs, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, paſſes by Iſſelſtein, Montfort and Gouda; it then turns S. and falls into the Maeſe, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

Issoudun, a conſiderable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings. It is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 46. 57.

Issoire, an ancient town of France in Auvergne. It is ſeated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 N. of St. Flour. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 45. 34.

Issus, now Ayazzo, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour, on the Levant Sea, a little to the N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult paſs between the mountains and the ſea, Alexander the Great fought the ſecond battle with Darius. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 36. 56.

Istria, a peninſula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the Gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the ſea. The air is unwholeſome, eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſtures; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital town.

Italy, a large peninſula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which ſeparates it from France and Savoy; and it is ſurrounded on all other ſides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, it having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and at preſent of the Pope. It is ſo fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholeſome, except in the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The ſoil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all ſorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and ſilk; and in the kingdom of Naples there are cotton and ſugar. The foreſts are full of all ſorts of game, and on the mountains there are fine paſtures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are alſo mines of ſulphur, iron, ſeveral quarries of alabaſter, jaſper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for beſides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Appennines, which run quite acroſs it from E. to W. as well as mount Veſuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; beſides ſeveral others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber or Tivere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guarda, di Lugano, di Perugia, d' Iſeo, di Bolſera, di Bracciano, di Celano, and ſeveral others which are leſs. As Italy repreſents the form of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the church and of Tuſcany, and the ſmall of the leg and foot make the kingdom of Naples; to theſe may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the iſlands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, and the iſle of Lippary, are the principal. Others divide the foot in this manner, ſaying, the top of the boot comprehends the republick of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milaneſe, the republick of Venice, the dutchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the ſpur comprehends the Capitinata; the heel the Terra d' Otranto; the ſole the Baſilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the iſle Procita and Iſchia; the dutchy of Tuſcany and the

tur-

territories of the church repreſent the fore-part of the leg. Beſides theſe, there are other diſtricts, which will be taken notice of in their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is ſo full of principalities, dutchies, marquiſates, and counties. The archbiſhopricks and biſhopricks are alſo very numerous, and there are ſeveral famous univerſities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the latin, and it is ſaid to be moſt pure in Tuſcany. They have an inquiſition, but not ſo ſevere as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewiſh, all the reſt of the inhabitants being Roman-Catholicks, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few proteſtants in maritime towns, who are ſuffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is ſaid to be the capital city, though ſome will hardly allow it. They diſtinguiſh ſeveral of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the ſuperb, Ravenna the ancient, Milan the great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handſome, and Caſal the ſtrong. But this laſt has loſt its title with its fortifications, for they were demoliſhed in 1694. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones; they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politick; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the moſt criminal pleaſures, revengeful, and uſe all ſorts of artifices to deſtroy their enemies; which produce a great number of aſſaſſinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the ſmallneſs of the ſtates, ſo that they can eaſily fly from one into another, and the great number of aſylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yards, are places of ſecurity. Add to theſe, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always ſhut up, inſomuch that they cannot go to church without ſomebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds ſo much as in Italy, for there are great numbers of bawdy-houſes and courtezans, who are tolerated by the magiſtrates.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is ſeated on the river Stoer, 12 miles N. E. of Gluckſtadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 54. 8.

* JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is ſeated at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 88 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 311. 0. lat. S. 23. 25.

* JUAN DE PORTO RICCO, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interſperſed with woods, and well watered with ſprings and rivulets. It produces ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Beſides, there are ſo many cattle, that they often kill them for the ſake of the ſkins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the iſland. It is commonly ſaid that the air is healthy, and yet the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this iſland, loſt moſt of his men by ſickneſs, and for that reaſon was forced to abandon it. This happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is ſubject to ſtorms and hurricanes, like the reſt of theſe iſlands, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It lies to the E. of Hiſpaniola, at the diſtance of 50 miles. Lat. 19. 0.

* JUAN DE PORTO RICCO, the capital town of the iſland of Porto Ricco, with a good harbour defended by ſeveral forts, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 312. 0. lat. 18. 30.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large province of N. America, in New-Spain, which is a peninſula. It is over againſt the iſland of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building ſhips, as alſo ſugar, caſſia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having been very ill uſed by the Spaniards. Merida is the capital town. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthful, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Some ſay the chief town is Campeachy, and it is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy that

that the Engliſh went to cut logwood, but they have been driven from the latter by the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handſome caſtle; the publick buildings with the ſquare are very magnificent. It is ſeated on the river Meur, 55 miles W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 47. 20.

JUDOIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It was near this town that the duke of Marlborough gained that ſignal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is ſeated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain and 16 N. of Namur.

* IVER, a village in Buckinghamſhire, 3 miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, on July 11, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

IVES, ST. a ſea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent-Sunday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, which being unſafe, it is only frequented by fiſhermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles N. E. of Penzance, 28 W. N. W. of Helſtone, and 278. W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 50. 15.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Mondays, the largeſt in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday and October 10, for all ſorts of cattle, and cheeſe. It is an ancient, large, and handſome place, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It has one large church, 2 diſſenting, and a Popiſh-meeting, with about 500 houſes; the ſtreets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved. It is 6 miles E. of Huntingdon, 17 S. W. of Ely, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 28. lat. 52. 20.

* JUGON, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the biſhoprick of St. Brieux, ſeated on the little river Arqueon, 12 miles from the ſea.

* JUGORA, a conſiderable province of Muſcovy, depending on the goverment of Archangel. It has the title of a dutchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very ſavage, and much of the ſame diſpoſition with the Samoides.

* IVICA, capital town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the iſland of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the Engliſh gained poſſeſſion of it in 1706. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 38. 42.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, between the iſland of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but it is moſt remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt that is made here.

* IVINGO, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a ſmall market, on Fridays; it is ſeated in a barren ſoil, 5 miles S. W. of Dunſtable, and has two fairs, on April 6, and October 27, for cows, ſheep, and hogs. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 47.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coaſt of Patagonia, where the ſhips uſually touch that are bound for the S. Seas.

* JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the dioceſe of Sens. It is ſeated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, 5 miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the dutchy of, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Eifel, and on the W. by the dutchy of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſubject to the elector of Palatine, and is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad that it produces, which is much uſed in dying.

* JULIERS, an ancient and ſtrong town in Germany, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 17 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 50. 55.

JULPHA OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. They were brought thither for the ſake of trade.

* JUMIEGE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of

W. of Roan, 8. S. E. of Cordebeck, and 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 49. 25.

* JUNIEN, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limofin, ſeated on the river Vienne, 17 miles W. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 45. 40.

* JUNSALAM, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a ſhelter for all the ſhips that are bound to the coaſt of Coromandel, when they are ſurpriſed with a ſtorm. It is ſeated to the N. of a pretty large iſland of the ſame name. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 8. 56.

* JURA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Here are ſeveral good paſtures, with cattle, and plenty of ſalmon, and the inhabitants are ſaid to live to a great age.

* IVREA, the marquiſate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Bielz, the weſtern part of the Verceleſe, and part of Montferrat; however, this marquiſate does not ſubſiſt at preſent, for that which is now called Canavez is only part of it.

IVREA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, the title of a marquiſate, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia, and is ſeated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, 20 W. by S. of Verceil, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 25. 23. lat. 45. 12.

JURGANTZ. See URGANTZ.

* IVRY, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought, in 1590. It is ſeated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 48. 48.

JUTLAND, a large peninſula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the dutchy of Holſtein, and is ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German ocean and the Baltick Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholeſome, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes and beeves, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, and elſewhere. This was anciently called Cimbrian Cherſoneſe, and it is ſuppoſed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland: the latter is the dutchy of Slefwick, and lies between N. Jutland and the dutchy of Holſtein; and the duke of that name is in poſſeſſion of part of it, whoſe capital town is Gottorp; for which reaſon the ſovereign is called the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp.

* JWANOGOROD, a fort of Ruſſia, in Ingria, ſeated on the river Nara. Lon. 46. 55. lat. 59. 8.

* IXER, or HIGAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated on the river Marſin. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 41. 12.

* IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handſome town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country try about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine-apples.

K

[N.B. *Thoſe words that begin with* K, *and are not found under the letter* K, *ſhould be ſought for under the letter* C.]

* KACKERLACKS, inhabitants of the iſland ſeated to the S. E. of Ternate, in the E. Indies. Some voyagers pretend that they ſee better by night than by day, and that, in the day-time, they always keep their eyes half ſhut.

* KACKETI, a territory in Aſia, in Georgia, between Dagelſtan, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has or had its own prince, who was tributary to the Perſians, and the capital town is Zagan.

KAKENHAUSEN. See KOKENHAUSEN.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monaſtery of Germany, in Heſſe, near the town of Caſſel. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 51. 15.

* KAFRE-CHIRIN, a town of Perſia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whoſe actions and ſayings are the foundation of the Perſian morality. Lon. 71. 50. lat. 34. 40.

* KAIEN, a town of Perſia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 83. 20. lat. 36. 22.

* KAIRIOVACOU, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game, and there is a pond whoſe water is as red as blood. Lon. 316. 15. lat. 12. 20.

* KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the ſame name. It is gone to decay, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 35. 40.
* KALAAR, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of ſilk. Lon. 76. 25. lat. 36. 23.
* KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, and the chief place of a conſiderable bailiwick. Lon. 28. 56. lat. 55. 44.
* KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wittemberg, with an old caſtle. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 38.
* KALISH, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Poſnia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Regal Pruſſia, and on the S. by Sileſia. Kaliſh is the capital town.

KALISH, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where the Jeſuits have a magnificent college. It is ſeated on the river Proſna, in a moraſs, which renders it difficult of acceſs, 110 miles W. of Warſaw. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 52. 20.

* KALNICK, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 47. 53. lat. 48. 57.

KALO, or KALLO, a town of Upper Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and ſeated in a lake, 20 miles S. E. of Tokay. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 48. 0.

* KAMAKURA, a famous iſland of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, lying on the S. coaſt of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men when they have committed any fault. The coaſt of this iſland is ſo ſteep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIECK, a very ſtrong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two caſtles, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1690, after the treaty of Carlowitz. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, 100 miles W. of Bracklaw, 20 N. of Choczim, and 90 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 48. 58.

* KAMSCHATKA, a large peninſula, in the N. part of Aſia, between the gulph of the ſame name and the ſea of Japan. It is the eaſtern extremity of the Ruſſian empire, and of our continent, and is inhabited by different people. Thoſe on the S. are colonies from Japan, and thoſe in the middle pay tribute to the Ruſſians in ſkins and furrs, particularly very large beaver ſkins. To the N. there is a very ſavage, wild people, who kill all the Ruſſians they can meet with. As this country has not been diſcovered till lately, it is not very well known. Lon. from 150. 0. to 175. 0. lat. from 39. 0. to 62. 0.

KANIOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Coſſacks, and is near the river Neiper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1690, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 58 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, 80 S. W. of Buda, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 12. lat. 46. 23.

* KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, ſo called from the river Kapos, that waſhes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 36. 38. lat. 46. 28.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 55. 44. lat. 52. 4.

* KARGAPOL, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Uſtiog, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with foreſts, and full of rivers.
* KARHAIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, ſeated on the river Auſer, 40 miles from Breſt, 30 from Hennebon, and 27 from Kimper. The game, eſpecially the partridges, have here an excellent taſte. Lon. 14. 3. lat. 48. 15.
* KARIMENS, a town of Beſſerabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Ruſſians from the Oczacow Tartars, who have fortified it.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and much frequented by merchants. The country about it is very healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants are a very induſtrious people, who have many valuable manufactures. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here, and it is ſeated on the river Ganges, 100 miles above Hughly. Lon. 140. 0. lat. 24. 0.

* KATHERINE-HILL, a place in Surry, near Guilford, where there is one fair, on October 1, for horſes, houſhold goods, and apparel.

KAUFF-

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, whoſe inhabitants conſiſt of Papiſts and Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Wardach, 15 miles N. E. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augſberg. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 47. 57.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in Alſace, and in the bailiwick of Hauguenau, which has belonged to the French ever ſince 1548. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, 25 miles N. W. of Baſle, and 5 N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 48. 10.

KAYSERSLAUERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the Elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, 27 N. W. of Spire, and 35 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 49. 22.

KAYSARSTHUL, or KEISERTOUL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a caſtle. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance, and is 5 miles N. W. of Egliſlaw, and 8 S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 47. 10.

KAYSERWERD, or KEISEWERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the dioceſe of Cologne, and dutchy of Berg, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. W. of Duſſeldorp, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 24. 51. 16.

* KEFTEEN, a large village of Aſia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leiceſterſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, and October 10, chiefly for toys.

KEIL, an important fortreſs of Germany, ſeated on the river Rhine, over againſt Straſburg, and was built to defend it, after the deſigns of Vauban. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 40.

KELIA. See KELIANOVA.

KELLINGTON, or KILKHAMPTON, a town in Cornwal, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and three weeks after, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles S. of Launceſton, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 36.

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Merſe, or Roxburgh, pleaſantly ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland. It is not inferior to any place in the S. part of Scotland, and is half a mile in length. Here are the ruins of a famous abbey, which ſhew it was a magnificent ſtructure. It was founded in the twelfth century, by king David. Round Kelſo there are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats. It is 23 miles S. W. of Berwick, 57 N. E. of Carliſle, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 55. 38.

* KEMAC, a celebrated fort of Aſia, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengaian, on the confines of Natolia. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, in a moſt delightful country.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne. It is ſeated on the river Niers, 25 miles N. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 20.

KEMPTEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and alſo in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and it has been ſeveral times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is ſeated on the river Iller, 15 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augſberg. Lon. 28. 8. lat. 47. 47.

* KEMPTÉN, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the biſhoprick of Augſburg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 17 miles long and broad, and has no conſiderable place but the towns of Kempten and Kauffbeuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a great market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a valley, among hills, on the W. ſide of the river Can, or Kent, over which there are two ſtone-bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. It is a large, handſome place, and has two long ſtreets, which croſs each other. The church is a handſome ſtructure, ſupported by 5 rows of pillars, and 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it. The free-ſchool ſtands on the ſide of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's-college in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, drug-

gets, hats, and ſtockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carliſle, 24 N. of Lancaſter, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 15.

* KENNEMERLAND, or KENMERLAND, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a conſiderable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between W. Frieſland, Waterland, and S. Holland. Alcmer is the principal town.

* KENNINGAL, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

* KENNINGTON, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

* KENOQUE, a fort of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, 6 miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middleſex, with handſome gardens. It is 2 miles W. of London.

KENT, an Engliſh county, encompaſſed on all ſides by the ſea and the river Thames, except on the W. ſide, where it borders on Suſſex and Surrey. It is 58 miles in length and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39,340 houſes, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 pariſhes, and 31 market towns, whereof 7 ſend members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers, beſides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantſheim, beſides ſeveral leſſer ſtreams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marſhes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and paſtures, and the marſhes are proper to feed cattle and ſheep. It has iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plumbs, apricots, and cherries, which were firſt brought out of Italy. Maidſtone is the county town, but Canterbury and Rocheſter are the principal.

* KENTZINGUEN, a town of Germany, in the Briſgaw, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Elz. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 48. 15.

* KERMAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, lying on the gulph of Perſia. Here are ſheep, which, after graſing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as ſucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 56. 30. lat. 30. 0.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 55. lat 50. 45.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by thoſe of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Deſmond, with a part of the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields. It contains 11,614 houſes, 84 pariſhes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Dingle Icouch, 2 for Tralee, and 2 for Ardfert. Ardfert is the capital town.

* KESROAN, a chain of mountains, in Aſia, on the coaſt of Syria, which make a part of mount Libanus. It is one of the moſt pleaſant countries in the Eaſt, as well on account of the goodneſs of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good ſort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handſome caſtle. It was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is ſeated on the river Maeſe, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 51. 22.

* KESSELDORFF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Dreſden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Pruſſia over the Saxons, on December 15, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the S. W diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 2, for leather and woollen-yarn. It is ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with hills, and was well known formerly for its copper mines, which rendered it a conſiderable place; but it now conſiſts only of one long ſtreet. Near to this town is dug up great plenty of black lead, the fineſt in the world. It is 14 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, 14 E. S. E. of Cockermouth, and 283 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 58. 30.

* KETTLEWELL, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, not far from Leeds, with

with 2 fairs, on July 6, and September 2, for ſheep.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on Thurſday before December 21, Eaſter Thurſday, and October 10, for horſes and horned cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on an aſcent, and is a pretty good place, with a ſeſſion-houſe for the juſtices, where they ſometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 22.

* KEW, a village in Surry, oppoſite to Old-Brentford, 10 miles W. of London. Here is a ſeat, which belonged to the late prince of Wales.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which borders upon Ruſſia, and there are ſome geographers who would have it depend on Carelia. The lake Ladoga croſſes it, and divides it into two parts; and by the peace of the North, in 1721, the Swedes were obliged to abandon the beſt part to the Ruſſians, only keeping the worſt, and moſt northern. In general it is full of lakes and marſhes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated. The lake is 120 miles in length, and full of fiſh.

KEXHOLM, or CARELOGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in a territory of the ſame name, not very large, but well fortified, and has a ſtrong caſtle. The houſes are built with wood. It formerly belonged to the Ruſſians, after which the Swedes had poſſeſſion of it for a whole century, but it was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1710. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhery near it. It is ſeated on two iſlands, on the N. W. Side of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wibourg, and 87 N. of Peterſburg. Lon. 48. 0. lat. 61. 12. Near it is another town, called New Kexholm.

* KEYNSHAM, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and 2 fairs, on March 24 and Auguſt 15, for cattle and cheeſe. It is commonly called Smokey Keynſham, and is ſeated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maſtiffs. It is 5 miles S. E. of Briſtol, 7 W. N. W. of Bath, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 24.

* KIAN-NAN, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the W. by Honan and Houquang, on the S. by Tibe-Chian and Kian-ſi, on the E. by the gulph of Nanquin, and on the N. by Chantong. It is of vaſt extent, and contains 14 cities of the firſt rank, and 93 of the ſecond and third, which are very populous, and of the greateſt note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their ſilks, japaned goods, ink, and paper, are in high eſteem. In the city of Chang hi only there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muſlins.

* KIAN-SI, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the W. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the S. are almoſt inacceſſible, but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fiſh; and there are mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at King-Teching.

* KIBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Thoeff, 12 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schauffhauſen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 20.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, 3 weeks after, and September 4, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linnen, and woollen-cloth. It is ſeated under a hill, on the river Severn, and there is a handſome church; it is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for woollen manufacture, called Kidderminſter ſtuffs; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no leſs than 1000 looms. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. It is 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, 14 N. of Worceſter, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 28.

* KING, a town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Mecran. Lon. 99. 0. lat. 27 50.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with 2 markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 24, July 22, and October 29, for cows, calves, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the Severn-ſea, and was formerly of note for cloathing. It is 8 miles N. of Carmarthen, and 222 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 56. 46.

KIEL, a ſtrong, rich, and conſiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle and an univerſity. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is ſeated at the bottom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltick Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, 25 S. E. of Sleſwick, and 50 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 52. lat. 54. 26.

* KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Vilia, where the dukes reſide. Lon. 42. 56. lat. 54. 50.

* KIGHLEY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 6 miles S. of Skipton, with two fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, braſs, and pewter; and on November 8, for the ſame, and pedlars ware.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 53. 10.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N. by Eaſt-Meath; and on the S. by Catherlaugh. It is a rich plentiful country; and the capital town is of the ſame name. It contains 8887 houſes, 100 pariſhes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It ſends 10 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Kildare, 2 for Naas, 2 for Athy, and 2 for Harriſtown.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and ſhire of Aberdeen. It is ſeated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 57. 20.

* KILLESTINOUS, a people of N. America, at the bottom of Hudſon's-Bay, near Fort Bourbon. Theſe, with the Aſſiniboles, are the moſt numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the moſt conſiderable. They are large, robuſt, active, and inured to cold and hardſhips, and are very brave upon occaſion. They live upon hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILGARREN, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 21, and November 12, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on a rock by the river Tivey, and is a long town, conſiſting of one ſtreet, and formerly had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is noted for great plenty of ſalmons; and is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 189 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 53. lat. 52. 6.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 21, and November 12, for horſes and horned cattle. It has a dry ſituation on the Woulds, and is a long place, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 198 N. of London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 54. 5.

* KILIANOVA, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Beſſarabia. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an iſland formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea. It is 90 miles S. W. of Bialogrod, and 290 N. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 47. 55. lat. 45. 35.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is a large ſtrong place, and one of the moſt rich, populous, and trading inland towns in Ireland. It conſiſts of two parts, the Iriſh town, and the Engliſh town, the laſt of which is the principal. It once had a biſhop, and the cathedral church is yet ſtanding. It is 25 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 53. 30.

* KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh and Wexford; on the W. by Tipperary; on the N. by Queen's-county; and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the beſt counties in Ireland, and abounds in towns and caſtles, and hath plenty of all things. It contains 11379 houſes, 96 pariſhes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It ſends 16 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Kilkenny, 2 for St. Kenys, 2 for Gowran, 2 for Thomastown, 2 for Enniſtage, 2 for Callen, and 2 for Knocktopher. The capital town is Kilkenny.

* KILKHAMPTON, a village in Cornwal, near Hartland-Point, three miles N. of Stratton, with two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurſday, and three weeks after Holy-Thurſday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* KILLALA, or KILLALO, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles N. of Caſtlebar. Lon. 7. 0. lat. 54 8.

KILLALO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated

on the river Shannon. It is 10 miles N. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 7. lat. 52. 40.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter, 8 miles S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 10. 13. lat. 54. 10.

* KILLMALOCK, a conſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter. It is 20 miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 52. 17.

KILLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, ſeated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 50. lat. 54. 8.

KILLYNAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 52. 27.

KILMACK-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 13. lat. 52. 7.

* KILMINGTON, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on the firſt Wedneſday in September for cattle.

* KILMINGTON, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on Monday after Auguſt 24, for cattle, horſes, hogs, and cheeſe.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee, 3 miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 9. 7. lat. 53. 58.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Iſlands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inſerted in his hiſtory.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 11, for a few cattle and hogs. It is ſeated in a bottom, and is noted for the caſtle of Kimbolton, the ſeat of the Duke of Mancheſter. It is 12 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 18.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the ſame name in Lapland. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its mouth, where it falls into the Gulph of Bothnia. It is ſeated 10 miles S. E. of Torneo. Lon. 41. 25. lat. 65. 40.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swediſh Lapland. It is bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by Ruſſian Lapland; on the S. by the Gulph of Bothnia; and on the W. by Torne Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the diſtrict of Cornuaille, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Breſt, and 105 W. of Rennes. Lon. 13. 33. lat. 47. 58.

* KIMSKI, a town of Muſcovite Tartary, in Tunguſka, about which there are a great number of martens and ſables.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mar, ſeated on the river Dee, 18 miles E. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 57. 5.

KINCARDIN, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament; viz. one for the ſhire, and one for the burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, on the ſea-coaſt of Fife, 9 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 5.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and ſhoes. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall river, which ſoon after falls into the ſea, and is but a mean place. It is governed by a portreeve; and conſiſts of about 150 houſes, chiefly in one ſtreet, which is well paved. It is 40 miles S. W. of Devonſhire, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 29. lat. 50. 18.

* KINGS-BRUMPTON, a village in Somerſhire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton, with two fairs; viz. on Wedneſday before Holy-Thurſday, and on Thurſday ſevennight after October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs; viz. on the firſt Tueſday in April, and the firſt Tueſday after October 10, for ſheep. It was formerly the reſidence of the Saxon Kings, and is ſeated on the Wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Baſingſtoke, 7 S. by E. of Newberry, and 52 W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 51. 25.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonſhire, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with one fair, on October 29, for cheeſe, homeſpun linen, and turners ware.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 38 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Weſt-Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queens-County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not

so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Philipstown, or Kingstown. It contains 8574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Banaghar, and 2 for Philipstown.

KING'S, or PEARL ISLAND, lying in the Bay of Panama, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl-fishery. Lon. 296. 0. lat. 7. 0.

* KINGSLAND, a village in Herefordshire, 2 miles W. of Lemster, with one fair, on October 10, for horned cattle, horses, hops, cheese, and butter.

* KINGS-NORTON, a village in Worcestershire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 5, for all sorts of cattle.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; on August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlars ware; and on November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is a large ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden-bridge. It is well-built, and has several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 12 miles W. of London, and 18 N. E. of Guilford. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 51. 28.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of Kings-County. It is 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 10. 15. lat. 53. 15. It is otherwise called Philips-Town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross-streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and sea-men, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 301. 43. lat. 17. 40.

* KINGTON, or KYNETON, a town in Herefordshire, which is pretty large, and the inhabitants do or did carry on a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a good market on Wednesdays, besides 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle. It is 6 miles S. W. of Pembridge, 15 N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 52. 10.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the lake called Lough-Leven. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 28. lat. 56. 15.

KINSALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour. It is 14 miles S. of Cork. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 51. 32.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 57. 38.

KIOF, or KIOW, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukrain, in the palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade, and the Papists have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old Town and the New, and is seated on the river Neiper, 165 miles N. of Kaminiech, 35 E. by S. of Warsaw, and 400 E. of Cracow. Lon. 49. 26. lat. 50. 12.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is 10 S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 59. 30.

* KIPMASH, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for sheep.

* KIPSCHACH, or KAPSAC, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a Khan, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Serai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONGSDALE. See LONSDALE.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, and is but an indifferent town. It is 26 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 54. 20.

KIRBY-

KIRBY-STEPHEN, or KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a town in Weſtmoreland, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs; viz. on the firſt Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle. It is ſeated near the ſkirt of the hills which ſeparate this county from Yorkſhire, and has a handſome church; and alſo a manufacture of ſtockings. It is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 50. 28. lat. 54. 26.

* KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, being in the county of the ſame name. Lon. 37. 35. lat 48. 20.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Fife, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 8.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horſes and horned cattle; and on October 18, for toys and ſmall wares. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, called the Ribble, and is adorned with a handſome church. It is 18 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 45.

* KIRKHAM, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 4 miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for ſheep, braſs, pewter, hard ware, pots, and ſmall ware.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs; on Thurſday before Whitſuday, and Auguſt 5, for horned cattle. It is ſeated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handſome caſtle, which is now demoliſhed. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 54. 22.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Galloway. It is ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea, 60 miles W. of Carliſle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 54. 38.

* KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſhire in Scotland, which ſends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the ſhire, and one for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the iſland of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungſby-Head, the moſt N. E. promontory of Scotland. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, formerly had a caſtle, and has now a ſtately church. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 58. 53.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 18, and December 11, for all ſorts of cattle and goods. It is ſeated on the edge of Lincoln heath, and is a very good place. It is 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 33.

* KISMISH, an iſland of Aſia, on the Gulph of Perſia, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl-fiſhery.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 15. 33.

* KLETGOW, a territory on the confines of Swiſſerland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhaſen, with ſeveral others.

* KLETTENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the river Are, 3 miles from Walſhut. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance as to juriſdiction, but the ſovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 47. 35.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and ſix fairs; on Wedneſday after January 24, and Wedneſday after March 12, May 6, Wedneſday after Auguſt 12, Monday after Auguſt 10, and December 13, for horned cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſheep. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a caſtle; and is famous for its medicinal waters. It is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. of York, and 185 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 19. lat. 54. 0.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and September 21, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge, and is a handſome place, containing about 100 houſes, whoſe inhabitants enjoy a conſiderable trade. It is 24 miles W. of Hereford, 18 E. of Montgomery, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 25.

* KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheſhire, with

a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 10, and November 8, for cattle and drapery goods. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the higher and the lower. In the higher is the parish-church, and in the lower is a chapel of ease. It is 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, 17 N. of Nantwich, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. lat. 53. 15.

I ACH. See KUDACH.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the 1st rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independant, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns, but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful valleys. They have no silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the best horses in China.

* KOKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 42 miles E. of Riga. Lon. 43. 38. lat. 56. 40.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 53. 2. lat. 88. 58.

* KOLLOMENSKA, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 57. 28. lat. 55. 28.

KONGAL, or KONGEL, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahuys, seated on the river Gotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 57. 50.

* KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Sax-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 50. 6.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, 32 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 53. 0.

* KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 52. 2.

* KONIGSFELD, a bailiwick of Switzerland, depending on the canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the present king of Prussia received homage of the inhabitants in 1740. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral-church, are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 284 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, 75 E. by N. of Dantzick, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 54. 42.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, 62 E. of Prague, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 50. 10.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles S. W. of Wirtsberg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 49. 38.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 14 S. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 36. lat. 50. 36.

* KONITZ, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 53. 36.

* KOPPERSBERG, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalicarlia, where there are rich mines of copper. They bring in a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden. See FAHLUN.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, seated on the Mellar Lake. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 59. 38.

* KOPYS, a small fortified town in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw, seated on the river Neiper. Lon. 49. 8. lat. 54. 30.

* KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 55. 22.

KORSUM,

KORSUM, or KORSON, a town of Ruſſia, in the Ukrain, ſeated on the river Roſs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Coſſacks in 1588. It belongs to Ruſſia. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 49. 3.

* KOSAL, or KOSSEL, a fortified town of Sileſia, and in the dutchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 49. 30.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, ſeated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 55. 5.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 48. 15.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carniola, ſeated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 46. 42.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red-Ruſſia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 45. 48. lat. 50. 10.

* KRAPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the dutchy of Oppelin, ſeated on the river Oder. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 50. 38.

* KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 3 fairs, on May 23, July 21, and October 18, for cattle. It is ſeated on the Iriſh ſea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a caſtle formerly ſtood, now in ruins. It is a ſmall, poor place, though a corporation, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 17. lat. 52. 47.

KREMPEN, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, 60 W. of Lubeck, and 5 N. of Glakſtadt. Lon. 26. 56. lat. 54. 3.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 48. 22.

* KRIEZOW, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mſciſlaw, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 50. 50. lat. 53. 50.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* KRISWICK, a town and caſtle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of Brzeſcia, ſeated on the lake Gupſo. It is the country of the famous Piaſt, who, from a ploughman, was raiſed to a kingdom. Lon. 36. 32. lat. 52. 34.

* KUBAN-TARTARS, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the ſame name, and their manners are much the ſame with thoſe of the Crim-Tartars. They have a Khan of their own, who can ſend 40,000 men into the field.

* KUDACH, a ſtrong fort of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiovia, ſeated on the river Neiper, and belongs to the Coſſacks. Lon. 53. 20. lat. 47. 58.

KUFSTEIN, a ſmall, handſome, and ſtrong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a ſtrong caſtle, built on a rock. It is ſeated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inſpruch, and 50 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 47. 20.

KUR, a river of Aſia, in Perſia, which riſes in mount Caucaſus, and paſſing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the Caſpian Sea, after having united its ſtreams with the river Arras.

* KURAB, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of the province of Keſcar, 2 miles from the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 67. 50. lat. 37. 36.

* KURGAN, a river of Aſia, in Perſia, which has its ſource in the province of Corafan, and, after watering the province of Aſtrabad, falls into the Caſpian Sea.

* KUSMA-DAMIANSKI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E. of Vaſigolorod, and 3 from the river Wolga. Lon. 69. 5. lat. 56. 2.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its ſilver mines, which are in a neighbouring mountain. It is 37 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 12. lat. 49. 56.

* KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the river Kyll, 26 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 50. 2.

KYNETON, or KINETON, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on January 25, for ſeed-corn. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Avon, and is but a ſmall place, remarkable for a battle fought at Edge-hill, between the king and parliament, in

October 1642. It is 12 miles S. of Warwick, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 15.

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* LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Germany, in Auſtria, ſeated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 36. lat. 48. 43.
* LABADIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo, ſubject to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 3. lat. 45. 5.
* LABIA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Miſſa.

LABIAU, a ſmall town of Ducal Pruſſia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curiſch-haff, with a ſtrong caſtle, two ſides of which are ſurrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles N. E. of Koningſburg. Lon. 37. 31. lat. 55. 17.

LABORI. See LAVORI.

* LABOURD, a territory of France, in Gaſcony, which makes part of the country of the Baſques, lying on the ſea-ſide. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be the firſt that went to fiſh for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR. See ESKIMEAUX.

LACEDEMON. See MISSITRI.

* LACK, or BISCHOFFS LACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that diſtrict. Here is not only a great deal of iron, ſteel, quickſilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linnen is made here, and ſent to Fiame and Trieſt. It is 11 miles W. N. W. of Leuback, and 36 N. of Trieſt. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 46. 24.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Neckar, 8 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the biſhoprick of Worms and the Elector-Palatine. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 49. 27.

LADOGA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on a great lake of the ſame name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva, and it abounds in fiſh, particularly ſalmon. Lon. 51. 4. lat. 60. 0.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 55 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 47. lat. 41. 16.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are iſlands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. from Canton in China. They were firſt diſcovered by Magellan, a Portugueze, who found out the S. W. paſſage to the E. Indies in 1520. He touched firſt at the iſland of Guam, where the natives ſtole ſome of his goods, which cauſed him to give theſe iſlands the name of Ladrone, or Thieviſh Iſlands. They have one fruit here which ſeems to be peculiar to theſe parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largeſt apple-trees, and in the ſame manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rind. The natives uſe it inſtead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black cruſt is ſcraped off, the inſide is ſoft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no ſeeds or ſtones in the inſide.

* LAGERIDGE, a village, in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on Auguſt 2, for cattle.
* LAGNY, a town of the iſle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 48. 50.

LAGOS, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a caſtle near the ſea, where there is a good harbour, and where the Engliſh fleets bound to the ſtraits uſually take in freſh water. It is 120 miles S. of Liſbon, and 25 W. of Faro. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 36. 45.

* LAGUNA, or SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LA
* LAGUNA, a handſome town of the iſland of Teneriff, which is one of the Canaries. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name, on the declivity of a hill, and contains fine buildings and a beautiful ſquare. Lon. 1. 14. lat. 28. 30.
* LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marſhes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated. They communicate with the ſea, and are the ſecurity of the city. There are about 60 iſlands in theſe Lagunes, which together make a biſhop's ſee. Eurano is the moſt conſiderable, next to thoſe on which Venice ſtands.

LAHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, ſeated near the Baltick Sea, with a caſtle and a harbour. It is 10 miles S. E. of Helmſtadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 48. lat. 56. 35.

LAHOR, a large town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vaſt circumference, and contains a great number of moſques, publick baths, caravanſaries, and pagods. It was the reſidence of the Great Mogul, but ſince the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of ſhady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and ſtuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Delly, 150 N. E. of Multan, and 300 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 31. 40.

LAHOR, a province of Aſia, in Indoſtan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Caſhmire and Bankiſh, on the E. by Naugraucut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jengapore and Delli, and on the W. by Multan and Attok.

* LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, ſeated near a river of the ſame name. Lon 33. 46. lat. 40. 4.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but eſpecially in wheat, with which it ſupplies Copenhagen and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are, Naxko, the capital, Saxkoping, and Nyſted. Lon. from 29. 3. to 29. 55. lat. from 54. 45. to 54. 55.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, and principal of the dutchy of Penthievre. It is 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 48. 28.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent, 8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle.

* LAMBERT-CASTLE, a village in Dorſetſhire, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before June 24, and Wedneſday 9 weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the ſtates of the province meet. It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 43. 40.

* LAMBETH, a village of the county of Surry, ſeated on the S. of the river Thames, oppoſite to Weſtminſter. Here the archbiſhops of Canterbury have a palace, where they uſually reſide.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated in a bottom, 50 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 10. 18. lat. 41. 1.

* LAMO, a kingdom and iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Melinda, between the iſland of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza, and that of Melinda. It has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king in 1589.

* LAMPEDOSA, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It is deſert, but has a pretty good harbour, where ſhips go to take in water. Lon. 30. 35. lat 36. 0.

LAMPSACO, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is now but a ſmall inconſiderable place, and is ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, 6 miles from the ſtraits of the Dardanels. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 40. 12.

LANCASHIRE, an Engliſh county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorkſhire, on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, on the N. by Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheſhire. It contains about 40,000 houſes, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 pariſhes, and 27 market towns, whereof 5 ſend members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold and ſharp, but healthful. As for the ſoil it is not every where alike, for ſome parts, eſpecially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, paſtures, fiſh, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In ſome places they uſe turfs for fewel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Mercy, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Dowglas, the Irwell, the Hodder, the Winſter, and the Wire. There are ſeveral lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an

excellent fiſh, called the Char, which is not found any where elſe in England, but in the Uller water, in Cumberland. Lancaſter is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars ware; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, wool, cheeſe, and pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Lun, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, ſupported by five arches. It is an ancient town, and Roman coins have been often dug up in the place on which the Friary ſtood. It contains ſeveral good ſtreets, with well built houſes, but has only one pariſh-church, which is large and handſome, and is ſeated on the ſide of a high hill, on the top of which ſtands the caſtle, which is now made uſe of for a priſon. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which ſends 2 members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town are, the church, caſtle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carliſle, 89 W. of York, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 54. 5.

* LANCEROTTA, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. The ancient inhabitants were negroes, who were very active, ſtrong, and ſwift of foot. There are a ridge of hills run quite through it, which only ſerve to feed goats and ſheep, which are pretty plenty. They have few cattle, fewer camels, and a very few ſmall horſes. The valleys are dry and ſandy, and yet they produce a little wheat and barley. It is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 28. 40.

LANCIANO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is famous for its fairs, which are held in July and Auguſt. It is ſeaton the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro, 17 miles E. of Civita-di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 42. 12.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a biſhop's ſee, and on that account has the title of a city. It has no market, but has two fairs, on February 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and ſtockings. It is ſeated upon an aſcent, on the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but the cathedral ſtands on a low ground, and is a large, ſtately building. It is 30 miles N. W. of Briſtol, and 148 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 33.

LANDAU, an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of France, in Lower Alſace. It was formerly imperial, and did belong to Germany till the treaty of Munſter, but now is ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Queich, in a pleaſant, fertile country, 9 miles S. of Newſtadt, 12 W. of Philipſburg, 12 S. W. of Spire, 37. N. E. of Straſburg, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 49. 12.

* LANDELOE, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 21, for cattle, horſes, ſheep, and wool.

LANDEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is ſeated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, 17 S. E. of Louvaine, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 52. 45.

* LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, ſeated on the river Elhoro, 20 miles E. of Breſt. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the ſea, but at contrary times. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 48. 25.

* LANDES, a territory of France, in Gaſcony. It is a ſandy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

* LANDRAKE, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 29, and Auguſt 25, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LANDRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is now very well fortified. It was beſieged by prince Eugene in 1712, but to no purpoſe. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Sambre, 16 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, 17 S. E. of Cambray, 27 S. W. of Mons, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 50. 4.

* LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in Upper Alſace, and in Suntgaw, 3 miles from Baſle, ſeated upon an eminence. Lon. 25. 7. lat. 47. 36.

LANDSCROON, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 55. 42.

LANDS-

* LANDSDOWN, a place in Somerſetſhire, near Bath, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and cheeſe.

LANDSHUT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a ſtrong caſtle, on an adjacent hill. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 35 miles S. of Ratiſbon, and 35 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 48. 23. There is another ſmall town of the ſame name in Silefia, and in the dutchy of Schweidnitz, ſeated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber: and there is alſo another in Moravia, ſeated on the river Morave, on the confines of Hungary and Auſtria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Franckfort upon the Oder. Lon. 33. 7. lat. 52. 56.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augſburg, and is ſubject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or NANDSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Waſgow, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It lies between Deux-Ponts and Keiſer-Cautern. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 49. 25.

LANERK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Clydeſdale, ſeated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 14. 4. lat. 55. 40.

* LANERK, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the ſhire, and 1 for the burgh of Glaſgow.

* LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town in Berkſhire, which has three fairs; viz. on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horſes, young foals, cows, boots and ſhoes. It is pleaſantly ſeated near the confines of Wiltſhire, in an open country fit for hunting. It is 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, 20 S. S. W. of Oxford, and 57 W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 51. 33.

LANGEAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, ſeated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 45. 5.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the ſtreight called the Great Belt, and between Zealand, Saland, and Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 55. 0.

* LANGETZ, a town of France, in Touraine, noted for its excellent melons. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 10 miles from Tours. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 42. 20.

* LANGIONA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the King reſides. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 140 miles N. W. of Alva. Lon. 116. 20. lat. 22. 38.

* LANGON, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Bazadois. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquiſate. It is noted for excellent wine. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 44. 33.

LANGRES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cutlery wares made here are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, 67 S. E. of Troyes, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 59. lat. 47. 52.

LANGPORT, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on the ſecond Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; on June 29, for black cattle and lambs; on September 24, for fat cattle, and ſucking colts; and on November 11, for fat cattle, hogs, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, in a dirty mooriſh country, and on the large river Parr, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater, from whence it has ſome trade. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, 16 S. W. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 3.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France; bounded on the N. by Quercy, Rouerque, Auvergne, and Lionnois; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gaſcony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Rouſſillon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is broadeſt. The clergy are more rich and numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbiſhops and 20 biſhops. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and, in general, it is a very pleaſant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. There are 180 curious medicinal plants, with iron-mines, quarries of marble, and Turky ſtones. There is alſo a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is

a kind of oak, which produces the berry called Kermes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Loire. There are alſo a great number of mineral ſprings, and Toulouſe is the capital town.

* LANNOY, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders. It is 5 miles from Liſle, and 8 from Tournay. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 40.

* LANON, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 10, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* LANSAWEL, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Carmarthen, with three fairs; viz. on the firſt Friday after May 12, for cattle and pedlars ware; on July 26, and October 23, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

* LANTWITT, a village in Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 11, for lambs.

* LANVICHANGEL, a village in Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with 2 fairs; on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

* LANWINIO, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 12, for ſheep and pedlars ware.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 45. 2.

LAON, a conſiderable town of France, in the Iſle of France, and capital of the Laonois, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine; and it is very advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soiſſons, 30 N. W. of Rheims, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 49. 34.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin-China; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of foreſts, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fiſh. The inhabitants are well-made, robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very ſuperſtitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground, and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will. He ſhows himſelf but twice a-year, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is a kind of Idolatry, and much the ſame as in China. Langiona is the capital town.

LAPLAND, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, and the ſea. It is divided into Daniſh, or N. Lapland; Swediſh, or S. Lapland; and Ruſſian, or E. Lapland. It is extremely cold; and, in ſome places, they never ſee the ſun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year. It has properly ſpeaking neither ſpring nor autumn, the ſeaſons change ſo ſuddenly. The ſky is generally ſerene, and the air healthy, it being ſubject almoſt to continual winds. They ſow no corn; but they have good paſtures, which fatten their cattle ſpeedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, caſtors, ermins, and rain-deer. This laſt is the moſt uſeful animal they have; for it ſerves to draw the ſledges over the ſnow with ſurpriſing ſwiftneſs; likewiſe, the ſkin ſerves them for cloathing, and their fleſh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; theſe poles meet at the top, and form a ſort of cone; and the out-ſides are covered with the ſkins of rain-deer and rags: they are open at the top, to let out the ſmoak; and here they paſs their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lye upon the ſnow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the ſkins and rags, and leave the poles ſtanding. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fiſh, and the ſkins of rain-deer; they have alſo ſome furrs. They are of a ſhort ſtature, with a large head, broad fore-head, blue eyes, ſhort flat noſes, and ſhort, ſtrait, coarſe black hair. They are a rude brutal ſort of people, though ſome of them have embraced Chriſtianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the aſſiſtance of phyſicians, and their hair never turns grey. Inſtead of bread they make uſe of dried fiſh, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of ſpirituous liquors, and are never ſober when they can purchaſe them. They ſeldom ſtay long in one place, but rove about con-

ntinually, leaving the poles of their huts ſtanding, as was before obſerved. Lon. from 32. 0. to 46. 0. lat. from 65. 0. to 72. 0.

LAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Fars, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſilk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 72. 20. lat. 27. 30.

* LARACHA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It was once in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards; but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 35. 0.

LAREDO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, with a large ſafe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 43. 23.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 42 miles N. by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 48.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſome handſome moſques. It is ſaid to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, reſided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Penea, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens, now called Settines. Lon. 40. 40. lat. 39. 54.

* LARISTAN, a territory of Aſia, in Perſia, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

* LARRIBUNDAR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Indoſtan. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, and the harbour is capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. It is but a ſmall place, conſiſting of about 100 houſes built with ſticks and wood; but it has a ſtone fort, with five great guns, to prevent robberies; becauſe ſome of the neighbouring countries are much addicted to thieving. Lon. 84. 35. lat. 25. 0.

LARTA. See ARTA.

* LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient, large, and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Syria, with a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the moſt flouriſhing place on the coaſt, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated in a level fertile country, 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 54. 25. lat. 35. 30.

* LATRICEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the marquiſate of Arc en Barrois, ſeated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, with a priory.

* LAVAGNAY, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a county. It lies on the E. ſide of Genoa, 8 miles from Rapallo, and is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the moſt populous and conſiderable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. It has 2 caſtles, and is ſeated on the river Mayenne, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, 37 E. of Rennes, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 16. 53. lat. 58. 4.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT-MINDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carinthia, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Saltſberg, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 37 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 36. 44.

* LAVAUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 43. 42.

LAUBACH, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carniola, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and very handſome houſes. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, wherein are the largeſt craw-fiſh in Europe. It is 42 miles S. of Clagenfurt, 15 N. E. of Aquileia, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat. 46. 20.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzbug. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 49. 40.

LAUDER, a borough town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Merſe, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 46.

* LAUDERDALE is a ſmall diſtrict in the county of Merſe, through which a river of the ſame name runs.

* LAVELLO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, 50 W. by S. of Bari, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 33 30. lat. 41. 3.

LAV-

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on Shrove-Tuesday, for horses; and on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately steeple standing on an eminence. Besides one large church, there is also a Presbyterian meeting, and about 300 mean houses. The streets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants consist chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of says. This town was a few years ago governed by a head-borough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, 20 S. E. of Newmarket, and 61 N. N. of London. Lon. 18. 23. lat. 52. 10.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 49. 0.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and it is seated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles S. E. of Basle, 25 N. W. of Zurich, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhausen. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 36.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated near the Downs; and, tho' it is but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Salisbury, 20 S. S. W. of Marlborough, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 15.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Tamer, on the top of a small hill, and is a large corporation, where the assizes are held, sending 2 members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stand the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 209 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 50. 40.

* LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 50. 25.

* LAURAGUAIS, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet seed and wine. Castelnaudari is the capital town.

* LAURENT LES CHALONS, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons. It is seated partly in an island, and partly on the river Stone. It is 3 miles E. of Chalon, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 46. 45.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's see. The town-house, and the other publick buildings, are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva. It is 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 46. 30.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It is 50 miles N. E. of Torn, and 75 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 38. 14. lat. 53. 6.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. Between this place and Weisenberg are the famous lines which the Germans cast up, to defend their frontiers against France; but now they are of no use. It is 7 miles S. E. of Weisemberg. Lon. 26. 47. lat. 48. 56.

* LAUTREC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is seated on a mountain, with an ancient castle.

* LAUTREC, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, on the confines of the dutchy of Deux Ponts. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glaun.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, near Maestricht, which is remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, in 1747.

* LAVORI, TERRA DI, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is bounded on the W. by the Campagna of

of Rome, and by Farther Abruzzo; on the N. by the Citerior Abruzzo, and by the county of Moliſſa; on the E. by the Ultra Principato; and on the S. by the Principato Citra. It is about 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for Lavoro, in Italian, ſignifies the ſame thing. It is alſo fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruits. There are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings, and mines of ſulphur; and Mount Veſuvius muſt be full of it, becauſe it ſometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Beſides which, there are ſeveral other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

Lawenburg, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, which belongs to the Elector of Hanover. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Elbe, and has a caſtle on an eminence. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, 22 S. of Lubeck, and 40 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 53. 36.

Lawenburg, the dutchy of, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other ſides by Holſtein, except to the W. on which the dutchy of Lunenburg lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital town.

* Lawenburg, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the ſame name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 35. 28. lat. 54. 45.

Lawingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Duke of Nuburg. Here the Duke of Bavaria fortified his camp, to defend his country againſt the Britiſh forces and their allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough in 1704, who forced their intrenchments. It is ſeated on the Danube, 10 miles N. W. of Burgaw, 20 N. E. of Ulm, and 32 N. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 28. 4. lat. 48. 32.

* Lawrence St. the largeſt river in N. America, that proceeds from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a courſe of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is ſo full of ſhoals and rocks, that it will not admit large veſſels without danger, unleſs the channel be very well known.

* Lawrence St. a village in Cornwal, with two fairs; on Auguſt 10, and October 18, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

Laxemburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with a palace or caſtle, where the princes of the houſe of Auſtria go for pleaſure. It is ſeated on the river Schecha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 57. lat. 48. 15.

* Laycock, a village in Wiltſhire, four miles S. of Chippenham, with 2 fairs; on July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

Lea, a river, which riſes near Luton in Bedfordſhire, and running S. E. by Wheat-Hampſtead in Hartfordſhire, then E. through Hartford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Eſſex from Hartfordſhire, and Eſſex from Middleſex, it falls into the Thames, a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quanties of corn and malt brought out of Hartfordſhire to London.

Leagues of the Griſons. See Griſons.

Leaotong, a large country of Aſia. It is bounded by part of China, and a gulph of the ſame name on the S. by Chineſe-Tartary on the N. by Korea on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themſelves maſters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, leſs polite, and not ſo illuſtrious as the Chineſe: they neither like trade nor huſbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leatong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very well peopled.

* Leawava, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of ſalt. Lon. 100. 50. lat. 6. 40.

* Lebeda, an ancient ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 32. 10.

* Lebrixa, an ancient, ſtrong, and pleaſant town of Spain, in Andaluſia. It is ſeated in a territory, which abounds in corn, wine, and a great number of olive trees, of whoſe fruit they make the beſt oil in Spain. It is 10 miles

N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 12. 3. lat. 36. 52.

Lebus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquifate of Brandenburg, with a bifhop's fee, fecularized in favour of the houfe of Brandenburg. It is feated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 30. lat. 52. 28.

Lecce, a rich, populous, and moft beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bifhop's fee. It is 10 miles W. of the Gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. by W. of Otranto, 20 S. by E. of Brindifi, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 40. 38.

Lecco, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, feated on the eaftern fide of the lake Como, 20 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 45. 45.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rifes in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and, having paffed by Landfprug and Augfburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

Lech, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maefe, it falls into the German Sea near the Briel.

Lechlade, a town of Glouceftershire, with a market on Wednefdays, and two fairs, on Auguft 10, for cattle and toys, and September 0, for cattle and cheefe. It is feated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and is about 3 furlongs in length. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Glouceftor, 25 W. by S. of Oxford, and 74 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 42.

Lechnich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and fubject to the Elector. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 50. 40.

Lecluse, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 miles S. of Douay. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 50. 50.

Lectoure, an ancient and ftrong town of France, in Gafcony, and in Armagnac, with a caftle, and a bifhop's fee. It is feated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. It is 12 miles E. of Condom, 20 S. W. of Agen, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 18. 17. lat. 43. 56.

Ledbury, a town of Herefordfhire, with a market on Tuefdays, and five fairs; viz. on Monday before Eafter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheefe; on June 22, for horned cattle and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheefe, and pigs; and on Monday before December 21, for horned cattle, cheefe, and fat hogs. It is feated on a rich clay ground, and is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade. It is 15 miles E. of Hereford, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 52. 6.

Ledesma, an ancient and ftrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It is feated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 47. 2.

* Lee, a village in Yorkfhire, with two fairs, on Auguft 24, and September 17, for horfes and cheefe.

Leeds, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkfhire, with two markets, on Tuefdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on July 10, for horfes and hard-ware, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horfes, and hard-ware. It is feated on the river Are, and is a large well-built corporation-town, whofe inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a confiderable trade. It alfo fends two members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 25 miles W. S. W. of York, 42 E. N. E. of Manchefter, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 53. 48.

Leek, a town in Staffordfhire, with a market on Wednefdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednefday before Candlemas, Eafter-Wednefday, May 18, Whit-Wednefday, July 3, July 28, and November 13, all for cattle and pedlars ware. It is feated in the barren moor lands, and the houfes are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 6.

* Leerberg, a mountain in Swifferland, which is part of Mount Jura, and extends itfelf on the confines of the cantons of Baffe, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aaraw and Homburg.

Leerdam, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 51. 56.

* Leerort, a fortrefs of Germany, in Weftphalia, and in the county of Embden.

den. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs, about 10 miles from the town of Embden. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 53. 13.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the iſles of Orkney. Theſe did belong to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fiſh for herrings every year. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 61. 20.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES.

LEEWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Geet, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 3. lat. 50. 53.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Oſtend, which was a poſt of general Earl, in 1708, to keep up a communication between the beſiegers of Liſle, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendoſme could not drive them away without attacking them in form.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, a ſtrong, handſome, and very conſiderable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, and in the Piſano, with one of the moſt famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which cauſes it to be viſited by a prodigious number of ſtrangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes which are brought there are never viſited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undiſturbed, and the Jews have a very handſome ſynagogue here, as well as ſchools. They are very rich, and ſo well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The ſtreets are wide and ſtrait, and almoſt all the houſes are of the ſame heighth, but the N. ſide of the town is beſt built. There are ſo many canals, that ſome have given it the title of New Venice. It is a ſtrong place, and there is a garriſon of 2500 men. Near the harbour there is a large building, called Li-Bagni, in which they ſhut up every night the Turkiſh ſlaves, and the galley ſlaves. At a little diſtance there is a light-houſe, on a ſmall iſland, on the top of which are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great ſquare is the ſtatue of duke Ferdinand I. it ſtands on a pedeſtal, and at the four corners there are ſtatues of bronze, of a Coloſſian ſize, which are in chains, and repreſent ſo many ſlaves. The air here was very unhealthy, till the marſhes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence are, ſilk, wine, and oil. In 1741 this city ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Piſa, 45 S. W. of Florence, 20 S. by W. of Lucca, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 43. 33.

* LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is fortified and ſeated on the river Adige, in the Veroneſe, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leiceſterſhire, with 3 markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 12, and July 5, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on October 10, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and a great deal of cheeſe; and on December 8 for horſes and cows, but it is inconſiderable. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three pariſh-churches, and ſends two members to parliament, having the title of an earldom. It has a very ſpacious market-place, the ſtreets are paved, and great quantities of ſtockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, 32 N. of Northampton, and 99 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 52. 40.

* LEICESTERSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Northamptonſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire and Derbyſhire, on the N. by Nottinghamſhire, and on the E. by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire. It contains about 18,700 houſes, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leiceſter ſends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the Ey, the Wreake, the Sence, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the ſoil, in the ſouthern parts, very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and ſheep. The northern part is more barren and ſtony, and has many rocks of lime-ſtone with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal-pits. It yields the ſame commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabi-

tants have got the name of Bean-bellies. It is ſeparated from Warwickſhire by an old Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet, which runs croſs the kingdom. Leiceſter is the principal town.

LEIGH, a town of Lancaſhire, of little or no account, for the market is almoſt come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 184 N.W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 30.

* LEIGHTON, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield, with one fair, for pedlars ware, on June 24.

* LEIGHTON, a village in Huntingdonſhire, 5 miles N. of Kimbolton, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and October 5, for all ſorts of cattle.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 4 fairs, on January 25, Whit-Tueſday, July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ouſe, over which it has a bridge which leads into Buckinghamſhire. It is a very large town, and its market is conſiderable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 39 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 50.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 49. 30.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Iriſh Sea, on the W. by Connaught, from which it is ſeparated by the river Shannon, on the N. by Ulſter, and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Nuer, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the ſoil is fruitful in corn and paſtures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheeſe. The chief commodities are, cattle, horſes, ſea-fowl and fiſh. It contains 11 counties, 1 archbiſhoprick, 3 biſhopricks, 122,901 houſes, 858 pariſhes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly deſcended from the Engliſh.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, ſtrong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, or Meiſſen, with a caſtle and a famous univerſity. It is a handſome place, neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to ſtop and ſell the merchandizes deſigned to paſs thro' it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the ſame privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Eaſter, and Michaelmas, which laſt 15 days each. There are 6 handſome colleges belonging to the univerſity, beſides the private colleges. The town-houſe makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1745, and ranſomed, but he is now in poſſeſſion of it again. It is ſeated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyſſe, the Elſter, and the Barde, 37 miles S. of Wirtemberg, 40 N. W. of Dreſden, 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg, and 250 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 51. 19.

LEIRIA. See LEREA.

LEITH, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian. It is ſeated on the Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 0.

* LELANT, a village in Cornwal, 5 miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on Auguſt 15, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops.

LEMAN, a lake of Swiſſerland, ſometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as ſome ſay, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a ſea, and contains a great variety of excellent fiſh, particularly trouts and perches. In ſummer it has ſomething like a tide, occaſioned by the melting of the ſnow, from whence ſtreams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the ſummer for the reaſon juſt mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Swiſſerland.

LEMBERG, a town of Poland, capital of Red-Ruſſia, ſeated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Pelteu, between Caminice and Cracow, that is, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is alſo 212 S. of Warſaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is ſeated on an eminence, without the town. The ſquare, the churches, and the publick buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and trading place. It has a Roman-chatholick archbiſhop, and an Armenian,

Armenian, as well as a Ruſſian biſhop; but the Proteſtants are not tolerated. This city was reduced to the laſt extremity by the rebel Coſſacks and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itſelf with a large ſum of money. In 1672 it was beſieged in vain by the Turks, but, in 1704 was taken by ſtorm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 42. 21. lat. 49. 51.

* LEMBRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the ſame name, and a harbour. Lon. 43. 45. lat. 40. 25.

* LEMBURG, a palatinate of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland, on the N. by the palatinate of Belez, on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia, and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, 20 miles N. of Paderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 52. 5.

LEMNOS, one of the principal iſlands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanels, and has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the iſland. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in corn and wine, and it is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater eſteem among phyſicians than it is at preſent. It contains about 75 villages, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and are very induſtrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a ſmall town, which ſtands on a hill, on the top of which there is a caſtle, near the ſea. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 20 miles S. E. of mount Athos, whoſe ſhadow covers it a little before ſun-ſet, and 55 N. W. of Metelin. Lon. 43. 3. lat. 40. 3.

* LEMO, a ſmall river of Italy, which riſes in the territory of Genoa, where it waſhes Gavi, and paſſes on to join the the Orba in the Alexandrino.

* LEMPTA, a large country of Africa, in the Zaara or Deſert, lying to the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a ſavage, brutal diſpoſition.

LEMSTER, or LEOMINSTER, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 6 fairs. on February 13, Tueſday after Mid-lent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horſes; on July 10, for horned cattle, horſes, wool, and Welch butter; on September 4, for horned cattle, horſes, and butter, and in November for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is ſeated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. ſides of the town. It contains one pariſh-church, 400 houſes, 6 wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is of great note for its fine wool, has ſeveral good inns, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. by N. of Worceſter, 14 N. of Hereford, and 136 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 52. 20.

LENA, a large river of the Ruſſian empire, in Tartary, which takes its courſe N. from the latitude of 55, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almoſt parallel to the Jeniſy.

LENCICIA, a ſtrong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fort, ſeated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It ſtands in a moraſs, on the banks of the river Bſura, 37 miles S. E. of Gneſna, 75 W. of Warſaw, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 52. 12.

* LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horſes, and on October 23, for horſes and ſome other things. It is ſeated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidſtone, 18 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 18.

* LENOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde, on the N. and W. by Argyleſhire, and on the E. by Mentieth and Sterlingſhire. Near the rivers it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of ſheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough-Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 30 ſmall iſlands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the reſt are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northwards towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county-town. This ſhire ſends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees,

rences, and is 8 miles N. E. of Arras, 10 N. W. of Douay, and 15 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 28.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 37. 18.

* LENTON, a village in Nottinghamſhire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, and on November 11, for horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

* LENYNER, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

* LENZBURG, a town in Swiſſerland, with the title of a county. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, in the canton of Bern, 6 miles W. of Baden, and 5 E. of Arau. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 47. 23.

* LENZO, a river of Italy, which riſes in mount Appennine, runs along the confines of Parmeſan, and of the Modeneſe, falling into the Po at Breſſello.

LEO, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, 8 miles S. W. of San-Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 43. 57.

* LEOGANE, a beautiful plain of America, in the iſland of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indigo, ſugar-canes, rocou, tobacco, and all the neceſſaries of life. The air is not very good, and the luxury of the inhabitants, who are French, cauſes many diſeaſes.

* LEON, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 30 miles E. of Breſt, and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 48. 41.

* LEON, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Aſturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, and on the S. by Eſtremadura and Caſtile, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almoſt two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the neceſſaries of life, and Leon is the capital town.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a biſhop's ſee. It has the fineſt cathedral-church in all Spain. It was formerly more rich and populous than it is at preſent, and it had the honour of being the capital of the firſt Chriſtian kingdom in Spain. It is ſeated between two ſources of the river Eſla, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, 95 W. by N. of Burgos, and 175 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 22. lat. 42. 55.

* LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N. America, in New-Spain, which is very populous, and there are mines of ſilver in the mountains.

* LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua. It is the reſidence of the governor, an biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Buccaneers, 1685, in ſight of a Spaniſh army who were ſix to one. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occaſions earthquakes. It conſiſts of about 1000 houſes, and has ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the ſea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 291. 25. lat. 12. 25.

* LEONARD DE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the territory of Limoſin, with a conſiderable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 45. 50.

* LEONARD'S, ST. a village near Bedford, with one fair, on November 17, for all ſorts of cattle.

* LEONARD'S, ST. a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on November 17, for cattle and pedlars ware.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 47. 0.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLSTADT, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665. It is ſeated on the Waag, 20 miles N. W. of Newhauſel, 30 N. E. of Preſburg, 67 N. by W. of Buda, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 5. lat. 48. 20.

LEPANTO, a ſtrong and very conſiderable town of Turky, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbiſhop's ſee and a ſtrong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in the form of a ſugar-loaf, and

and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, which is on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the castle of Borneli was demolished by the Venetians in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is, wine, oil, corn, rice, Turky-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very disagreeable to the Turks who are not used to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 mosques here, and the Greeks have two churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 39. 48. lat. 38. 34.

Leria, or Leiria, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal. It is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 45. lat. 39. 40.

* Lerici, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulph of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 44. 5.

Lerida, an ancient, large, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, an university, and a strong castle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile soil, 12 miles S. W. of Balaguer, 42 N. W. of Tarragona, 85 W. of Barcelona, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 41. 31.

Lerins, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, 5 miles from Antibes; that near the coast is called St. Margaret, which is guarded by invalids, state-prisoners being sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but Marshal Belleisle retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and is less than the former, but has a Benedictine abbey.

Lerma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a dutchy. It has a palace or castle, and a park. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 42. 2.

* Lernica, was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

* Lero, or Leros, an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Patroclus, according to some authors. Lon. 44. 40. lat. 37. 0.

Lesbos. See Metelin.

Lescar, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Pau, 12 N. E. of Oleron, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 43. 23.

Leskard, a town in Cornwal, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday-sevennight before Easter, Holy-Thursday, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a level, and is an indifferent large town, being a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free-school, and a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 50. 34.

Lessines, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen-manufacture. It is 6 miles N. E. of Ath, 17 N. W. of Mons, and 22 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 28. lat. 51. 41.

* Lestoff, or Leostoff, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on May-Day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, and is an indifferent place, whose church is near half a mile from it. It is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackerels, and sprats. It has a church, and a dissenting meeting-house; likewise, for its security, six 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of

500 houſes; but the ſtreets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coaſt is here very dangerous for ſtrangers. It is 7 miles S. of Yarmouth, 28 E. by S. of Norwich, and 115 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 52. 37.

LESTWEITHEL, a town of Cornwal, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on June 29, Auguſt 24, and November 2, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy-haven. Formerly ſhips came as far up as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. However, it is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. They alſo keep courts here belonging to the ſtannary; and the gaol is likewiſe here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgeſſes, and 17 common-council men. The town conſiſts of about 100 houſes; but the ſtreets, though paved, are bad. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, 26 S. W. of Launceſton, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 30.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; which is 44 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. and N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh; by Sligo and Roſcommon on the W. and S. W. and by Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, with rank graſs, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, ſeated not far from the river Shannon. It contains 4001 houſes, 21 pariſhes, 5 baronies, 2 boroughs, and ſends 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for James-Town, and 2 for Carrick.

LETTEN-LAND, or LETTONIA, is the S. part of Livonia. It is bounded on the N. by Eſtonia; on the S. by Courland; on the E. by Muſcovy; and on the W. by the Gulph of Riga. It is ſubject to Ruſſia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and is ſeated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 40. 52.

LEVANT: This word properly ſignifies the EAST; but it is generally uſed, when ſpeaking of trade, for TURKY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Barka, the Iſland of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means, The Eaſtern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whoſe fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 43. 40.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Pfreimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratiſbon, and 55 N. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 49. 36.

LEUE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It is ſeated on the river Gheet, near the confines of Liege, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 55.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horſes and horned cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Merſey, where there is an excellent ſafe harbour for ſhips. It is much increaſed and beautified of late, being, next to London and Briſtol, the moſt trading town in England. Here is a handſome town-houſe, ſupported by ſtone-pillars and arches; and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houſes are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, beſides ſeveral meeting-houſes for Diſſenters; and the New Church is ſaid to be one of the fineſt in England. At the eaſt end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of ſhips. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament; and is 15 miles W. of Warrington, 30 W. by S. of Mancheſter, and 185 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 25.

* LEVIN, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an iſland, wherein MARY Queen of SCOTS was kept priſoner.

* LEUK, a town of Swiſſerland, almoſt in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural ſtrength; for the aſſembly of the States that often meet there; and for its baths, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 46. 12.

* LEVONTINA, or LEVINER THAL, a valley of Swiſſerland, whoſe inhabitants depend on Milan for Spirituals, and on the canton of Uri for Temporals.

LEV-

Letroux, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with a caſtle. It is 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 47. 0.

Leuse, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainhault. It is ſeated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 50. 34.

Leutkrik, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow. It is ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles N. E. of Lindau, 15 W. of Kempten, and 10 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 47. 53.

Leutmeritz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 35 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 50. 34.

Lewarden, a handſome, rich, populous, large, and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, capital of Oſtergow, Weſtergow, Sevenwolden, and Weſt-Frieſland. It was the uſual place of reſidence of the Stadtholder; and in buildings, as well public as private, is very magnificent. It has ſeveral canals, which run through the ſtreets, and are a great aſſiſtance to their trade, which is very conſiderable; eſpecially as theſe canals are continued not only to the ſea, but to the moſt conſiderable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, 60 N. of Deventer, and 65 N. by E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 23. 17. lat. 53. 12.

* Lewentz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the ſame name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 10 miles N. of Gran, and 25 N. E. of Newhauſel. Lon. 36. 54. lat. 48. 15.

Lewes, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tueſday, for horned cattle, and horſes; and on October 2, for ſheep. It is ſeated on an eminence on the banks of the river Ouſe, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a large place, with handſome houſes, 2 ſtreets paved, and 6 pariſh churches built with flint-ſtone. It is the beſt town in the county, and is inhabited by ſubſtantial tradeſmen, as well as ſome who live on their fortune. It is governed by a headborough and conſtable, and contains about 1500 houſes built with brick and flint-ſtone, and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 50 S. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 50. 50.

Lewis, an iſland of Scotland, being one of the moſt conſiderable of the Weſtern Iſlands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Iſle of Sky. It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well ſituated both for the herring and cod fiſhery. Lon. 9. 35. lat. from 58. to 59.

Lewis, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1678, and rendered back by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 10 miles from Louvain, 5 from Tillemont, and 3 from St. Tron. Its ſluices render it very ſtrong. Lon. 22. 45 lat. 50. 50.

Lewisburg, a town of N. America, and capital of the iſland of Cape Breton. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken again by the Engliſh, on July 26, 1758, when all the garriſon were made priſoners of war, conſiſting of upwards of 5600 men. There were likewiſe 11 men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed. Lon. 316. 5. lat. 46. 50. The fortifications are now demoliſhed.

* Leyborn, a conſiderable village in the N Riding of Yorkſhire, a mile and a half N. of Middleham, with four fairs; viz. on the ſecond Fridays of February, May, October, and December, for horned cattle and ſheep.

Leyden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amſterdam, is the largeſt place in the province. It is ſeated in a country full of gardens and meadows, which are ſurrounded with a great number of ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 iſlands, and 145 bridges, the greateſt part of which are made with free-ſtone. The principal church is a ſuperb ſtructure, whoſe high roof is ſupported by three rows of columns; and the reſt of the public buildings are very handſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpitals, and an univerſity which generally has about 2000 ſtudents, though there is but two colleges; for the ſcholars board in the town, and have no habits to diſtinguiſh them from other people. The ſchool conſiſts of a large pile of brick-building three ſtories high;

in the uppermoſt of which, the famous ELZIVER had his Printing-Office. Adjoining to the ſchools is the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuſcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the fineſt in Europe. Here are manufactures of the beſt cloths and ſtuffs in Holland, there being no leſs than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profeſſion, who, in 1534, ſet up to be a King; his followers were a kind of Anabaptiſts, who committed many outrages; but, the year after, they were puniſhed for their raſhneſs and rebellion, and John himſelf was tortured till he died. It is 4 miles E. from the ſea, 15 S. E. of Harlem, 25 W. of Utrecht, 20 S. W. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. of Rotterdam. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 52. 10.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which riſes in the confines of Heſſe, and running N. through the dutchy of Brunſwick, paſſes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, which is ſeparated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 140. 35. lat. 11. 0.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is ſeated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 51. lat. 41. 40.

LHON, a river of Germany, which riſes in Heſſe-Caſſel, and, running S. W. paſſes by Marpurg, Wetzlar, and Naſſau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turky in Aſia, which lye between proper Syria and Paleſtine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The ſummits of theſe mountains are ſo high, that they are always covered with ſnow; but below are very pleaſant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar-trees growing thereon; but now there are ſcarce any remaining. Geographers diſtinguiſh into them Libanus and Antilibanus; the latter of which lies on the S. ſide of the valley, riſing near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat 34. They are ſeparated from each other at an equal diſtance throughout, and form a baſon, or country, called by the ancients Cœlo-Syria.

LIBAU, a ſea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It conſiſts of wooden houſes, belongs to the Duke of Courland, and is 35 miles N. of Memel, 75 W. of Mittau, and 40 S. W. of Goldengen. Lon. 39. 2. lat. 56. 27.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 44. 55.

LIBYA was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards was given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe, and county of Solms, 18 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 28.

* LICHTENBERG, a caſtle of France, in Lower Alſace, and the chief place of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a rock, near the mountains Voſges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 48. 55.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N. of Cullembach. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 50. 26.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſeated on the river Mayne, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 50. 20.

* LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in Tockerberg, ſeated on the river Thour. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 47. 25.

* LICHTSTALL, an handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baſle. It is ſeated on the river Ergetz, 5 miles from Baſle. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 47. 40.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fiſh; but, in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of aſhes, and the other into a moraſs. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine-lake.

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a caſtle. It is 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 44. 4. lat. 53. 50.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on July 22, ſo

pedlars ware. It is ſeated in Rumney-Marſh, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. On the E. ſide of it is a heap of ſtones, which they pretend was the tomb of Criſpin and Criſpianus. It is 6 miles S. W. of the ſea, 26 S. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 33. lat. 50. 58.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

* LIDFORD-GREEN, a place in Somerſetſhire, where a fair is kept on Auguſt 1, for all ſorts of cattle.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt-Gothland, ſeated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falkoping, and 25 S. W. of Marieſtadt. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 58. 25.

* LIDNEY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for horned cattle.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Anſpach, 17 miles S. E. of Nuremburg, and ſubject to that city. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 49. 18.

* LIECHTENAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Alſace, with a caſtle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 48. 43.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Scheld, over-againſt Fort-Lillo. It was oppoſite to this fort that the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703. It is 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 17.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. Here the river Maeſe or Meuſe is divided into three branches, which, after having paſſed through the ſtreets under ſeveral bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not ſubmit to the biſhop; but, after he had built two fortified caſtles, they were forced to ſubmit. The old caſtle is in the town, and ſtill ſubſiſts; and though the new, which is on the other ſide, was demoliſhed ſince 1714, yet the fortifications on the ſide of the city are ſtill ſtanding. This town has 10 large ſuburbs, in which are a great number of religious houſes and churches; which laſt, with thoſe in the city, make 100 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whoſe canons muſt be all Gentlemen, or Doctors, or, as ſome ſay, Princes and Cardinals, or otherwiſe of great note. The publick ſtructures are, the biſhop's palace, the town-houſe, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, and the arſenal. On the ſides of the river, there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themſelves. It is commonly ſaid of this city, That it is the Hell of Women, becauſe they are obliged to live a laborious life; the Purgatory of Men, becauſe they are almoſt all governed by their wives; and the Paradiſe of Monks, on account of their rich benefices. Here is alſo a famous univerſity, and a convent of Engliſh nuns. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 ſtreets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are tranſported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702; and the French beſieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege at the approach of the Duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which conſumed the biſhop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The biſhop is one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant valley on the river Maeſe, 12 miles N. E. of Huy, 15 S. W. of Maeſtricht, 30 N. of Namur, 62 S. W. of Cologne, 65 N. of Luxemburg, and 65 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 36.

LIEGE, the biſhoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, beſides quarries of marble. The biſhop is elected by the chapter, compoſed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the ſame name.

LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is 10 miles N. of Liege, and 10 S. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 50. 41.

LIESINA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, ſaffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

* LIESINA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fortreſs on the top of an inacceſſible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing veſſels of all ſorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 34. 58. lat. 43. 30.

* LIESSE, a town of France, in Picardie, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims reſort. It is 8 miles E. of Laon. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 49. 26.

* LIEUVIN, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Liſieux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and ſeveral ſorts of woollen manufactures.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which, riſing in the county of Wicklow, runs W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. paſſes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falls into the Iriſh channel, a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 54. 47.

* LIFTON, a village in Devonſhire, 4 miles E. of Launceſton, in Cornwal, with three fairs, on February 2, Holy Thurſday, and October 28, for cattle.

LIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainhault, ſeated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 50. 47.

* LIGNIERES, a town of France, in Berry, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a caſtle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 46. 47.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, with a caſtle, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Cet, 12 miles N. of Jaur, 35 N. W. of Breſlau, and 35 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 51. 8.

LIGNY, a handſome town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a handſome park. It is ſeated on the river Ornay, 3 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, 20 W. of Toul, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 48. 36.

* LIGOR, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula of Malacca, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 118. 30. lat. 7. 40.

* LIGUEIL, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a barony. It is ſeated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood there is a plain, in which are a vaſt number of ſhells, which, when reduced to powder, ſerve to manure the land. It is 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon. 18. 27. lat. 47. 3.

LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 50. 35.

LILLO, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Scheldt, 8 miles N. of Antwerp. It was built in the year 1584, and the Spaniards were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Scheldt. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 51. 18.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is ſurrounded with brick walls, fortified with ſeveral ramparts and baſtions eight yards high. The ſtreets are handſome, and as ſtraight as a line, but the houſes are generally only one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes. However they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs are covered with coarſe linnen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, becauſe it never rains here; however, the richeſt inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton-cloths. There are trees planted all round their houſes, to keep off the heat of the ſun. What the houſes want in height they have in length and depth, for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal ſquare is very handſome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which ſpouts out water. On the E. and

W. ſide

W. ſides are the publick ſtructures, which are well built. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals or ſtreams which run to moſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, as well as for other uſes. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the ſaints are of maſſy gold, adorned with jewels. This city is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 8 pariſhes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make uſe of mules to draw their coaches with, and of theſe there are about 5000. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the cruſado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and ſome have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed; and, if it was not for this, it would be a perfect paradiſe, there being plenty of corn, wine, oil, ſugar, fruits, and flax. The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, was ſent from Spain to Peru in 1682, and made his publick entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the ſame time extremely ſuperſtitious, and they have a ſtrong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are Monks and Nuns, who are not a jot more chaſte than the reſt; and if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. The Nuns are ſuch libertines, that it is hard to find any free from the French diſeaſe, of which they ſometimes die for want of good phyſicians. The greateſt ſinners think they atone for all their faults by hearing a maſs, and kiſſing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic, and then they return to their former practices. It is ſeated on a large, pleaſant, fertile plain, on a ſmall river, near the ſea. Lon. 300. 50. lat. S. 12. 15.

Lima, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the ſame name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W. by the S. Sea. There are ſeveral animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, eſpecially near the mountains, but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tygers, which are as wild and fierce as thoſe of Africa.

* Limagne, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the moſt fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

Limale, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 45.

Limburg, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialiſts in 1702, but afterwards was ceded to the Auſtrians, the fortifications having been firſt demoliſhed. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Veſe, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 50. 40.

Limburg, the dutchy of, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. and E. by the dutchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is ſeparated by the river Maeſe. It is about 30 miles in length, and 23 in breadth. It contains ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Netherlands, and the ſoil is good for corn and paſtures.

Limerick, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Munſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great ſtrength, partly ſeated on an iſland of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and is ſtrengthned by a wall and a caſtle, and the river ſerves inſtead of ditches. The caſtle and the cathedral ſtand in the upper town, and both have little draw-bridges. It ſtands 50 miles from the ſea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor ſand-bank, ſhips may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading place. It underwent two ſharp ſieges, in 1690 and 1691, and at laſt was obliged to ſurrender to king William III. but the garriſon were at liberty to retire where they

they pleaſed. It is 27 miles S. of Galway, 45 N. of Cork, and 100 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 52. 35.

* LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17019 houſes, 130 pariſhes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Limerick, 2 for Killmannock, and 2 for Aſkiton. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on May 12 and October 13, for horſes, cheeſe, and bacon. It is ſeated on a hill, near the ſea, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. lat. 50. 45.

LIMNEVADY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 19. lat. 55. 5.

LIMOGES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and its horſes are in great eſteem. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Perigueux, 70 S. E. of Poitiers, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 57. lat. 42. 48.

* LIMOSIN, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with foreſts of cheſnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade conſiſts in cattle and horſes.

* LIMOURS, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal caſtle, out of repair. It is in the dioceſe of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.

LIMOUX, a ſtrong, populous town, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razez. It is a trading place, and is ſeated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 56. lat. 43. 5.

* LIMPURG, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almoſt entirely within Suabia, and ſeated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaildorf and Shonburg, near which is the caſtle of Limpurg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imp[illegible] but now ſubject to the electorate of Treves. It is ſeated on the river Lhon, 10 miles N. E. of Naſſau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 50. 18.

* LINCHANCHI, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 289. 45. lat. 20. 40.

LINCHE, a ſtrong town of French Flanders, ſeated on the river Colne, 12 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 3.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on the ſecond Tueſday after April 12, July 5, firſt Wedneſday after September 12, and November 12, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into ſeveral ſtreams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, beſides the cathedral, or minſter. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the ſhops are well furniſhed with commodities. It is a biſhop's ſee, whoſe dioceſe is the largeſt in England. The cathedral is one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be ſeen for 50 miles diſtance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is a county of itſelf, whoſe liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, 41 S. of Kingſton upon Hull, and 128 N. of London. Lon. 17. 8. lat. 53. 13.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 72 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamſhire, on the N. by Yorkſhire, and on the S. by Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire. It contains 4590 houſes, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns, whereof 5 ſend members to parliament, which, with 2 for the

the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ankham, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindſay, Keſteven, and Holland; the air of this laſt is unwholeſome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marſhes. The ſoil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and paſtures. The E. and S. parts are not ſo proper for corn, but then they ſupply them with fiſh and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geeſe. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENFELLS, or LINDENFELD, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 22. lat. 49. 41.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, of which it is capital, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 83 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 58. lat. 58. 20.

LINDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow, which is very ſtrong, free, and imperial. Here is a celebrated abbey of Canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and a Roman Catholick, though the inhabitants of the town are Proteſtants. It is a trading place, and is ſeated on an iſland of the lake Conſtance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, 25 E. of Conſtance, and 75 S. by W. of Augſburg. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 47. 35.

LINDSAY, the N. diviſion of the county of Lincoln, which gives title to a marquis.

* LINDSEW, a village in Suffolk, 13 miles E. of Ipſwich, with one fair, on July 25, for toys.

* LINFIELD, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles S. of E. Grinſtead, with 3 fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tueſday for horned cattle and horſes, and on October 28 for pedlars ware.

LINGEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Oſnabrug, and 37 N. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 52. 32.

* LINGFIELD, a village in Surry, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for pedlars ware.

LINLITHGO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with the title of an Earldom. It is remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finiſhed by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 56. 4.

* LINLITHGO, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends 2 members to parliament, one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. and one for the burghs of Queenſferry, &c.

* LINOSA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of Africa, 12 miles from Lampeduſa, almoſt over againſt Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 31. 6. lat. 34. 0.

LINTZ, a very handſome town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria, with two fortified caſtles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemble, a bridge over the Danube, a fine Jeſuits college, and ſeveral manufactures, beſides which they make a great deal of gun powder. The French became maſters of it in 1741, but the Auſtrians retook it in 1742. It is ſeated on the Danube, where the Traen falls into it, 42 miles E. of Paſſaw, 115 E. by N. of Munich, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 48. 16.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, being ſubject to that elector. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblentz, and 20 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 56. lat. 50. 31.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and Auguſt 30, for horſes. It is ſeated on the confines of this county, towards Eſſex, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 52. 8.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, 5 miles from Ecouis, 10 from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 46. 25.

LIPARI, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is, as it were, annexed. It is the largeſt of the ſeven iſlands of the ſame name, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, bitumen, ſulphur, allum, and mineral waters, and more eſpecially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are, Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicuſa, Alicor, and Uſtica, of which two or three vomit flames of fire, which may be ſeen a great way at ſea.

* LIPARI, a very ancient and ſtrong town, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name,

name, in the Mediteranean Sea, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 38. 35.

* Liphook, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with 2 fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswaire, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temeswaire, 55 W. by S. of Weissemburg, and 75 N. by E. of Belgrade. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 36. 5.

* Lippe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippspringe, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, washes the town of the same name, besides Ham and Dorsten; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

* Lippe, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying on a river of the same name, between the bishopricks of Paderborn and Munster, the dutchy of Westphalia, and the counties of Ravensburg and Pirmont.

Lipstadt, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated in an unhealthy morass on the river Lippe, 17 miles S. W. of Paderborn, and 13 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 51. 43.

Lisle, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, and 12 miles W. of St. Omers. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 50. 42.

* Lire, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp. It is seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 11. lat. 51. 9.

Lis, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its source at Lisburg, in Artois; and running N. E. into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Wenant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld at Ghent.

Lisbon, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, which was lately a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the publick buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, afforded a beautiful prospect, as the buildings rose gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houses, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish-churches besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both sexes. It is seated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 188 W. by N. of Seville, 80 S. W. of Coimbra, 255 S. of Compostella, and 265 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 38. 42.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It was burnt down about 30 years ago; but is now rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Laggan, 7 miles S. W. of Belfast. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 54. 31.

* Lisca-Bianca, is a small desart island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of the Lipari, 5 miles from that which is properly so called.

Lisieux, a considerable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. The churches and religious houses and the bishop's palace, are all very handsome structures. It is a trading place, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Gaffi. It is 12 miles from the sea, 30 E. from Caen, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 49. 11.

Lisle, a large, rich, handsome, and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a strong castle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and is said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. The large square, and the publick buildings, are very handsome; and they have manufactures of silks, cambricks, and camblets, as well

as

as other ſtuffs, which have been brought to great perfection. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after three months ſiege and the loſs of many thouſands of men, in 1708; but it was reſtored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in conſideration of their demoliſhing the fortifications of Dunkirk. It is ſeated on the river Duele, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 17 N. of Douay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 S. E. of Dunkirk, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 50. 38.

LISMORE, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, ſeated at the mouth of the bay of Lochyol, in Argyleſhire. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, and the ſoil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Argyle.

* LISONZO, a river in Italy, which has its ſource in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the Gulph of Venice, at a harbour of the ſame name.

* LISS, a village in Hampſhire, with one fair, on May 6, for horned cattle and horſes.

LISSA, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fiſhery of ſardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Raguſa. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 43. 22.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſna, of which it is the capital. It is 50 miles W. of Caliſh. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 32. 15.

LISSA, a village of Sileſia, 16 miles from Breſlau, remarkable for a battle fought between the Pruſſian and the Auſtrians, on the 15th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a town or city of Staffordſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, ſheep, bacon, cheeſe, and iron; on May 12, for ſheep and cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geeſe and cheeſe. It is a city and county of itſelf, and is ſeated in a pleaſant champain country. It is divided from the cloſe and cathedral, which are joined together by 2 bridges and cauſeways. It is well-built, indifferently large, and contains 3 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure. Here is a free grammar ſchool and two hoſpitals, and it is much frequented by the better ſort of people. It is 15 miles N. W. of Tamworth, 14 S. E. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 43. This, together with Coventry, is the ſee of a biſhop.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand dutchy. It is bounded on the S. by Volhinia, and part of Red Ruſſia; on the W. by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Pruſſia, and Samogitia; on the N. by Livonia and Moſcovia, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral large rivers, the principal of which are, the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minſki, Novogrodec, Breſtia, Wilna, Mſciſlau, Vitepſk, and Poloeſk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool. They have alſo excellent little horſes, which they never ſhoe, becauſe their hoofs are very hard. Their rivers likewiſe yield great plenty of fiſh. The inhabitants reſemble the Poles in many reſpects; but they ſpeak a different language, have particular cuſtoms, and other priviledges. The peaſants are more miſerable than thoſe of Poland; and they obſerve neither holidays nor Sundays. The prevailing religion is the Roman-Catholick: however, there are a great number of Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated.

LIVADIA, a province of Turky in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Theſſaly; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by Janna. The capital town is Athens, now called Setines.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furniſhes all Greece. It is 58 miles N. W. of Setines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 41. 4. lat. 38. 40.

* LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is ſeated on the gelph of Lepanto, in the iſthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a biſhop's ſee.

* LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Treviſano,

and of Friuli. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the Gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

* Liverdun, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on a mountain near the river Moſelle, 10 miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 48. 45.

Livonia, a large province of the Ruſſian empire, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. partly by Pleſcow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles, from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is ſo fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and would produce a great deal more, if it was not ſo full of lakes. The fiſh that abound here are ſalmons, carps, pikes, flat fiſh, and many others. In the foreſts there are wolves, bears, elks, rain-deer, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtick animals are very numerous; but the ſheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of foreſts, which conſiſt of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houſes of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandiſes which they ſend abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, ſkins, and potaſhes. The Swedes were formerly poſſeſſed of this province; but they were obliged to abandon it to the Ruſſians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceded to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into 2 provinces, viz. Letonia and Eſtonia, and two iſlands called Oeſel and Dagho, which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral diſtricts. The Czar Peter perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, he compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caſpian Sea; but being perſuaded to recal them, moſt of them periſhed before the edict was publiſhed; ſo that he was obliged to repeople it with other nations.

* Livrade, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 45. 30.

Lizard, the moſt ſouthern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's-end in Cornwal, and 12 S. of Helſton. From hence the ſhips uſually take their departure, when they are bound to the weſtward. Lat. 49. 55.

* Lizier, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, and capital of Couſerans, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are two cathedrals, and a chapel reſorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is ſeated on the river Salat, 52 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 48. lat. 43. 1.

* Llamamon in Yale, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on October 19, and November 30, for cattle.

* Llanarth, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on September 22, for cattle and horſes.

Llanbeder, a town of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and ſix fairs; viz. on Whit-Wedneſday, July 10, firſt Monday in Auguſt, firſt Monday in September, October 19, and the firſt Monday in November, for cattle, horſes, pigs, ſheep, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenſhire. It is but a poor place, conſiſting of 50 houſes, and yet has one good inn. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 175 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 52. 15.

* Llandegla, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, with five fairs, on March 11, April 25, June 23, Auguſt 4, and October 26, all for cattle.

* Llanderfel, a village of Merioneth-ſhire, in N. Wales, with one fair, in Auguſt 17, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* Llandewy, a village of Pembrokeſhire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with one fair, on March 14, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* Llandibea, a village of Carmarthenſhire in S. Wales, with one fair, on Whit-Wedneſday, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

Llandilovawr, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on an aſcent on the river Towey, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is 17 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 172 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 51. 55.

* Llandwnog, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whitſunday, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

* Llan-

* LLANDYSELL, a village in Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on February 11, and Palm-Thurſday, for ſmall horſes, ſheep, and pedlars ware, and on September 19, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.
* LLANEDY, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.
* LLANELIOM, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Monday after Eaſter-week, July 26, October 5, and December 8, for cattle.
* LLANELLECHYD, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 30, for cattle.
* LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurſday, and September 30, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on a river or creek of the ſea, and trades much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 214 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 51. 57.
* LLANNERILLO, a village in N. Wales, 5 miles E. of Bala, with four fairs, on February 25, July 5, Auguſt 28, and on November 14, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.
* LLANFAIVER, a village of Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on Auguſt 25, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.
* LLANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thurſdays, and five fairs; on March 12, for horſes and pedlars ware; on Holy-Thurſday, July 9, and firſt Thurſday in September, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which ſoon empty themſelves into the Towey, and is but an indifferent place. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 168 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 5.
* LLANGERNIEW, a village of Denbighſhire in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz. on March 29, May 16, June 29, September 29, and November 29, all for cattle.
* LLANGINDAIRN, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Auguſt 5, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.
* LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham, with 5 fairs, viz. on the laſt Friday in January, March 17, May 31, Auguſt 21, and November 22, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.
* LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 10, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Towey, near the ruins of two old caſtles. It is pretty well built, and has ſome trade, and is 7 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 193 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 51. 57.
* LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and ſix fairs; viz. on July 31, Wedneſday after October 10, November 26, Wedneſday after Epiphany, Wedneſday after Lent-Sunday, and on Whit-Tueſday, for cattle, hogs, and ſtockings. It is ſeated near the river Towey, and had once a caſtle now in ruins. The houſes are but meanly built, and are about 100 in all. It is 24 miles N. E. of Caermarthen, and 182 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 52. 6.
* LLANNERCHYMEADD, a village of the Iſle of Angleſea, in N. Wales, with four fairs; viz. on February 5, April 25, May 6, and Thurſday after Trinity, for cattle.
* LLANRHEIDER, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with four fairs; viz. on May 5, July 24, September 28, and November 8, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.
* LLANRWST, a town of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and five fairs; viz. on April 25, June 21, Auguſt 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Conway; and though it is but a ſmall place, it has a good market-houſe, and a free ſchool. It is 15 miles W. of Denbigh, and 198 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 53. 10.
* LLANSADWIN, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 5, for cattle, and pedlars ware.
* LLANSANNAN, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz. on April 25, June 21, Auguſt 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle and ſmall pedlars ware.
* LLANTHRAID-DYFFIN-ALWYD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales,

with one fair, on October 17, for cattle.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on May 1, Auguſt 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is ſeated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a port-reeve, who is ſworn by the deputy-conſtable of the caſtle that ſtands near it. It is 10 miles W. of Landaff, 149 W. of London. Lon. 14. 9. lat. 51. 37.

* LLANUFIDD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with four fairs; viz. on March 18, May 12, Auguſt 14, and November 20, all for cattle.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs; viz. on Wedneſday before Eaſter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for ſheep, horſes, and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 45.

* LLANWINOG, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whitſunday, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

* LLANWNEN, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 24, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

* LLANWMYNECK, a village in Shropſhire, ſix miles from Oſweſtrey, with two fairs; viz. on May 29, and September 29, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; viz. on the firſt Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, firſt Saturday in September, and October 28, for ſheep, horſes, and horned cattle. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 157 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 7. lat. 52. 30.

LLAUGHARN. See LLANHARN.

* LLEMNWCHLLYN, a village of Merionethſhire, in N Wales, with two fairs, on September 22, and October 16, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* LO, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, ſtuffs, and iron. It is ſeated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 12 miles from Coutances, and 165 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 49. 7.

LOANDO, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guiney, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a biſhop's ſee. It is large and handſome, conſidering the country, and may contain about 3000 houſes, built of ſtone, and covered with tiles. Beſides theſe, there are a vaſt number of negroes huts made of ſtraw and earth The Jeſuits have a college here, and there are ſeveral other religious houſes; but they have no freſh water. They have a prodigious number of ſlaves, inſomuch that the Jeſuits alone have at leaſt 2000. It belongs to the Portugueſe. Lon. 30. 0. lat. S. 8. 45.

LOANGO, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, in S. Guiney, lying on the ſea-ſide, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breath. The king and his court reſide in a town of the ſame name; and it is pretended that the natives are converted to Chriſtianity, at leaſt the greateſt part of them. The land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and ſlaves. Before they were converted, they circumciſed their children, without knowing why. The women cultivate the ground, ſow, and get in the harveſt. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable. This country produces ſeveral kinds of fruits; and, it is ſaid, is ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 29. 15. lat. S. 5. 0.

* LOBAW, a town of Polish Pruſſia, with a caſtle, where the biſhop of Culm reſides. It is 15 miles from Culm. Lon. 37. 3. lat. 52. 58.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 10. 35. 38. 48.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, ſeated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magic. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in paſtures, wine, and fruits. It is 60 miles N. of Novara, and 65 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 16. lat. 46. 6.

LOCHABER,

LOCHABER. See LOQUABYR.

LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Guelderland, and in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boreel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 23. 58. lat. 52. 13.

LOCHES, a town of France, in Touraine, with a caſtle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel. It is ſeated on the river Inder, near a foreſt, 15 miles S. of Amboiſe, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 18. 39. lat. 47. 8.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Annandale, 15 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 55. 10.

LOCHTA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, ſeated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Torneo. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 65. 0.

LOCRIDA, or OCRIDA, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on a hill, near a lake of the ſame name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, being 70 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 41. 0.

* LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a ſmall market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, for petty-chapmen, and on November 11 for horſes and hogs. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norfolk, and 105 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 52. 38.

* LODESAN, a ſmall diſtrict of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheeſes are in very high eſteem. Lodi is the capital town.

LODEVE, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. Its manufactures in cloth and hats render it very rich, but it is ſeated in a dry, barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 42 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 43. 47.

LODI, a large and ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodeſan. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, that produces plenty of all things, 20 miles S. E. of Milan, 20 N. E. of Pavia, and 15 N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 27. 1. lat. 45. 18.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the biſhoprick of Trent, ſeated on the ſmall lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chieſe. It is 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 46. 20.

LOEMEL, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Boisle-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 51. 20.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, in Franconia, and chief place of a diſtrict of the ſame name. Lon. 26. 56. lat. 49. 10.

* LOEWENSTEIN, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, except a ſmall place which joins towards the N. with the county of Hollach. It is about 10 miles long, and 2 broad.

LOGA. See LOXA.

* LOGOWGOROD, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the river Neiper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 49. 22. lat. 50. 46.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, 55 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 32. lat. 42. 26.

* LOIR, a river of France, which has its ſource in Perche, and loſes itſelf in the Sart at Briolé.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in the Viverais, at mount Gerbier-le-Joux, and paſſes through Forez, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berri, Angou, and Bretagne, falling into the ocean between Croiſic and Bourgneuf. It begins to be navigable at Roanne.

* LOMAGNE, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Gaſcony, which makes part of Lower Armagnac.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the dutchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veroneſe, the Breſſan, the Cremaſe, and the Bergomeſe.

* LOMBARDS, a people which ſome ſay took their name from their long beard

or,

or, as others, from the long halbeards, which they call Barden. They dwelt at firſt in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the emperor Juſtinian, to ſerve againſt the Goths; and to reward their ſervices he gave the Norica, and part of Upper Pannonia in 548, from hence in 578 they paſſed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan, in 570. This kingdom ſubſiſted by the name of Lombardy till 772, when Charlemain took Deſiderius king of the Lombards, and became maſter of its territories, which, beſides the countries juſt mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the biſhoprick of Trent, part of Tirol, the country of the Griſons, the republick of Genoa, and Tuſcany.

LOMBEZ, a ſmall but pleaſant town of France, in Gaſcony, in the Cominges, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouſe, 25 S. E. of Auſch, and 20 N. W. of Rioux. Lon. 18. 33. lat. 43. 33.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 iſles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fiſh, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called Pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute nor king Lud, as ſome dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæſar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of conſiderable trade, in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Chriſt 42. It is ſaid, but with no great certainty, that it was ſurrounded with a wall by Conſtantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Alderſgate, Moorgate, and Biſhopſgate: of which the three firſt were taken down in September of this preſent year, 1760. On the ſide of the water there were Dowgate and Billinſgate, long ſince demoliſhed, as well as the poſtern-gate near the tower, and the greateſt part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city weſtward. This city has undergone great calamities, of various kinds, but the two laſt were moſt remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which ſwept away 68,596 perſons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houſes; in memory of this laſt there is an obeliſk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the moſt remarkable ſtructures in the city. The tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is ſaid William the conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is ſurrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which encloſe ſeveral ſtreets, beſides the tower, properly ſo called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of ſmall arms for 60,000 men, and the large horſe armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horſeback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for ſtrange birds and beaſts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one pariſh-church, and it is under the command of a conſtable and lieutenant. In Thames-ſtreet, near the tower, is the cuſtom-houſe, which is a large, ſtately ſtructure, where the king's cuſtoms are received, for all goods imported and exported: and oppoſite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful proſpect of a grove of ſhips, laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the Weſt, which was ſo greatly admired for having fine houſes on each ſide; but they are now taken down to render the paſſage more commodious, and lately the middle arch is widened, and the whole bridge is beautifying. The ſtone gate-houſe, which commanded the paſſage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is alſo taken down. Greſham-college, in Biſhopgate-ward, is built round a court 144 feet ſquare, with bricks, and covered with ſlate. There are profeſſors, with ſalaries, appointed to read lectures here, in the different faculties, but now they ſeldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the muſeum of the Royal Society. The bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and in 1733, about a year after it was finiſhed, a marble ſtatue of William III. was ſet up in the hall. The Royal exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the moſt ſtructure of

this kind in the world. It was firſt built by Sir Thomas Greſham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt, in a grander manner, with Portland ſtone; it was finiſhed in 1669, and coſt 66,000l. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outſide of the walls, and over them are 24 nitches, 18 of which are filled with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the ſtatue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthern is 178 feet high. In the place where ſtocks-market was held is the manſion-houſe, for the lord-mayor to reſide in; the firſt ſtone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent ſtructure, but too heavy, and too large for the uſe for which it was deſigned. Bowchurch is admired for the beauty of its ſteeple, and that of Wallbrooke, behind the manſion-houſe, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheapſide, is the town-houſe of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Beſides the two giants, it is embelliſhed with the pictures of Edward the confeſſor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, and of his preſent Majeſty. Blackwell-hall in Baſſiſhaw-ward is famous for being the greateſt mart for woollen-cloth in the world. Sion-college ſtands by London wall, and has a library appropriated to the uſe of the London Clergy; and under it there is an alms-houſe, conſiſting of 10 poor men and as many women, each of whom are allowed ſix pounds a-year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the fineſt Proteſtant church in the world, and was built after a model done by ſir Chriſtopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and, including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the croſs, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the phyſicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the ſtructure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taſte, ſince the ſurgeons company ſeparated from that of the barbers. Chriſt's Hoſpital was formerly a houſe of the Grey-friers, and was foundrd by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both ſexes: a mathematical ſchool was founded here in 1673, and a writing ſchool in 1694, and the charity has been otherwiſe encreaſed, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a ſpacious, commodious ſtructure, with ſeveral handſome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with ſix heralds, four purſuivants, and eight proctors. It is a ſpacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple Bar are the inner and middle temple, which are both inns of court, for the ſtudy of the law. The Temple church was founded at firſt by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the moſt beautiful Gothick ſtructures in England. There are twelve other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. They have now begun to build a ſtone-bridge over the Thames, at Black-Friers. The ſeſſions-houſe is in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal cauſes eight times a year. Fleet-priſon is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Fleet-ditch, which is an hoſpital, and a houſe of correction. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Chriſt's hoſpital, and it is deſigned for the relief of the ſick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hoſpital is in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark. The ſmall-pox hoſpital in Cold-bath-fields, the lying-in hoſpital in Brownlow-ſtreet, and another in Alderſgate-ſtreet. Beſides theſe, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hoſpitals, in Southwark, St. George's hoſpital at Hyde-park corner, Middleſex hoſpital in Tottenham-court-road, and the London hoſpital at Mile-End. Add to theſe Bedlam, or Bethlehem hoſtal, for mad-people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for the ſame purpoſe, in Upper Moorfields. To which add the magnificent ſtructure in Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hoſpital. Weſtminſter is generally reckoned part of London, though under a diſtinct government, and has long been famous

mous for the palaces of our kings, the ſeat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minſter, and from its W. ſituation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothick taſte, where moſt of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the preſent fabrick was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the croſs iſle is 189 feet broad, and the heighth of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is ſo artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The ſcreen or fence is entirely braſs, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of ſolid braſs, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are ſo numerous, that it would require a volume to deſcribe them. Weſtminſter-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largeſt rooms in Europe, whoſe roof is not ſupported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houſes of the lords and commons. Weſtminſter bridge, over the Thames, is univerſally acknowledged to be a maſter-piece of art, and ſuperior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Weſtminſter are encreaſed to a prodigious degree, inſomuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park wall to the W. among them are ſeveral magnificent ſquares, as thoſe of Hanover, Groſvenor, Barcley, and Cavendiſh. St. James's, Soho, Leiceſter, Golding, and Bloomſbury are old ſquares. To theſe may be added the magnificent ſquare called Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and ſeveral others of leſs note, both in the city and ſuburbs. As there are ſeveral ſpots of ground within the city very proper to build ſquares on, it is hoped the magiſtrates will take this affair into conſideration, to prevent their rich citizens from removing to the court end of the town. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Weſtminſter, of which one called New Exchange is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the Number of houſes in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each houſe, the inhabitants will amount to 1,229,300. But, if there is no more than 8 perſons in a houſe, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 leſs than a million. As to the number of pariſhes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-pariſhes of Middleſex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houſes, for Proteſtant-diſſenters, of all denominations, is upwards of 100, beſides which there are 3 Jewiſh ſynagogues. The publick ſchools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-taylors ſchool in Canon-ſtreet, mercers-chapel ſchool in Cheapſide, the charter-houſe, the royal ſchool in Weſtminſter, and St. Martin's ſchool near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but ſome can hardly be called ſo, becauſe they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of theſe there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is uſually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fiſhmongers, goldſmiths, ſkinners, merchant-taylors, haberdaſhers, ſalters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magiſtrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 ſheriff's, a chamberlain, a common-ſergeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Weſtminſter are governed by a high-ſteward, an under-ſteward, a head-bailiff, a high-conſtable, and 14 burgeſſes. Places for diverſion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Marybone-gardens, the two play-houſes, the opera-houſe, and occaſionally the little theatre in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, beſides the clergy, are, the royal ſociety, the college of phyſicians, and the ſociety of antiquarians. The fineſt repoſity of rarities is, ſir Hans Sloane's muſeum, now kept in Great Ruſſel ſtreet. In general, London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, are ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff croſs in the E. to Northumberland-houſe in the W. there is a gradual aſcent to the principal ſtreets. The hackney-coaches are about 800, and the ſedan-chairs very numerous. There are 22 priſons, 42 markets, 27 ſquares, of all ſorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called ſea-coal, of which there is conſumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air groſs, but then it has a ſalutary effect, in preſerving the city

city from peſtilential diſtempers, and the ſame has been obſerved of ſome cities of Germany: whereas, when wood was the chief fewel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 meaſured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 690 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 30.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is not very large, nor are its fortifications very ſtrong, and yet it is remarkable for a long ſiege which it ſuſtained againſt the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt all the reſt of the kingdom It is a modern place, which was built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It conſiſts of only two ſtreets, which croſs one another in the middle, but they are neat and well paved, and the houſes are ſeveral ſtories high, being moſtly built of free-ſtone. It has a handſome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the ſiege above mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they choſe Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, inſomuch that they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, on July 31, after having lain 6 weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is ſeated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughſoyle, 50 W. of Carrickfergus, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 54. 52.

* LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tirone, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houſes, 38 pariſhes, 4 baronies, 3 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Londonderry, 2 for Colerain, and 2 for Newtown-Amivady. It is a fruitful champaign country, and has a capital town of the ſame name.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E. and S. by Weſtmeath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains 5038 houſes, 24 pariſhes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Longford, 2 for Granard, 2 for Laneſborough, and 2 for St. John's-Town. It is a ſmall, but rich and pleaſant country, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

LONG-ISLAND, is an iſland of N. America, in the colony of New-York, which is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the iſland, called Saliſbury-plain, on which they have horſe-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as thoſe in England do to New-Market. The produce of this iſland is chiefly proviſions for the mouth, ſuch as wheat, Indian-corn, ſalt-beef, pork, fiſh, and ſtrong-beer, which they ſend to the Caribbee Iſlands, and, in lieu of them, receive ſugar, rum, cotton, and indigo.

LONGISSO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, which was famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which is not above a mile and half from it. It is now but a ſmall place, and is ſeated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 37. 30.

* LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Thurſday, for horſes and linnen-yarn, and on Thurſday after November 22 for horſes, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth. It is ſeated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Carliſle, and 316 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 55. 15.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, ſeated on the ſmall river Lee, 17 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a dutchy. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 49. 46.

LONGWY, a town of France, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a caſtle, and it is divided into the old and new towns. This laſt was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, 15 N. E. of Montmedi, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 26. lat. 40. 32.

Lonsdale, or Kirkby Lonsdale, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday for horned cattle, and on December 21 for woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Lon, in a pleasant and rich valley of the same name. It is a large well built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone-bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. It is 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, 29 S. of Applebee, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 54. 10.

* Lons-le-Saunier, a town of France, in the Franche Compte, seated on the river Solvan, 20 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. 36.

Loo, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 52. 18.

Loots, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 22. 47. lat. 50. 52.

* Loots, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Hasbay, on the N. by Campigne, on the W. by the dutchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. Loots is the capital town.

Lochabar, or Lochaber, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Invernes, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and is so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part there are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel. The other is about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel, 3 or 4 miles in length.

Lora, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 37. 0.

Lora, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 20.

Lora, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnstein, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxgotha. Lon. 28. 20. lat 51. 30.

* Lorbus, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 35. 35.

Lorca, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Mercia. It is a poor place, though seated in a fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W. of Carthagena, and 35 S. W. of Mercia. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 37. 25.

* Lorch, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Eslinguen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university of Tubinguen.

Loredo, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesino, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 45. 5.

Loretto, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but very well fortified, and is the place which contains the casa santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up; they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and from thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within a church built of free-stone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar; this statue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps round about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitsuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the virgin a present proportionable to his ability, whence it may be readily concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches. Christiana, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin

gin a present of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns, and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. As one and the same place may be converted to several uses, politicians have often met here to consult about peace or war, or to make alliances. The palace where the governor lodges stands near the church, and the ecclesiasticks who are employed in it lodge in the same palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or sellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, and in fine weather the high mountains of Croatia may be seen from hence. It is seated on a mountain, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, 20 N. E. of Fermo, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 43. 24.

* LORGUES, a town of France, in Provence, which is very populous, and seated on the river Argens, 5 miles from Draguigian, 12 from Freigus, 10 from Aix, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 2. lat. 43. 30.

LORN, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochabar, on the E. by Broadalbine, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRAIN, a sovereign state of Europe, bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alsace and the dutchy of Deux-ponts, on the S. by Franche Compte, and on the W. by Champagne and the dutchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rapeseed, game, and fish, with which it carries on a great trade, and in general all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, as also saltpetre. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are, the Meuse or Mosa, the Mosel, the Seille, the Meurte, and the Sarre. It is divided into three parts, the dutchy of Lorrain, properly so called, which was heretofore a sovereign state, the dutchy of Barr, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lorrain, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three bishopricks of Mez, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever since the year 1552. In 1733 the emperor of Germany being at war with France, this last got possession of the dutchy of Lorrain, and when there was a peace made, in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess these dutchies, and that after his death they should be united for ever to the crown of France. It was also then agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and the emperors son-in-law, should have the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorrain. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lorrain took possession of their respective dominions, and the cession was confirmed and guarantied by a treaty in 1738. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and the religion is the Roman Catholick. They have but little trade with strangers, because they have no navigable rivers, and because they have all necessaries within themselves: but what little trade they have consists of corn and linnen-cloth. Nanci is the capital town.

* LOT, a river of France, which has its rise in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, and on the W. by Sterling. It is the best part of Scotland, upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have several names, in different places. The most considerable of these mountains is Pentland, which is very high, and the most considerable rivers are, the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Esks, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in Poitou, which is seated on a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Poitiers, 37 S. W. of Tours,

and 155 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 47. 2.

OVENDEGEN, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 51. 5. lat. 51. 20.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on May 28, for horſes and cows; April 25, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; Auguſt 1, for horſes and cows, and November 2, for a few foals. It is pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, near the foreſt of Charwood, and on the river Sour, over which it has a bridge. It is a handſome town, and has a large church. It is 8 miles N. of Leiceſter, 15 S. by E. of Derby, and 107 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 52. 53.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a town of Sweden, pleaſantly ſeated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1745 it was made a frontier-town againſt the Ruſſians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N. America, divided almoſt in the middle by the river Miſſiſippi, which runs N. and S. It is a very fruitful country, and is claimed by the French, but unjuſtly; however the preſent war will, in all probability, take away this bone of contention, and then we ſhall know to whom it belongs. As for the bounds they are not ſettled, and therefore it is to no purpoſe to ſay any thing about them. The Engliſh aſſert that Carolina, Virginia, and Penſilvania, may extend as far weſtward as they think fit, and therefore their preſent deſign is to prevent the French from ſettling in theſe parts.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gneſna. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 52. 25.

LOURD, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagniers. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 43. 8.

LOUREBRANDEZ. See LARREBUNDAR.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 29 miles in length and 13 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford bay, on the E. by St. George's channel, on the W. by Monaghan and Eaſtmeath, and on the S. E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful country, but ſmall, and is proper to feed cattle. The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town, of the ſame name as the county, but it is ſmall, and not worth particular notice. It contains 8268 houſes, 50 pariſhes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Atheddee, 2 for Dundalk, 2 for Carlingford, and 2 for Dunleer.

LOUTH, a town of Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 24, and Auguſt 16, for ſheep; and on December 3, for horſes. It is a large, well built corporation, and the market is well frequented. It is 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 135 N. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 53. 25.

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleaſant town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old caſtle, and a celebrated univerſity. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within the a there are a great many gardens and vineyards. The publick buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of a great number of colleges. They formerly made great quantities of cloth, inſomuch that there were 15000 weavers; but at preſent their trade is greatly decayed, and this place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very ſtrong, and yet it boaſts of never having been taken, except by the French in 1746. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Bruſſels, 30 N. W. of Namur, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 51. 45.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maeſe, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 53.

* LOUVIERS, a handſome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and whoſe walls are defended by ditches. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, 15 S. E. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 49. 10.

LOUVO, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king paſſes one part of the year. It is very populous, and ſeated in a pleaſant plain. It is 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia, being both ſeated on the ſame river. Lon. 118. 45. lat. 14. 45.

LOUVRE,

Louvre, a magnificent palace of the French King, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forſaken it.

* Lowicz, an handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a ſtrong fortreſs. It is ſeated on the river Bzura, 17 miles S. of Ploczko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. 37. 46. lat. 52. 18.

Loxa, or Loya, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 37. 5.

Loxa, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Peyta. Lon. 320. 35. lat. 5. 0.

* Loytz, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, ſeated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

Luban, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 56. 45.

Lubanseken-Sea, or, the Lake of Luban, is in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Roſitta falls into this lake.

Lubben, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Luſatia, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merſenburg. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 51. 58.

Lubec, a ſea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a free, imperial, Hanſiatick town, and the ſtreets are handſome, large, and neat. The houſes are all built with free ſtone, and have large apartments, with ſpacious cellars. The doors of the houſes are ſo high and ſo wide, that a cart loaded with hay may paſs through them. The town-houſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furniſhed, and where the ſenate aſſembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanſiatic League formerly held their aſſemblies. Here is alſo a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The ſenate is compoſed of 20 perſons, 4 of which are burgo-maſters, the other conſiſt of the nobility, men of letters and merchants. Add to theſe a ſyndic, a prothonotary, and 4 ſecretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whoſe chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whoſe body is of an extraordinary length. There are ſeveral curioſities in it; ſuch as, an handſome ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and prodigious large organs. There were formerly 4 convents; and, in that of St. John, there are ſtill 22 proteſtant girls, under the government of an abbeſs. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hoſpital; that of St. Ann is made a houſe of correction; and of the monaſtery of St. Catherine they have made an handſome college. In the great hoſpital there is always a conſiderable number of poor men and women. Beſides theſe, there are 14 other hoſpitals, one for lunatics, a peſt-houſe, and 4 others for ſick perſons. It is ſeated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, 17 N. E. of Hamburg, and 130 S. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 53. 57.

* Lubec, the biſhopric of, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger ſon of that houſe, who has the title of Holſtein-Eutin, from the place where he uſually reſides, which is 4 miles from this city.

Luben, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, 22 miles N. E. of Breſlau, now ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 51. 24.

Lublin, an handſome and conſiderable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, an academy, and an handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. Here the great courts of juſtice are held for the whole kingdom; and there are three fairs, reſorted to by merchants of all nations. It is ſeated on the river Byſtrzna, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, 75 S. E. of Warſaw, and 62 N. by E. of Sandomer. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 51. 14.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 49. 30.

Luc, a town of France, in Provence, 23 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 23.

Luc, a town of France, in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome. It is 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 44. 40.

Lucar de Barremeda, St. a sea-port town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a very fine large harbour, which is well defended; and it is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 48 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 36. 40.

Lucar de Guadiana, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the confines of Algarve, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana. It is 40 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 10. 36. lat. 37. 20.

Lucar la Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, 8 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 12. 12. lat. 37. 25.

Lucarno, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano, and belongs to Swiſſerland. Lon. 18. 21. lat. 45. 52.

Lucca, a town of Italy, capital of a republick of the ſame name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and is ſurrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the churches are very handſome. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of ſilks, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reaſon it is called Lucca the Induſtrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, ſurrounded with pleaſant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles N. E. of Piſa, 37 W. of Florence, 20 N. E. of Leghorn, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 43. 50.

* Lucca, the republic of, is a ſmall territory of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea. It is about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſnuts; their oil in particular is in high eſteem, and the common people uſually eat cheſnuts inſtead of bread. It is a ſovereign ſtate, under the protection of the emperor, whoſe government is ariſtocratic. The head of this republic has the name of Gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legiſlative authority is lodged in a ſenate of 200 of the principal perſons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The uſual revenues amount to about 30,000 l. per annum, and they can raiſe and pay 10,000 men upon occaſion.

Lucera, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 28.

Lucern, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug; and on all other ſides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can ſend 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of juſtice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fiſh, on account of the lake of the ſame name, on which it ſtands. Lucern is the capital town.

Lucern, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Swiſſerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rus, which falls into the lake. They are united by 3 covered bridges, embelliſhed with paintings. This place is encompaſſed about with a ſingle wall; and is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. The moſt remarkable things are, the organ of the great church, which is very fine, and of an extraordinary ſize; and the ſkeleton of a giant, which is in the town-houſe. It is ſeated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, 35 E. of Bern, and 48 S. E. of Baſle. Lon. 25. 51. lat. 47. 55.

Lucerna, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles S. of Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 44. 40.

Luchen, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is 30 miles S. of that city. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 38. .

* Lucia St. one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly conſiſts of plains well watered with rivulets, and furniſhed with timber, having ſeveral good bays, and commodious harbours. The Engliſh lay claim to this iſland, and it was given to the duke

duke of Montague in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away from it. However, we do not find they have made much advantage of it themſelves, there being but few French inhabitants. There are two high mountains, by which this iſland may be known at a conſiderable diſtance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 316. 40. la.. 13. 50.

Lucia St. one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, about 450 miles W. of the continent of Africa.

Lucignano, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 43. 10.

* Lucko, a conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Ster, 65 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 50. 50.

* Luco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

Lucon, or Luzon, a town of France, in Poitou, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in an unwholeſome moraſs, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nants. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 46. 27.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, lying in the S. Sea. It is 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not ſo hot as might be expected, becauſe it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are ſeveral volcanos in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes; and there are variety of hot baths. The produce of this iſland is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa nuts, rice, gold, horſes, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, diſtinct from any of the reſt. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their ſkins, and draw figures on them, as they do in moſt other countries where they go naked. To this iſland the Spaniards bring all ſorts of commodities; ſuch as, ſilver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds, from Golconda; ſilks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold duſt, from China and Japan. The Spaniards ſend 2 large ſhips every year from hence to Aquapulco in Mexico with merchandiſes, and return back with ſilver. The Spaniards have an inquiſition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this iſland, admiral Anſon took the large Aquapulco ſhip, which was loaded with a vaſt deal of treaſure, which he brought to England in 1744. Lon. from 137. 0. to 141. 35. Lat. from 13. 10. to 19. 0.

Lucrine, Lake. See Licola.

* Ludershurg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lawenburg. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludlow, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on Tueſday before Eaſter, and Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, and linen and woollen cloth; on Auguſt 21, September 28, and December 8, for the ſame, beſides hops, and fat hogs. It is ſeated on the river Tamd, and is a large well-built corporation-town, conſiſting of 4 wards, which ſends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales, and it is encompaſſed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewiſe a ſtrong caſtle, where all buſineſs was formerly tranſacted for the principality of Wales, and a very beautiful ſtately church, which was formerly collegiate, beſides an alms-houſe for 30 poor people. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 maſters. The houſes amount to about 300, and the ſtreets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewſbury, 25 N. of Hereford, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 52. 28.

Lug, a river of S. Wales, which riſes in Radnorſhire, and running S. through Herefordſhire, paſſes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepſtow.

Lugano, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a conſiderable bailiwick of the ſame name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swiſs. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles N. W. of Como, and 25 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 45. 58.

* Lugano, a bailiwick of Italy, and the firſt in order of the government of Swiſſerland. The bailiff has the title of Captain-General of all theſe governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war

war breaks out. The moſt conſiderable place is the town of the ſame name.

LUGGERSHAL, a town in Wiltſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has one fair, on July 25, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; and it ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 12 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 73 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. lat. 51. 20.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſprings in this city which are boiling hot. It is ſeated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 40. lat. 43. 1.

* LUGO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and in the Ferrareſe, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the foreſts of Lugo, anciently called Litania Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Poſthumus, at which time they had 25,00 men killed by the Gauls.

* LUINS, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 18. 14. lat. 47. 29.

LULA, a town of Swediſh Lapland. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. ſide of the Gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 64. 30.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden. It is bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic Gulph on the E. by Pitha Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUMELLO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a ſmall diſtrict in the dutchy of Milan, which lies along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the Duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 45. 5.

LUNDEN, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonen, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658. It is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 55. 40.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, and in Ditmarſe. It is ſeated near the river Eyder, 8 miles S. E. of Toningen, and 40 N. of Gluckſtad, and is ſubject to the Duke of Holſtein. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 54. 30.

* LUNEGIANA, a ſmall territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts. The weſtern of which has Sarzane, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoeſe; but the eaſtern makes part of the dutchy of Maſſa.

LUNDY, an iſland in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, near the middle, between Devonſhire and Pembrokeſhire. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 60. 25.

* LUNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocеſe of Montpelier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. Its territory produces excellent muſcadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpelier. Lon. 21. 48. lat 43. 38.

LUNENBURG, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which ſeparates it from Holſtein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburg on the E. by the dutchy of Brunſwick on the S. and by the dutchies of Bremen and Weſtphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and foreſts; but, near the rivers, it is pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reaſon, the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper ſeaſon. It belongs to his majeſty King GEORGE, as Elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is a large place, and well fortified; and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the Dutcheſs-dowager reſided. Here is alſo a famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good ſchool for the diſciples of that order; as alſo a college, with proper profeſſors, who are proteſtants. In the middle of the monaſtery there is a church, famous for the golden table contained therein. It had a picture of maſſy gold, with figures in relievo, and adorned with all ſorts of precious ſtones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The

ſalt

salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilmenou, 35 miles S. E. of Hamburg, 12 S. W. of Lawenburg, and 78 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 53. 28.

* LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavera, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and allum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handsome town of Lorrain, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. Here is an abbey of regular canons, whose church is exceeding handsome; a school for bringing up gentlemen in the military sciences, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 48. 36.

* LUPO-GRAVO, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 1[illegible] miles W. of St. Veit. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river l'Ongnon, 35 miles N. E. of Besanzon. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 46.

* LURI, an ancient town of the island of Corsica, between the point of Cape Corsica, and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the dutchy of Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the Elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the Duke of Merseburg, the King of Prussia, the Counts of Promnits, Solms, and the Elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, 58 E. by N. of Rochelle, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 46. 28.

* LUSO, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church, which rises in the confines of the dutchy of Urbino, and, after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

LUSUC. See LUCKO.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Styria. It is seated on the river Meurt, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 47. 6.

* LUTKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria. It is seated near the Baltick Sea, 10 miles from Plon.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, and is a pretty good town, with a large market-house. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 20 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 51. 5.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes, in 1626. It is 10 miles N. W. of Goslar, and 15 S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 28. 8. lat. [illegible].

* LUTTERBERG, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunswick. It lies on the confines of the county of Hohenstein, and is now incorporated with the dutchy of Gru[illegible]. The principal places are Lutterberg, Hohnstein.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and Sept. 16, for the same, and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty spire-steeple. Here the famous Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretick 40 years afterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 84 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 52. 26.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elster, 12 miles W. of Leipsic, and 8 S. E. of Merseburg. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 51. 20.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, capital of a district of the same name, for which the Elector-Palatine does homage to the French. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a moun-

tain, 30 miles N. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 22. lat. 48. 55.

LUXEMBURG, a conſiderable and very ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications ſo much, that it is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. It was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; and the former is almoſt quite ſurrounded with rocks; but the lower is ſeated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, 100 W. of Muntz, and 37 N. of Metz. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 49. 40.

LUXEMBURG, the dutchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands. It is bounded on the E. by the archbiſhopric of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the biſhopric of Liege, which likewiſe, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. It lies in the foreſt of Ardenne, which is one of the moſt famous in Europe. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, and in general it is fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moſelle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the Franche-Comtè, near a famous Benedictine abbey of the ſame name, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. It is ſeated at the foot of mount Voſgue, 15 miles W. of Veſoul, and 7 from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 24. 4. lat. 47. 50.

LUZZARA, a town of Italy, ſeated on the confines of the dutchies of Mantua and Guaſtalla, near the place where the river Croſtolo falls into the Po. It is pretty ſtrong, and is remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, and each ſide claimed the victory. It is 12 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 45 8.

* LUZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, near the river Cratè, 3 miles S. of Beſigniano.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whoſe capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYCHAM, or LITCHAM, a town of Norfolk, whoſe market is now diſuſed; but it has one fair, on November 1, for toys. It is ſeated on a common, and is a ſtraggling place. It loſt its market on account of a fire, which happened above an hundred years ago. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 52. 45.

LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYKSSF, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It is 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 50. 14.

LYME, a ſea-port town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and September 21, for cattle. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a good well known harbour. It is ſo called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the ſea. It is a large well-built corporation-town, is a place of good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. The Duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were ſoon increaſed to 6000, and he then was proclaimed King; but he was defeated by King James's army, taken priſoner, and beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, 25 W. by N. of Dorcheſter, and 144 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 50. 40.

LYNN-REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and a fair of ſix days, proclaimed February 14. It is a handſome, large, well-built corporation-town, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is encompaſſed with a wall and a deep trench; and there are two ſmall rivers that run through its ſtreets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-ſteward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common council-men. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two diſſenting meeting houſes. Here are about 2000 houſes, moſtly pretty good ones, built with brick: the ſtreets are narrow, but well-paved; and it has a very good market-

place,

place, with an elegant crofs; and there are here fome remains of monafteries. It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge, 64 N. W. by N. of Ipfwich, 42 W. by N. of Norwich, and 98 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 52. 46.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France. It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy; on the E. by Dauphiny, Breffe, and the principality of Dombs; on the S. by Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by Auvergne, and a fmall part of Bourbonnois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces corn, wine, fruits, and more efpecially excellent chefnuts. The principal rivers are the Seane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handfome, ancient, and famous town of France, being the moft confiderable in the kingdom, next to Paris, with an archbifhop's fee, an academy of fciences and belles lettres, and an academy of arts and fciences, fettled here in 1756. It is fituated in the center of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Seane, and on the fide of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Sebaftian ferves as a bulwark againft the N. winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and above 5000 houfes, which, in general, are high and well-built; and it has fix gates, and as many fuburbs. The town-houfe, the arfenal, the amphitheatre built by the ancient Romans, the hofpital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a fuperb ftructure, and the canons, that compofe the chapter, are all perfons of diftinction. It is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vaft advantages from the rivers it ftands upon; and is 15 miles N. of Vienne, 50 N. W. of Grenoble, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 100 S. of Dijon, 120 N. of Avignon, 150 N. W. of Turin, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 45. 46.

* LYPEZE, or LIPCH, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze. It is fituated on the river Gran, 5 miles above Biftricz.

* LYPEZE, the county of, in Upper Hungary, lying between the counties of Arva, Turofe, Biftricz, Gomar, Lepus, and mount Crapach, which feparates it from Poland. Lypeze and Saftat are the principal towns.

M

* MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Conftantine. It is feated on the gulph of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, feated in an ifland at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguefe have been in poffeffion of the harbour 150 years; and formerly they had a great trade here; but now they have only a fort, with a fmall garrifon. The houfes are built after the fame manner as in Europe. The Chinefe are more numerous than the Portuguefe, which laft are a mixed breed, for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portuguefe governor, as well as a Chinefe mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 130. 48. lat. 22. 12.

* MACASSER, a confiderable kingdom of Afia, in the E. Indies, and in the ifland of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The heat would be unfupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall fome days before and after the full moons, and during the 2 months that the fun paffes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine ftone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The foil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkeys, whofe natural enemies are the ferpents; and it is pretended, that fome of them are fo large, that they will fwallow a monkey whole. The Macaffers are large, robuft, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profeffion, and the flatteft nofed women are the greateft beauties. They never fwaddle their children, but put them quite naked in baskets as foon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attorneys, but every one pleads his own caufe; and the Lex Talionis is rigidly obferved amongft them.

* Macasser, a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of the iſland of Celebes, and the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, where the king reſides. The houſes are all of wood, and ſupported by thick poſts, and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as ſoon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 135. 30. lat. S. 5. 0.

* Macarska, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primorgia, with a pretty good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurenta. Lon. 35. 32. lat. 43. 42.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 2, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is ſeated at the edge of a foreſt of the ſame name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin. It is a large handſome town, with a fine church, which has a very high ſpire-ſteeple. It has manufactures in mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been ſeveral ſmall ſilk-mills erected here. It is 30 miles E. of Cheſter, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. lat. 53. 15.

Macedonia, a province of Turky in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

Macerata, a conſiderable, handſome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the March of Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is near the mountain Cimaro, 12 miles S. W. of Loretto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 43. 17.

* Macon, a town of France, in Burgundy, and the ſeat of the bailiff of Macon, ſeated on the river Saone, 25 miles from Mantz. Lon. 15. 38. lat. 46. 2.

Machian, one of the Moluccas iſlands, in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and is the moſt fertile of them all. It likewiſe produces the beſt cloves, and the greateſt quantity of them, with the moſt delicious ſmell. Lon. 144. 30. lat. 0.

Machian, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay.

Machinleth, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 5, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Douay, over which there is a large ſtone bridge which leads into Merionethſhire. It is 32 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 34.

Mackeran, or Makran, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Sigiſtan, on the E. by Tatta in Indoſtan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the ſame name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 83. 35. lat. 26. 0.

* Macoco, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portugueſe carry on a trade with the inhabitants for ſlaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

* Macon, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, 37 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 46. 20.

* Maconnois, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolois, Chalonnois, and Breſſe. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of France in 1476.

* Macres, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea a little to the E. of Lebeda.

* Macri, an ancient town of the iſland of Samo in the Archipelago.

Macro, or Macronissa, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Achaia. 20 miles E. of Scino.

* Maczua, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex, and city of Ercoco, or Arkiko.

Madagascar, an iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was diſcovered by the Portugueze in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, and are treacherous, ſavage, and cruel. Their hair is long

long and curled, at leaſt on the coaſts, for they ſeem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are ſome likewiſe of a yellowiſh complexion, who have better features than the reſt. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are pitiful huts, with doors ſo low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without ſtooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture conſiſts of a few baſkets, to put their neceſſaries in, and they can change their habitations when they pleaſe. Thoſe that are dreſt in the beſt manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or ſilk, wrapt round their middle, but the common ſort have ſcarce ſufficient to hide their nakedneſs. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with ſinking greaſe or oil. Their beds are only mats ſpread upon boards, and a piece of wood or ſtone ſerves them for a bolſter. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are always at war one with another. The firſt horſe that was ever ſeen in this iſland was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to ſay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor prieſts. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for ſome time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locuſts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and ſeveral ſorts of excellent honey; as alſo minerals and precious ſtones. The inhabitants are generally circumciſed, but for what reaſon is hard to ſay. The French have attempted to ſettle here, but have all been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made but there muſt be different ſorts of ſoil and productions in different parts of ſo large an iſland, but there is only ſome parts on the coaſts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his ſtation in a harbour of this iſland, as well as others, and there were five Engliſh men of war ſent to ſuppreſs them. They were ſo powerful once, as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by ſea or land. Lat. S. from 12. 0. to 26. 0.

MADERA, an iſland of the Atlantick Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Cantin, on the coaſt of Africa, and 300 N. of the iſland of Ferro. It was diſcovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an Engliſh gentleman, in 1344, and was conquered by the Portugueze in 1431. They ſet fire to a foreſt with a deſign to warm themſelves, which continued burning for ſeveral years; and the aſhes rendered the ſoil extremely fertile, eſpecially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps beſt in the hotteſt climates under the Torrid Zone. For this reaſon the inhabitants of the Caribbee iſlands that can afford it drink little elſe, and the Madera wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unleſs it has firſt been a voyage to the W. Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and ſerene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other ſouthern fruits. They have alſo plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venemous creatures. This iſland is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good natured, but greatly addicted to pleaſure. Fonchal, or Funchal, is the capital town. Lon. 0. lat. from 30. 0. to 31. 0.

* MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Switſerland, on the confines of the Milaneſe, and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, being between high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the ſame name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiſs in Italy, and has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river.

MADRASS. See GEORGE, ST.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Grande, 15 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almoſt as much reſorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe, and the image of the virgin Mary is ſaid to have done a great many miracles, in favour of the ſea-faring people. Lon. 2. 1. 25. lat. 11. 0.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, and the place where the king's uſual refidence. It was formerly an inconſiderable place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. Indeed the ſtreets are very dirty, eſpecially in the morning, for they empty all their naſtineſs into them. However, the hot rays of the ſun ſoon render them dry. It is very populous, and

ſome pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houſes are all built with bricks, and the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtrait; being adorned at proper diſtances with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers or ſteeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the town. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded with high mountains, but it has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the town, and as it is but two ſtories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almoſt reduced it to aſhes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is ſurrounded with 300 houſes, 5 ſtories high, and of an equal heighth. Every ſtage is adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts are ſupported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and here they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is obſervable, that the very fineſt houſes have no glaſs-windows, they being only lattices. Moſt travellers obſerve that the ſtreets are generally naſty, and have a very bad ſmell. Caſa-del-Campo is a houſe of pleaſure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleaſant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is ſeated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this ſide the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of ſummer, there being a great number of fiſh-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleaſant ſight; as for the building, it is more like a monaſtery than a houſe of pleaſure. When the inhabitants build a houſe the firſt ſtage belongs to the king, who may either ſell, or let it, as he pleaſes. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceeding ſmall, has occaſioned a great many jokes. It is 15 miles S. W. of Alcala, 265 N. E. of Liſbon, [illegible] London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 40. 26.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, ſeated in a plain fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 13. 36. lat. 41. 25.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, ſubject to Spain. It is 120 miles S. of America. Lon. 302. 0. lat. 0. 30.

* MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houſes are in ſhape of bells. Lon. 47. 15. lat. S. 18. 0.

MADURA, a province of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, bounded on the E. by Tanjour and Marava, on the S. E. by the ſea, on the W. by the Balagate mountains, which ſeparate it from Malabar, and on the N. by Viſapour and Carnate. The places of moſt note on the ſea-ſhore are, Manapar, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good, ſafe harbour. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and are of a thieviſh diſpoſition, treating the women as ſlaves. It produces a great deal of rice, elephants-teeth, and the animals are different from thoſe in Europe. With regard to manufactures, it produces a great deal of cotton-cloth, but none fine; but the Dutch have a pearl fiſhery, which brings them in a large ſum every year. The natives are blacks, with long hair.

* MADURA, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the E. Indies. It is 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 95. 58. lat. 10. 5.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which riſes in France, and in Baſſigni, near a village called Meuſe, from whence it paſſes through Toul and Verdun, Champain, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the biſhoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the ſea betwen Brille and Gravſande.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in Delfland, 5 miles S. of Delft. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 52. 0.

* MAELSTRAND, a ſtrong place of Norway, in the government of Bahus. It is ſeated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 28. 56. lat. 57. 58.

* MAENCLOCHOG, a village of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 22, for ſheep, and a few cattle.

MAESYCK, a conſiderable town in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Maeſe, 8 miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 51. 5.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, ceded to

to the Dutch by Spain, by the treaty of Munſter. The town-houſe and the other publick buildings are handſome, and the place is about four miles in circumference, and ſtrongly fortified. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the biſhop of Leige; however it has a Dutch garriſon. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms, and ſome ſay that in the arſenal there are arms ſufficient for a whole army. Both Papiſts and Proteſtants are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and the magiſtrates are compoſed of both. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which ſeparates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handſome bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, 55 E. of Bruſſels, and 48 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 50. 50.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, and on the coaſt of Ajan. It is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and is a large place, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 61. 50. lat. 3. 0.

* MAGDALENE-HILL, a place in Hampſhire, near Winton, where there is one fair, on Auguſt 2, for cheeſe, leather, and horſes.

* MAGDALENE's CAVE, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gratz. It appears like a chaſm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into ſeveral apartments, or halls, with a vaſt number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance they being as white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent. The bottom is of the ſame ſubſtance, inſomuch that a perſon may fancy himſelf to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted caſtle, ſurrounded with magnificent pillars, ſome entire and others broke.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, ſtrong, handſome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. The fortifications are by ſome thought to ſurpaſs thoſe of moſt towns in the empire. There were ſeveral hundred houſes burnt to the ground, which have been rebuilt by French refugees. There is a handſome palace, a fine arſenal, and a magnificent cathedral; which contains the ſuperb mauſoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they ſhew the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his maſter, the lanthorn of Judas when he betrayed Jeſus Chriſt, a rib of the whale which ſwallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were uſed when Chriſt made his triumphal entry into Jeruſalem. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, 42 N. W. of Wittemburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 52. 18.

MAGDEBURG, the dutchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and on the W. by the dutchy of Brunſwick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which riſes under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cauca, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea below Mardre de Dios.

* MAGDELENA, a river of N. America, in Louiſiana. It had its ſource in the mountains which ſeparate Louiſiana from New Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous ſtrait of S. America, diſcovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portugueſe in the ſervice of Spain, ſince which time it has been ſailed thro' by ſeveral navigators. As the paſſage was dangerous and troubleſome, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each ſide are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the reſt of the native Americans; and both men and women go ſtark naked in the coldeſt weather, though they have a ſort of a garment, in the form of a carpet, which they ſometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the ſkins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of ſkins. They never wear the garment but when they are ſitting down, even in the moſt exceſſive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of this ſtrait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and a garriſon upon this ſtrait, but they were all ſtarved to death for want of proviſions.

MAG-

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the dutchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grifons, being about 35 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

* MAGHIAN, a large town of Aſia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 61. 50. lat. 16. 3.

* MAGLIANO, a ſmall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and diſtrict of Sabina. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoletto, and 30 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 42. 20.

MAGNAVACCA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, with a fort, ſeated at the mouth of the lake Comachio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 30. 26. lat. 44. 55.

* MAGNESIA, a town of Aſia, in Proper Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the ſeat of the Ottoman empire. It is ſtill large, populous, and rich, and is ſeated on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 40. 40. lat. 39. 12.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, on the road from Paris to Rouen. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 35 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 45. 12.

* MAGOR, a village of Monmouthſhire, with two fairs, on the two laſt Mondays in Lent, for horned cattle.

* MAGRA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it waſhes Pontremoli, paſſes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.

* MAGRA, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the ſame name, which is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, into which it diſcharges itſelf by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.

* MAHALEU, a handſome and conſiderable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linnen, cottons, and ſal armoniac. They have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. It is ſeated near the ſea. Lon. 49. 56. lat. 31. 4.

* MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltſhire, 7 miles S. W. of Warminſter, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 21, for cattle, horſes, pigs, and cheeſe.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Wedneſday and November 30, for horſes and cattle; and on September 29 for horſes, cattle, and hiring ſervants. It is ſeated on the river Thames, on the great weſtern road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. From hence they ſend goods in barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 28 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 33.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It is ſeated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the aſſizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free-ſchool, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Canterbury, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 12. lat. 51. 20.

* MAIENNE, a conſiderable, handſome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, 42 N. E. of Rennes, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 48. 18.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated in a moraſs, and in an iſland formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, 30 miles N. E. of Rochelle, 50 S. W. of Poitiers, and 225 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 46. 22.

* MAINA, a country of Turky in Aſia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants could never yet be ſubdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greateſt traffick conſiſts in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which riſes at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, ſoon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the E. by Perche, Dunois and

and Vendomois, on the S. by Anjou and a part of Touraine, and on the W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Maienne, the Huiſne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral water. Their pullets are excellent, and well known at Paris. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the E. ſide of the circle of Franconia, and running weſtward, paſſes through the biſhopric of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, a province of N. America, in New-England, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by Maſſachuſet-bay on the S. and the province of New-Hampſhire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an iſland of Scotland, and one of the Shetland iſles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, conſidering where it lies.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madam de Maintenon. It is 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 48. 33.

* MAINUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Gotha. It is 8 miles N. E. of Henneberg. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 50. 36.

MAJORCA, an iſland belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, and is about 80 miles S. of the Spaniſh coaſt. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is a mountainous country; but it produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It is a pleaſant country, but has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robuſt, lively, and very good ſailors. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The publick ſquares, the cathedral, and the royal palace are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houſes, which are built after the antique manner, and there is an univerſity, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches beſides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general reſides here, who commands the whole iſland, and there is a garriſon kept to defend it againſt the incurſions of the Moors. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is ſeated on the S.W. ſide of the iſland. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 39. 40.

MAIRE, a ſtrait which lies between Terra del Fuego in S. America, and Staten iſland, being a paſſage to Cape Horn, diſcovered by Le Maire.

* MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with a Benedictine abbey. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated on the river Sevre, 30 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris.

MALABAR, the name of the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges in Aſia, which is divided among ſeveral petty princes and ſtates, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; but as theſe will all be mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here, and eſpecially as the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, we may obſerve in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at leaſt, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In ſome places they are diſtinguiſhed into tribes, all of which are brought up to the ſame employments as their parents. The vileſt and moſt contemptible of theſe are the poulyats, who are deſpiſed by all the reſt, inſomuch that it is looked upon as ſcandalous to have any converſation with them, or even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows, and often move from one place to another, their houſes being nothing but cabins made with palm-leaves.

MALACCA, a large peninſula in the E. Indies, beyond the Ganges, being about 675 miles in length, and which has a kingdom of the ſame name. It is bounded by Siam on the N. by the ocean on the E. and by the ſtraits of Malacca, which ſeparate it from Sumatra on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreſhments for ſtrangers

that call here. The pine-apple is the beſt in the world, and the manjoſtane is a delicious fruit, in the ſhape of an apple, whoſe ſkin is thick and red. The ramboſtan is of the ſize of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp, and the durian, though it has not a pleaſant ſmell, yet has a very delightful taſte. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their ſhells will hold an Engliſh quart; beſides lemons, oranges, limes, ſugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and ſheep and bullocks are ſcarce, but pork, poultry, and fiſh, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometaniſm, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which ſome miſtake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portugueze in 1640. Lon. 119. 45. lat. 2. 12.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two caſtles, a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch, who bring their veſſels there to load them with fruits and wine. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, 62 S. W. of Granada, 83 S. E. of Seville, and 255 S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 36. 45.

* MALAGUETA, a part of the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, ſo called on account of the ſpice ſold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into ſeveral territories.

MALAMOCCO, a ſmall iſland and ſea-port town in the Lagunes of Venice, in Italy, 5 miles S. of that city.

* MALATHIAH, an ancient town of Turky in Aſia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Leſſer Armenia, ſeated on the river Arzu, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 61. 0. lat. 39. 8.

* MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mechlenburg, in Lower Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the lake Camin, 12 miles from Waren, and 12 [illegible] Demmin. Lon. 23. [illegible] lat. 53. [illegible]

MALDA, a town of [illegible] in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal, [illegible] on the river Ganges, [illegible] miles N. of Hugley. Lon. [illegible] 25.

Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which baron Spar retired with his little army, after he had forced the French lines in 1705. It is 9 miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day and September 8, eight days each, for toys. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are ſtill to be ſeen intrenchments thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and monaſtery; and ſeveral curioſities have been dug up here, as ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a caſtle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head quarters, and ſeveral battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It has 2 very old churches, 3 meeting-houſes, and about 1000 houſes, which are but indifferently built, and the ſtreets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, over the rivers Chelmer and Black-water, and, having a commodious harbour, carries on a conſiderable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities It is 9 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 38 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 41.

MALDIVES. See MOLDIVES.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of Vannes. It is ſeated on the river Ouſt, 37 miles E. of Port-Louis. Lon. 15. 19. lat. 47. 45.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

* MALIO, or CAPO MALIO, or ST. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the Gulph of Napoli. It is 15 miles E. of Malvaſia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Auguſt 12, October 12, and November 17, for bullocks, horſes, and toys. It is ſeated near Compherſt-Wood, and had formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is 6 miles W. of Maidſtone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 20.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 9. 0. lat. [illegible]

• MALHAM, a village in Yorkſhire, with two fairs, on June 25, and October 4, for ſheep.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with an abbey. It is ſeated on the river Recht, 9 miles S. of Limburg, and 52 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 50. 28.

• MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which divides it into the Old town and the New. It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarſus. Lon. 53. 10. lat. 36. 50.

MALMOE, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen. It is ſeated on the ſtreight called the Sound, with a large harbour, and a ſtrong citadel. It is 10 miles S. E. of Lunden, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 54. lat. 53. 35.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horſes. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and on the river Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has ſix bridges. It is a very ancient place, has an alms-houſe for 4 men and 4 women. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Briſtol, 42 W. by S. of Oxford, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 28. lat. 51. 34.

MALO, ST. a ſea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a large well-frequented harbour, but difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks that ſurround it. It is a rich, trading place, and of great importance, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1693, but without ſucceſs. However, in June 1758, they landed men in Cancall-Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and deſtroyed above 100 ſhips, great and ſmall, by ſetting them on fire; and then they retired to the ſhips again, without loſs. It is ſeated on an iſland united to the main land by a cauſeway. It is chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring men, who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruize upon the Engliſh. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, 42 N. by W. of Rennes, 95 N. of Nantz, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 38. lat 48. 39.

MALORIA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, 10 miles W. of Legborn. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 20.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura. The Duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706, after the Allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 39. 20.

MALPAS, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen-cloth, hardware, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on an high eminence not far from the river Dee, on the edge of the county, and is an handſome place, containing three ſtreets, an hoſpital, and a grammar-ſchool. It is 12 miles S. E. of Cheſter, and 157 N. E. of London. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 53. 5.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See. BARGNIES.

MALTA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily. It is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little elſe than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa ſuch quantities of ſoil, that it is now become a fertile iſland. However, they ſow but little corn, becauſe they can purchaſe it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton trees, and vines which produce excellent wine. The heat is ſo exceſſive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are ſaid to be about 90,000; and they are much ſuch ſort of people as thoſe of Sicily. The common people ſpeak Arabick, but the better ſort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this iſland to the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon it with the loſs of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of eight nations; but now they are but ſeven, becauſe the Engliſh have forſaken them. They are obliged to ſuppreſs all pyrates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chaſtity; and yet

they make no ſcruple of taking Grecian women for miſtreſſes. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather VALETTA, an exceeding ſtrong and very conſiderable town of the iſland of Malta, of which it is the capital, and is well fortified. It is a biſhop's ſee, is the reſidence of the grand maſter and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hoſpital. It is divided into three parts, which are ſo many peninſulas conſiſting of ſolid rock, and ſeparated from each other by channels, which are capable of receiving large fleets. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes are built with white ſtone, which are got out of the rock, of which the iſland conſiſts. The whole iſland contains 26 pariſhes, and between 30 and 40 villages. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide facing Sicily. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 35. 54.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horſes and horned cattle; on Saturday before Whitſunday, for ſheep, brafs, and pewter; and on October 10, for pots and ſmall ware. It is ſeated on the river Derwent, over which there is a ſtone-bridge, and is compoſed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accommodated with good inns, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. E. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 54. 8.

MALVA, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Rampoure is the capital town.

MALVASIA, a ſmall iſland of Turky in Europe, lying on the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, which is remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a ſtrong fort. The rich wine, called Malmſey, is brought from hence. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop; and is 20 miles S. W. of Miſitra, and 25 S. of Scutari, or Athens. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 36. 19.

MALVERN-HILLS are mountains in Worceſterſhire, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Maine, ſeated on the river Dive. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 48. 20.

MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The ſoil is good, and produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh. The Duke of Athol is their governor, and is ſtiled KING IN MAN. They have a biſhop, called the Biſhop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a ſeat or voice in the Britiſh parliament. The commodities of this iſland are wool, hides, and tallow; but it is moſt noted for running of goods, which they diſpoſe of either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; for it is only 12 miles S. of Scotland, 20 N. of Angleſea in Wales, 35 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coaſt of Ireland. Lon. 13. 5. lat. from 53. 55. to 54. 25.

* MANACHIA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Turkey in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a caſtle; as alſo, handſome bazars, moſques, and hoſpitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magneſia. It is ſeated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 45. 15. lat. 38. 45.

MANAR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. The Portugueze got poſſeſſion of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 98. 20. lat. 9. 0.

* MANAR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula beyond the Ganges. It is capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is ſeated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andaluſia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was ſuppoſed to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horſes, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is ſeated between the rivers Irk and Irwell upon a ſtony hill, and is a place of great antiquity. It is now a large flouriſhing town, very populous, and has ſeveral curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Mancheſter goods.

goods. Their velvets of late are come into great repute, and are much made uſe of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church; which laſt has a ſmall choir, of excellent workmanſhip. It has an additional church, which was begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finiſhed in 1723. It ſends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a dutchy. It is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, 39 E. N. E. of Cheſter, 55 N. N. W. of Derby, and 166 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 43. 27.

* MANCUP, a town of Crim-Tartary. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Karbata, 20 miles W. of Baciefary.

* MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a county of the ſame name, which is between the dioceſe of Triers and the dutchy of Juliers. It is 20 miles N. of Triers or Treves. Lon. 24. 7. lat. 50. 20.

* MANDRIA, a ſmall deſart iſland, in the Archipelago, ſurrounded with rocks. It lies between Samo and Lango, and gives name to the ſea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a caſtle, a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, 50 N. W. of Barri, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 41. 38.

MANGALOR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Malabar. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom of Canary, and has a moſt excellent road for the ſhips to anchor in, while the rainy ſeaſon laſts. It is ſeated on a riſing-ground, and is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. They are of a tawney complexion, with long black hair, and go half-naked. On their feſtival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers. There are ſeveral ſharp crooked iron-hooks faſtened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are cruſhed to pieces. They expoſe their criminals quite naked on the ſands, where they die a moſt miſerable and lingering death. It is the greateſt place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts, but the prieſts are a ſhameleſs ſet of men, who will not ſcruple to pimp for any ſtranger. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. The houſes are meanly built along the ſides of the rivers; and it has ſcarce any defence againſt an enemy. Lon. 92. 45. lat. 13. 0.

* MANHARTZBERG is the northern part of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, which is ſeparated from the ſouthern by the river Danube; and is bounded on the E. by Upper Auſtria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, with a ſtrong citadel, and a palace, where the Elector-Palatine often reſides. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 10 miles N. E. of Spire, and 8 W. of Heidelburg. Lon. 26. 8. lat. 49. 25.

* MANIEL, a mountain of N. America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which is 20 miles in circumference, and is ſo high and craggy, that it is almoſt inacceſſible.

* MANINGAPATAN, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſhore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, and in the kingdom of Golconda.

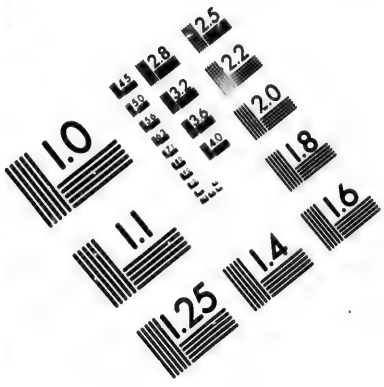
MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

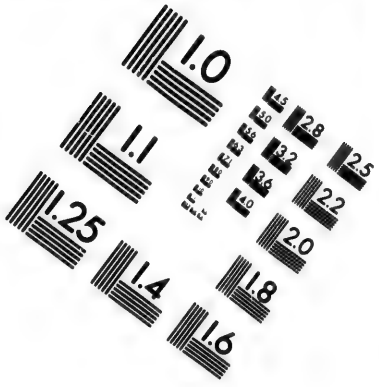
MANINGTREE, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on June 15, for toys. It is ſeated on the river Stour, where the river is divided into two branches, and is but a ſmall place. It is 9 miles E. N. E. of Colcheſter, 12 W. of Harwich, and 59 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat. 52. 5.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a caſtle, and a commandery of the order of Malta. It is ſeated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 380 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 43. 52.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Cardoncro and Lobregat. It is 22 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15

S. E.





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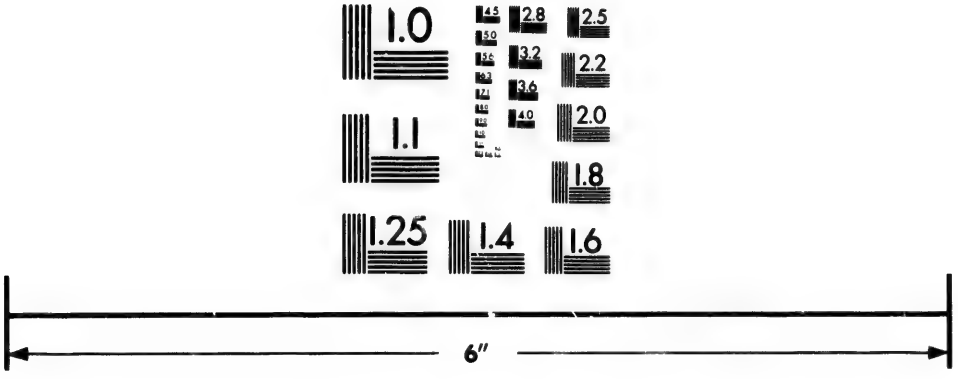

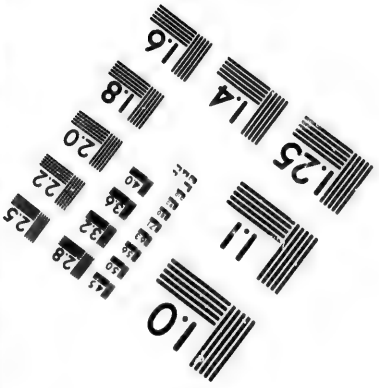

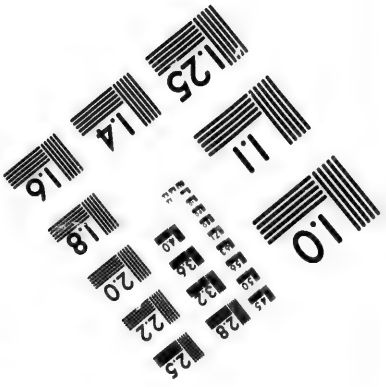

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S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 41. 30.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a biſhop's ſee. Its wax and ſtuffs are very famous. It is ſeated on a high hill near the river Sart, 20 miles S. of Alenzon, 42 N. W. of Tours, 50 N. E. of Angers, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 47. 58.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 35 miles S. of Magdeburg, 48 N. by E. of Erfurt, and 48 W. of Wirtemberg. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 35.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs; viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the 2d Thurſday in October, for horſes and cheeſe. It is ſeated in the foreſt of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houſes. It drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 13 miles N. of Nottingham, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 53. 12.

* MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It ſtands 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 30.

MANTE, a conſiderable town of France, in the Iſle of France, and capital of the Manois. It ſtands on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 48. 58.

MANTUA, the dutchy of, is a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which cuts it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veroneſe; on the S. by the dutchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrareſe; and on the W. by the Cremoneſe. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; and it is fruitful in corn, paſtures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the laſt Duke of Mantua, being a vaſſal of the empire, took part with the French, in the diſpute relating to the ſucceſſion of Spain; for which reaſon, he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice in 1708. He having no heirs, the Emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hand, and the Duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by ſubſequent treaties. After the death of the Emperor, in 1740, his eldeſt daughter, now Empreſs-Queen, kept poſſeſſion of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milaneſe has the adminiſtration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the dutchies of Mantua, Guaſtalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Caſtiglione, Solferina, and Boſolo; likewiſe the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MANTUA, the capital town or city of the dutchy of the ſame name, in Italy. It is ſeated on an iſland in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 pariſhes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtrait, and the houſes well built. It is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two cauſeways which cleſs the lake; for which reaſon, it is one of the moſt conſiderable fortreſſes in Europe: and the Allies, in 1735, though their army was in the dutchy, durſt not undertake the ſiege. It was greatly noted for its ſilk, and ſilk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the ſummer-time is very unwholeſome. The famous poet VIRGIL was born at a village near this city. It is ſeated on the river Minchio, and is an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 20 W. of Verona, 35 N. of Modena, 90 N. by W. of Florence, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 45. 10.

MARACAYBO, a rich and conſiderable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuila. It carries on a great trade in ſkins and chocolate, which is the beſt in America; and they have likewiſe very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name. Lon. 307. 50. lat. 10. 0.

MARACAYBO, a lake in S. America, which is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. ſea. It is well defended by ſtrong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, from entering it, and plundering ſeveral Spaniſh towns that were ſeated on the coaſt. He alſo defeated a ſquadron that was ſent out to take him.

* MARAGNAN, a province of S. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous

populous iſland of 112 miles in circumference. The French ſettled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were ſoon driven from thence by the Portugueſe, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. It is little, but ſtrong, and has a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. The climate is very agreeable and wholeſome, and there is plenty of moſt things. Lon. 323. 0. lat. S. 2. 0.

* MARANA, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which paſſes by the town of Grotta-Ferrata, and then ſeparates into two branches; one of which falls into the Teverone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome,

MARANA. See MAROGNA.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated in a marſh, which renders it difficult of acceſs, and at the bottom of the Gulph of Venice. It is 30 miles N. E. of Venice. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 46. 0.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and dioceſe of Rochelle. It is ſeated among ſalt-marſhes, near the river Sevre, three miles from the ſea. It carries on a very great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 46. 20.

* MARANT, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Adinbatin. It is ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country. The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and his wife were buried here.

* MARASCH, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, ſeated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, and capital of a Beglerbegic, which is encompaſſed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. It is 110 miles N. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 38. 15.

* MARATHONA, a village of Greece, in Livadia, which was formely a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt above 100,000 men.

* MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1603. It is 16 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 53.

* MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde. It is 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 12 10. lat. 30. 25.

* MARCA, a ſmall iſland in the Gulph of Venice, about 5 miles from Raguſi, on which it depends. It had formerly a biſhop's ſee; but the town is now in ruins.

* MARCA-TREVISANA, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the Gulph of Venice; on the S. by the ſea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino, and the Belunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large ſums by their cattle, ſilk, and woollen-cloth. The principal town is Treviſo.

* MARCELLIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the dioceſe of Vienne. It is an handſome place, is agreeably ſeated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, 17 from Grenoble and Valence, and 253 S. by E of Paris. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 45. 30.

* MARCELLINO, a ſmall river of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, which falls into the ſea, 2 miles from Auguſta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Berri, on the E. by Auvergne, on the W. by Angoumois, and on the S. by Limoſin. It is about 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. Gueret is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Barrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 45 by W. of Toul. Lon. 23. 26. lat. 48. 2.---The Barrois is the dutchy of Barr in Lorrain.

* MARCHENA, an handſome, ancient, and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a dutchy, and a ſuburb as large as the town. It is ſeated in the middle of a plain, which is particularly fertile in olives, though it is dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 20.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on both ſides the river Sambre. It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, and 20 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 50. 23.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, ſeated in a moraſs, on

on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Styria, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the river Drave. It is 15 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 47. 0.

* MARCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro. It lies 7 miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 40. 36.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia. It is bounded on the N. by the biſhoprick of Munſter, on the E. by the dutchy of Weſtphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. Ham is the principal town.

* MARCO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Senito, 25 miles N. of Cozenza. Lon. 36. 25. lat. 39. 40.

* MARDEN, a village in Kent, with one Fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

MARDIKE, a ſea-port town of French Flanders. It is 4 miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demoliſhed; but the remonſtrances of the Britiſh court made them deſiſt. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 51. 12.

* MERESFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* MARENNES, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oyſters which are found near the coaſt; and for its ſalt, which it ſends to other places. It is ſeated near the ſea, 25 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 33 lat. 43. 49.

* MARETIMO, an iſland of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has a caſtle, with a few farm-houſes. It produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 30. 0. lat 38. 5.

MARGARETTA, an iſland of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andaluſia, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleaſant; but it is not very conſiderable ſince the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demoliſhed it. Lon. 313. 35. lat. 11. 30.

MARGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but it is of late much frequented in the ſummer-time for bathing in the ſalt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, 12 N. E. of Canterbury, and 68 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 24.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonick order, now elector of Cologne. It is ſeated on the river Tauber, 20 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 49. 32.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

* MARIA, or SANTA MARIA, an iſland of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, five miles from Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is well watered within, and ſurrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by five or 600 negroes, and is ſeldom viſited by any ſhips that paſs that way.

* MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama. It was built by the Spaniards after they had diſcovered the gold mines that are near it. It was ſoon after taken by the Engliſh, and abandoned. It is ſeated at the bottom of the Gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which is navigable, and the largeſt that falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry ſeaſon, which continues 3 months, to gather the gold-duſt out of the ſands of the neighbouring ſtreams; and they carry away large quantities. Lon. 229. 5. lat. 7. 0.

* MARIA, ST. one of the Weſtern Iſlands, lying to the S. of St. Michael, in the Atlantick Ocean. The ſoil is the ſame as in the other iſlands.

* MARIA, St. a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall caſtle. It was taken by the Engliſh and Dutch in 1702, for the arch-duke of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a cloſe battery. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 12. 2. lat. 36. 35.

* MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in Lorrain, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Briſach. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 16.

MARIENBERG, a handſome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, remarkable for its rich ſilver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1639. It is ſeated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 25 miles from Dreſden. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 50. 40.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and ſtrong town of Poland, and in Regal Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nagot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 54. 6. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltick ſea, Friſchoff, and Natangen, on the E. by Bartonia and Galindia, on the S. by Hockerland, and on the W. by Pomerallia.

MARIENBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It was formerly a ſtrong place, but was diſmantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W. of Charlemont, and 7 E. of Philipville. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 4.

* MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, ſeated on the Waner Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carloſtadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 58. 38.

* MARIENTHAL. See MARGENTHEIM.

* MARIENWERDER, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerania, with a caſtle, and a magnificent church. It is ſeated on the river Nagot. Lon. 37. 10. lat. 53. 42.

MARIE GALLANT, an iſland of N. America, and the leaſt of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever ſince the year 1648. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1692, but the French ſoon ſettled there again. It produces ſugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but it is in want of water.

MARIGNAN. See MARAGNAN.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiſs near this place by the French in 1515. It is ſeated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Lodi. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 45. 20.

MARINO, ST. a ſtrong town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall republick, ſurrounded by the dutchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three caſtles. It has been governed as a republick a great number of years, and chuſes its own officers and magiſtrates. It is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 43. 55.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handſome caſtle. It is 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 51. lat. 41. 51.

* MARK, a village in Somerſetſhire, with two fairs, on September 25, and Tueſday before Whitſunday, for horſes and pedlars ware.

MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, 3 weeks before Eaſter-eve, and September 29, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, called Mount's-bay, very dangerous for ſhipping, and is but a mean place. It is 3 miles E. of Penzance, 72 W. by S. of Plymouth, and 287 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 50. 12.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on July 10, and November 22, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Kennet, in a chalky ſoil, and is a handſome corporation, which ſends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It had a caſtle, and once had a parliament held here. It has often ſuffered by fire, and has been handſomely rebuilt. It contains two pariſhes, and about 500 houſes, with ſtreets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 40 miles E. of Briſtol, 17 W. of Newberry, and 75 W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 28.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an Engliſh factory in Aſia, and on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 15.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cattle, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkſhire, and is a pretty good place, which ſends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 34.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king

of France, between Verſailles and St. Germain. It is ſeated in a valley, near a village and a foreſt of the ſame name. It is greatly noted for its fine gardens and water-works, and there is a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only ſupplies them with water, but alſo thoſe of Verſailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 46. lat. 48. 52.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is ſeated on the river Garonne, 30 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 35.

MARMORA, the name of four iſlands in Aſia, in the ſea of the ſame name. The largeſt is about 30 miles in circumference, and the ſoil of them all produces corn, wine, and fruits. The ſea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates with the Archipelago, and with the Black Sea by that of Conſtantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all ſhips muſt paſs thro' it that ſail to Conſtantinople from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Baſſigny, and runs N. W. thro' Champagne to Chalons, and from thence paſſes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

* MARNHAM, a village in Nottinghamſhire, with one fair, on September 1, for horned cattle, horſes, hogs, and merchandize.

MARO, a ſmall town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, and in a valley of the ſame name, with the title of a marquiſate. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 44. 2.

* MAROGNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 43. 16. lat 40. 56.

MAROSCH, or MERISH, a river which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Tranſilvania, and afterwards turning W. paſſes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyſe at Segedin.

* MAROUTIER, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 3 miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 48. 38.

MARPURG, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with an univerſity, a caſtle, a palace, a handſome ſquare, and a magnificent town-houſe. It is ſeated on the river Lohn, in a pleaſant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, 45 N. by E. of Francfort, and 47 S. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 50. 42.

* MARPURG, a handſome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, ſeated on the river Drave, with a caſtle. It is 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and 60 N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 33. 45. lat. 46. 42.

MARR, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamff, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Mers and Gowry, and on the W. by Badenoch and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated in a marſh of difficult acceſs, which, together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is ſeated on the river Selle, 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 46.

MARSALA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybœum. It is 53 miles S. W of Palermo, and 12 N. of Mazara. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 37. 52.

* MARSAN, or MOUNT-MARSAN, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, fertile in wine. It is ſeated on the river Miduſe, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 44. 0.

MARSAQUIVIR, or MARSALQUIVER, a ſtrong and ancient town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, with one of the beſt harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732. It is ſeated on a rock near a bay of the ſea, 3 miles from Oran. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 35. 40.

MARSEILLES, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Provence, and the moſt rich and trading place therein. Here is a good harbour, where the French galleys are ſtationed, for it will not admit large men of war. It is divided into the old town and the new, and in the old the houſes are not ſo well built as in the other. They are ſeparated by a ſtreet which is bordered by trees on each ſide, and it is ſaid to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It

is one of the moſt trading towns in France, to which its harbour contributes, which has a chain croſs its mouth. Without the walls is the caſtle of Noſtre Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a biſhop's ſee, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at all times for men of learning. In 1660 Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, becauſe they pretended to be free. The Jeſuits have a very fine obſervatory here, and in the arſenal, built not long ago, there is arms for 40,000 men. There are publick ſchools, where young men are taught navigation. In the houſe of diſcipline they weave gold, ſilver, and ſilk brocades. They reckon 2000 country-houſes round about Marſeilles, where the inhabitants go in the ſummer-time to take the air. The publick buildings are very handſome, and the fineſt drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world. A ſhip from Sayde in 1720 brought the plague to this place, of which a vaſt number of the inhabitants died. It is ſeated on the ſhore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, 40 S. E. of Arles, and 422 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 43. 18.

* MARSH, a village of Cambridgeſhire, in the iſle of Ely, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday for houſhold goods, and on October 27 for cheeſe.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, ſheep, horſes, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the Cotſwold hills, and is a ſmall place, lying on the road from London to Briſtol, from which it is diſtant 12 miles E. and it is 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat 51. 30.

* MARSI, the dutchy of, a ſmall territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a ſmall, rich, and handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 6 miles from Marſico Vecchio, 27 miles S. W. of Cirenza, 50 S. E. of Salerno, and 70 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 24. lat. 20. 42.

MARSTAND, an ancient, ſtaple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, it having but 20 burghers.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the dutchy of Caſtro. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Bolſenna, from whence the river Marta proceeds 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 42. 20.

MARTABAN, a province of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, lying on the gulph of Bengal. The ſoil is fertile in rice, and all ſorts of fruits, and there are wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the ſame name, and was a rich, trading place, before they ſunk ſhips at the entrance of the harbour to choak it up, which it has done effectually; beſides which the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam, and the former was taken and killed by a people called Barmais, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under ſubjection. It is 8 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 115. 25. lat. 15. 35.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 0.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Hacha, on the S. by New-Granada, and on the W. by Carthagena, being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and the land is very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the ſea-coaſt, but within it is cold on account of the mountains. It abounds with the fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, as alſo ſalt-works. The Spaniards poſſeſs but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about it is wholeſome, and it is ſeated near the ſea, having a harbour ſurrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very conſiderable, when the Spaniſh galleons were ſent thither, but it is now come almoſt to nothing. Lon. 303. 24. lat. 11. 20.

* MARTHA, ST. or SIERRA NEVADA, a very high mountain, in New-Spain. Some ſay it is 120 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high. However the top is always covered with ſnow in the hotteſt weather, and the French

affirm they can perceive it from the iſland of St. Domingo, which is 370 miles diſtant from it. Lon. 303. 0. lat. 8. 0.

MARTHA's VINEYARD, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of New England, 80 miles S. of Boſton. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to their fiſheries, in which they have great ſucceſs. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 41. 0.

MARTIGUES, a ſea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated near a lake 12 miles long and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent ſalt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marſeilles. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 43. 28.

MARTIN, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the iſle of Rhee, with a ſtrong citadel and a harbour. It is fortified after the manner of Vauban. The iſland lies near the coaſt of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 40.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is near a town called Denia, and ſeparates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MARTIN, ST. an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, and has neither harbour nor river, but has ſeveral ſalt-pits. After various revolutions it is at length in poſſeſſion of the French and Dutch, who poſſeſs it conjointly. Lon. 315. 0. lat. 18. 15.

MARTINICO, a conſiderable iſland of N. America, and one of the Caribbees. It is about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French have had it in poſſeſſion ever ſince 1635, and there are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as ſeveral rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however the former is not much wanted, for thoſe that are born here prefer caſſava to wheat bread. It produces ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. It is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Iſlands reſides here. It has ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours, which are all well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-trinity, Fort-marigot, and Fort-du-mouillage. There are ſtill ſome of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Lon. 300. 16. lat. from 14. 0. to 15. 0.

* MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine abbey, and the moſt conſiderable in all Hungary. It ſtands upon a very high hill, and the convent is built like a caſtle, and is ſurrounded with a large heath, in which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

* MARTIN's TOWN, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on November 22, for bullocks, ſheep, and toys.

* MARTOCK, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on Auguſt 21, for hogs and pedlars ware.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 8 miles from the ſea, and 15 S. of Coſenza. Lon. 34. 12. lat. 39. 8.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges. It is 12 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 41. 20.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in Cordova, with a fortreſs ſeated on a rock, 8 miles S. of Anduxar.

MARYLAND, an Engliſh ſettlement in N. America, lying at the N. end of Cheſſepeak-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores. It is bounded on the N. by Penſylvania, on the E. by another part of Penſylvania and the ſea, on the S. by Virginia, and on the W. by the Aligany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At firſt when it was ſettled it was almoſt all covered with trees, except in ſome few ſpots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It reſembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houſes diſperſed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the conveniency of putting their hogſheads of tobacco readily on board the ſhips. The governor and proprietor of this country is the lord Baltimore, and the council is appointed by him, but the houſe of repreſentatives is choſen by the free-holders. There are more Papiſts here than in any of the other ſettlements, becauſe the firſt proprietors were of that religion.

MAR-

MARVEJOLO, a handſome town of France, in Languedoc, and is a great trading place. It is ſeated on a pleaſant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 44. 35.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorrain, in the dutchy of Bar. It is ſeated on the river Oſhein, on the confines of Luxemburg, three miles E. of Jametz.

* MARY HILL, ST. a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Auguſt 15, for cattle.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Val di Noto, near which is a pit full of ſalt-water, which being dried up in ſummer, leaves a great deal of ſalt, of which the inhabitants make conſiderable profit.

* MARZA SIROCCO, a ſmall gulph on the S. ſide of the iſle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beſiege Valetta, for which reaſon the grand maſter ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulph, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulph.

* MARZILLA, a handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, ſeated near the river Arragon.

MASANDERAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the N by the Caſpian Sea, on the W. by Khilan, on the S. by Irac-Agemi, and on the E. by Aſtrabad. Farabad is the capital town.

MASBATE, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, almoſt in the center of the reſt. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 137. 0. lat. 13. 0.

* MASCALATE, a town of Arabia the Happy, and capital of a province. It is 50 miles from the gulph of Balſora, and 125 E. of Labſa.

MASCAREIGNE, or the ISLE OF BOURBON, an iſland of Africa, to the E. of Madagaſcar, and 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is almoſt oval, and is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. The French made a ſettlement here in 1672, and it is the place where the ſhips of the E. India company ſtop to take in freſh water and proviſions. The air is wholeſome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with fiſh. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are very frequent and violent. There is not the leaſt ſign of any inhabitants having been here before the French. Lon. 73. 30. lat. S. 20. 36.

* MASCATE, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Happy Arabia, with a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a ſmall bay, and and was fortified by the Portugueze about the year 1650, but from a miſbehaviour of the governor, the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garriſon to the ſword except 18 who turned Mahometans. It is very ſtrong both by nature and art, though the buildings are very mean. The cathedral built by the Portugueze is now turned into a palace for the king. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, nor graſs to be ſeen on the ſea-coaſt near it, and there are but a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, and yet they have all things in plenty. The weather is ſo hot from May to September, that no people are to be ſeen in the ſtreets from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the houſe-tops on one ſide to thoſe on the other. The roofs are all flat, and they lodge on them in the ſummer-time. The horſes and cattle are uſed to eat roaſted fiſh, as well as the ſheep; notwithſtanding which the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and yet they will ſuffer any one to go into their moſques, contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks. The mens garments are a pair of breeches which reach to the ancles, and a looſe veſt on their backs, with very large ſleeves, which is faſtened to their bodies by a faſh, and they have a large turbant, careleſly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger ſtuck in their girdles. In cold weather they uſe a ſort of a looſe coat, made of camels wool without ſleeves. The women's dreſs is much the ſame, only the veſts fit their bodies better. The product of the country is horſes, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ruinofs, a root that dyes red. Lon. 75. 25. lat. 23. 0

MASCON. See MACON.

* MASD'AGIL, a town of France, in the county of Foix, ſeated on the rivulet Rife, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MASDEU-SAULIT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the dioceſe of Vabres, and election of Millaud.

Mas-Garnier, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* Masham, a village in Yorkſhire, with one fair on Sept. 17 and 18, for horned cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

* Masox, a valley in the country of the Griſons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Griſon league. The principal town is of the ſame name.

Massa, an ancient, populous, and handſome town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with the title of a principality, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is ſeated on a fine plain 3 miles from the ſea, 10 from Sarzano, 25 N. W. of Piſa, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 44. 1.

* Massa, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea in a place difficult of acceſs, 5 miles S. W. of Soriento, and 17 S. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 40. 40.

Massa, a town of Italy in the Sienneſe, and in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 5.

* Massafra, a ſtrong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otrantro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 40. 50.

Massachuset Colony, a ſub-diviſion of New England in N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampſhire, on the E. and S. by the ſea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp, and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, beſides there is no want of beef, pork, fowls, and fiſh. They have mines of copper and iron, and the chief trade is with the Caribbee Iſlands, to which they ſend proviſions, and have ſugar and molaſſes in return. The king appoints a governor, and the repreſentatives for the people the council of the upper houſe. This is the moſt powerful colony in N. America, and is well provided with ſailors and ſoldiers, which they can raiſe in caſe of neceſſity. With regard to religion they are independents, but of late there are many of the church of England, they being not ſo rigorous as formerly.

Masserano, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this diſtrict holds it as a fief of the church. It is ſeated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 45 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 45. 32.

* Massingham, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on the Thurſday before Eaſter, and November 8, for horſes.

* Mastico, or Capo Mastico, a cape on the ſouth ſide of Scio, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

Mastricht. See Maestricht.

Masulapatan, a populous town of Aſia in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and moſt nations in Europe had factories here, but the Engliſh have now left it, and even the Dutch themſelves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentoos, who will not feed on any thing that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of chintz, which is greatly decayed ſince the Engliſh left off buying any. The Great Mogul has a cuſtom-houſe here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lon. 99. 0. lat. 16. 30.

Mataca, or Mantaca, a commodious bay in America, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. Here the gallcons uſually come to take in freſh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 25. 0.

Matagorda, a fortreſs of Spain, ſeated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Mataman, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotopa on the E. by Cafraria on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. There is never a town in it, and the inhabitants live in miſerable huts, it being a deſart country, and but little viſited by the Europeans.

* Matan, or Mactan, an iſland of Aſia in the E. Indian ſea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it

was

was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

MATAPAN CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, which lies between the gulph of Coran and that of Colo-china.

* MATARAM, a large town of Aſia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the iſland of Java. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and is ſeated in a very fertile, pleaſant, and populous country, ſurrounded with mountains. Lon. 129. 0. lat. S. 7. 55.

MATARO, a town of Spain in Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs works. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W. of Gironne. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 30.

* MATALONA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a principality. It is 8 miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 41. 2.

* MATCOWITZ, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, ſeated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1684.

* MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the march of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jeſi.

* MATELLES, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpellier.

MATERA, a conſiderable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Barri, 32 S. E. of Cirenza, and 35 N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 40. 51.

* MATHRY, a village of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, with one fair on Oct. 10, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

* MATTHEO, ST. a town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, and in a very fertile country, watered with many ſprings. It is 10 miles from the Mediterranean ſea, 40 S. S. W. of Tortoſa, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 40. 22.

MATTHEO, ST. an iſland of Africa, a great diſtance from any land, the neareſt being Cape Palmas on the coaſt of Guiney, which is 420 miles diſtant. It was formerly planted by the Portugueſe, but is now deſerted. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 1. 40.

* MATUMAY, a ſea-port town of Aſia in Yeſſo, and capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. The Jeſuits made many converts here in 1620. Lon. 156. 30. lat. 50. 40.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with an illuſtrious abbey of canoneſſes, who muſt be noble both by the father and mother's ſide. This place was ceded to France in 1678; and it is fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is ſeated on the river Samber, 12 miles S. of Mons, 17 S. E. of Valenciennes, and 40 S. W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 50. 15.

* MAUBILLE, a large river of N. America in Louiſiana, which has its ſource in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gaſcony, and capital of the territory of Soule. It is 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. of Dax. Lon. 16. 46. lat. 43. 12.

* MAULEON, a town of France in Poitou, and in the dioceſe of Rochelle, with a famous Auguſtine abbey. It is ſeated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poictiers. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 46. 52.

MAURA, ST. an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania and the ſhore, and is 15 miles N. E. of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 38. 43.

* MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France in Tourain, and in the dioceſe of Tours, with a caſtle. It is 17 miles from Tours, and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 17. lat. 47. 7.

* MAURIAC, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, which is a place of ſome trade, and their horſes are the beſt in France. It is ſeated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon. 19. 59. lat. 45. 10.

MAURICE, an iſland of Africa, 500 miles E. of the iſland of Madagaſcar. It is about 37 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. There are very high mountains, covered with green trees all the year. The ſea near the ſhore abounds with fiſh, and there are both ſea and land tortoiſes, which are extremely large. There are alſo cows, ſea-calves, and one ſort of fiſh ſo large that, as they ſay, it is ſufficient for a ſhip's company. There are birds of divers kinds, and very ſingular, which are ſo tame they may be taken by

by the hand. The batts are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkeys. This iſland is not now inhabited, though it was formerly in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the E. Indies. Some ſay it is inhabited by the French, but that is a miſtake. Lat. S. 18. 30.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which ſeparates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coaſt of Barbary in Africa.

* MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Uſbeck Tartars. It is very populous, and comprehends a great number of towns, of which Sarmacand is the capital.

MAWES, ST. a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed; nor yet has it any fairs. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the E. ſide of Falmouth haven, over againſt Falmouth, from which it is diſtant 3 miles, and 265 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 9. lat. 50. 30.

* MAXIMIN, a town of France in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Aix. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is ſeated on the river Argens, 15 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 42. lat. 43. 30.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife. There are rocks about it which render it almoſt inacceſſible.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

* MAYFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, viz. on May 30, for pedlars ware, and Nov. 13, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, being about 17 miles in circumference. The ſoil in general is very barren, and water ſcarce; however they have plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes, as alſo ſome corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the ſides of the hills, and they have ſome figs and water-melons. The ſea round about the iſland abounds with fiſh. The chief commodity of all is ſalt, with which many Engliſh ſhips are loaded in the ſummer-time. Pinoſa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and are ſtout, luſty, and healthy. They are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 356. 10. lat. 15. 5.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, which is 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, bounded on the E. and N. E. by Roſcommon, and Sligo, on the W. by the ſea, on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13085 houſes, 73 pariſhes, 9 baronies, one borough, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Caſtlebar. The principal town is of the ſame name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 7. 55. lat. 53. 40.

MAZAGAN, a ſtrong place of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portugueſe, and was beſieged by the king of Morocco with 200000 men in 1562, but to no purpoſe. It is near the ſea, 8 miles from Azamor, and 100 N. of Morocco. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 33. 5.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a conſiderable valley of the ſame name, which takes up the eaſtern part of the iſland. It is very fertile, and watered with ſeveral rivers. The town is a biſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 55 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 30. 14. lat. 37. 42.

MAZERES, a conſiderable town of France in the county of Foix. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 43. 15.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the iſland of Niphon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 600000 in number, beſides ſtrangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 151. 0. lat. 36. 0.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary in the bannat of Temeſwaer, ſeated on the N. ſide of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. It was diſmantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* MEAO, a ſmall iſland of Aſia in the E. Indian ſea, and one of the Moluccas, with a good harbour: it is one of the Spice Iſlands, producing cloves. Lon. 144. 40. lat. 1. 12.

MEATH EAST, a county of Ireland in the

the province of Leinſter, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Lowth, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Kildare and Dublin, and on the W. by Longford and Weſtmeath. It contains 14,277 houſes, 139 pariſhes, 12 baronies, 6 boroughs, and ſends 14 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells, Dulcek, and Ratoath.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the N. by Longford and Eaſt-Meath, on the E. by the Sea, on the S. by King's-County, and on the W. by Roſcommon. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland. It contains 9271 houſes, 62 pariſhes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Athlone, Fore, Killbeggan, and Mullingar.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Brie, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a place abounding in corn and cattle, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts, and its trade conſiſts in corn, wool, and cheeſe. It is 10 miles N. W of Colomiers, 20 S. E. of Senlis, and 25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 33. lat. 48. 58.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy. It is ſeated in a barren place, in a valley, or rather in the midſt of many little hills, about a days journey from the Red-Sea. It is a place of no ſtrength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which ſupports it is the reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims annually, for the ſhops are ſcarce'y open all the year beſides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills that are about the town are very numerous, and all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock, and ſome of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet uſually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greateſt part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet there is little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruits to be had, ſuch as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Likewiſe there are plenty of ſheep brought thither to be ſold to the pilgrims. It ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake coo'neſs. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form much reſembles the royal exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and theſe are paved with ſhort ſtones. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides there are little rooms or cells for thoſe that live a monaſtick life. The Beat-Allah ſtands in the middle of the temple, is a ſquare ſtructure, and each ſide is about 20 paces long, and about 24 feet high. It is covered all over from top to bottom with a thick ſort of ſilk, and above the middle it is embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with ſilver-plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and it is open but two days in the ſpace of ſix weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there is only two wooden pillars in the middle to ſupport the roof, with a bar of iron faſtened thereto, on which hang three or four ſilver lamps. The walls on the inſide are marble, and covered with ſilk, unleſs when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the ſepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handſome enough, and not unlike thoſe of people of faſhion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no leſs than 70000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over they then receive the title of hadgies or ſaints, and the next morning they move to a place where they ſay Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw ſeven ſmall ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. This done every one buys a ſheep, which is brought for that purpoſe, eating ſome of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor people who attend upon that

occaſion. Indeed theſe are miſerable objects, and ſuch ſtarved creatures, that one would almoſt think they would devour each other. After all one would imagine that this was a very ſanctified place, and yet a renegado who went in pilgrimage thither affirms there is as much debauchery practiſed here as in any part of the Turkiſh dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the ſea-port town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 58. 30. lat. 21. 45.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a handſome town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a large and well-built place, with clean, well-paved ſtreets. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral-church is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very high ſteeple, in which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large houſe, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they found a great many cannons and mortars here, as well as all ſorts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordſhip, which comprehends two ſmall diſtricts, containing 9 ſmall towns of little conſequence, and ſome villages. It ſubmitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746. It is 10 miles N. W. of Louvain, 10 N. E. of Bruſſels, 15 S. E. of Antwerp, and 27 E. of Ghent. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 51. 2.

MECHOACAN, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco, on the E. by Proper-Mexico, on the S. by the S. Sea, and on the W. by New-Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It has alſo mines of ſilver, copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, beſides a great deal of ſilk. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECKLENBURG, a dutchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltick-Sea, on the E. by Pomerania, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by the dutchies of Holſtein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg, being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the moſt fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, paſtures, and game; and is very well ſeated on the Baltick for foreign trade. It is ſubject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his ſubjects above a certain ſum. It takes its name from a town which was very flouriſhing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

MECON, a river of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, which, riſing in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0.

* MECRAN, a province of Perſia, on the confines of Indoſtan, which is very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 20 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 12. 42. lat. 38. 46.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, which is full of mountains and foreſts. Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a houſe belonging to the E. India company, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province. It is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 52. 47.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal ſpring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleaſant ſituation, 3 miles from Wadſtena.

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Aſia, which was bounded on the E. by Hircania and Parthia, on the S. by Proper Perſia and Suſiana, on the W. by Aſſyria and Armenia, and on the N. by the Caſpian-Sea. Ecbatana was the capital town, which ſome take to be Tauris, and others Caſbin. It is ſuppoſed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, and the weſtern part of Irac-Agemi, provinces of Perſia.

MEDINA TALNABI, a famous town of Aſia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deſerta and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burying-place of Mahomet. It is but a ſmall, poor place, and yet it is walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner of this there is a place 14 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates. In the middle of it is the tomb of Mahomet, which is enclоſed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an

eye-witneſs declares there is not 100. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the eunuchs who are appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The ſtory of its being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone is now well known to be a fable. Proviſions are brought to this place out of Nubia, acroſs the Red-Sea, in odd ſort of veſſels, whoſe ſails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan æra begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 220 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 57. 30. lat. 25. 0.

MEDINA-CELI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, and capital of a conſiderable dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated near the river Xalon, 15 miles N. E. of Siguenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 15. 26. lat. 41. 15.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great ſquare is very fine, and adorned with a ſuperb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges, and is ſeated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Xamora, 25 S. W. of Valladolid, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 41. 22.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on a plain, where there are fine paſtures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 25 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 13. 2. lat. 42. 8.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an old caſtle, 37 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, 58 S. W. of Seville, and 25 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 25.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with an old caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the confines of Andaluſia, at the foot of a mountain, near Bajadoz.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, which communicates with the ocean by the Streights of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea, by thoſe of the Dardinels. There is no deſcription of it can be ſo clear, as that which may be gained by viewing a map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at leaſt ſo ſmall, that it is ſcarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themſelves by endeavouring to find out the cauſe of its keeping to the ſame level; but the evident reaſon is its evaporation by the ſun, and the particles that are bruſhed off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 55. 40.

* MEDOC, a diſtrict of France, in Bourdelois, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oyſters. It has a fort of the ſame name.

* MEDUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of ſheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 33. 25.

MEDWAY, a river which riſes in Aſhdown Foreſt, in Suſſex; and running N. E. paſſes by Penſhurſt, Tunbridge, Maidſtone, and Rocheſter in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the Iſle of Sheapy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eaſtern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feverſham, where there are the fineſt oyſters in the world. In the weſtern branch, near Chatham, is the ſtation of the royal navy, where moſt of the firſt and ſecond rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war, which occaſioned Sheernes to be built at its mouth, to defend the entrance.

* MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the ſouth part of the Palatinate of Volhinia. It is ſeated on the north bank of the river Bog.

* MEEN, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey

* MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconſiderable, it being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are ſome fine remains of antiquity. It is 22 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 41. 27. lat. 38. 10.

* MEGEA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is 5 miles from the ſea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in

Dutch Brabant. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 25 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 21. 55.

* MEGESVAR, a town of Tranſilvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, remarkable for its good wines. It is ſeated on the river Kotel. Lon. 42. 55. lat. 46. 50.

MEGIERS, a town of Tranſilvania, which is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 30 miles N. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 42. 20. lat. 47. 5.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in the weſt part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maeſe, a little W. of Huy.

* MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 52. lat. 47. 8.

* MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in Orleannois. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 47. 50.

MEIN. See MAINE.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and conſiderable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in the margravate of Miſnia, with a caſtle. It formerly belonged to a biſhop; but is now ſecularized; and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelaine is ſettled here. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. W. of Dreſden, 27 S. E. of Leipſick, and 47 S. by E. of Wirtemburg. Lon. 31. 8. lat. 51. 15.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Saxony, on the E. by Luſatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles; viz. Meiſſen, Leipſick, Ertzgeburg, Voigtland, and Luſtadt. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleaſure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hoſpitable, addicted to arts and ſciences, and ſpeak the pureſt language in Germany. The capital town is Dreſden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a bay of the Archipelago, 55 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 45. 30. lat. 37. 23.

MELCK, a ſmall but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on a hill, and well fortified. It is 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 48. 15.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and is joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handſome bridge of timber, over which they paſs from one into the other. Melcomb is ſeated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good ſtreets, and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel ſtands on a ſteep rock, and there are 60 ſteps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houſes. They are governed by a mayor, ſeveral aldermen, and a recorder; and each ſends 2 members to parliament. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, and two forts; by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is 8 miles S. of Dorcheſter, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 50. 40.

* MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romania, belonging to its own prince. It is 8 miles from Forli, and 8 from Ravenna. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 44. 20.

MELDERT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It lies 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 50. 55.

MELDORP, an ancient and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It is ſeated near the river Milde and the ſea, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, 12 S. W. of Lunden, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 54. 18.

* MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the rivers Minho, the Folia, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St. Thomas; but that place is diſtinct from it, though near it: it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Chriſtians, which

which conſiſt of Armenians and Portugueſe; and here was a Portugueſe biſhop's ſee. It was in ſubjection to the Portugueſe; but it has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 98. 30. lat. 13. 10

* MELFI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, the title of a principality, and a biſhop's ſee. It is 10 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 41. 2.

MELIDA, an iſland of Dalmatia, on the Gulph of Venice, and in the republick of Raguſa, being 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fiſh. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and ſeveral harbours. Lon. from 35. 28. to 35. 38. Lat. from 42. 5. to 42. 46.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here; but it returned back to the Moors. It is ſeated near the ſea, 75 miles from Tremeſen. Lon. 15. 38. lat. 34. 48.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguabar. The capital town is of the ſame name, which is ſeated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches, 9 convents, and ware-houſes, well provided with European goods. They exchange theſe for gold, ſlaves, elephants teeth, oſtrich feathers, wax, aloes, ſena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of ſhoals and rocks which are hid under water. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 200,000. Lon. 56. 35. lat. S. 3. 0.

* MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Sicily, and in the Val di Noto, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 40 miles N. W. of Reggio, and 25 S. W. of Coſenza. Lon. 34. 9. lat. 38. 56.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Oſnabrug, 10 miles S. E. of Oſnabrug. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 52. 25.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, with 2 priories, and a manufactory of ſerges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, which has a communication with the Baltick Sea. Stockholm ſtands on the N. ſide of it, and it is ſurrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Weſtmania.

* MELLERAYE, a rich abbey of France, in the dioceſe of Nantz.

* MELLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Ghinea; on the S. by mountains and deſarts; on the W. by large woods and foreſts reaching to the ſea-ſhore; and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the ſame name, which contains about 6000 families, and where the king reſides. This country abounds with corn, fleſh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is a kind of Mahometaniſm. They are ſaid to be the moſt civilized of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm, that this kingdom is tributary to Tombut.

* MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, ſince 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurick and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. It is ſeated in a fertile country on the river Ruſs.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 20 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 32. 18. lat. 50. 22.

* MELOUE, an handſome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt. It is ſeated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handſome appearance, and here is a remarkable moſque. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 27. 30.

MELREY, or MELROSS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Merſe, ſituated on the confines of Tweedale. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Tweed, 27 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 55. 32.

* MELRISCHSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg. It is capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Strat, and is remarkable for a battle

tle fought near it between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

Melton-Mowbray, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on the firſt Tueſday after January 17, for horſes and horned cattle; on Whit-Tueſday, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep; and on Auguſt 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and hogs. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Eye, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which there are two handſome ſtone-bridges. The houſes are well-built; its market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and provifions; and it is the beſt place in the county, next to Leiceſter. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 12 miles N. E. of Leiceſter, and 104 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 45.

Melvil, an handſome palace of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, belonging to the Earl of Leven.

Melun, an ancient town of the Iſle of France, and capital of Hurepoix. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles from Fontainbleau, 35 miles N. W. of Sens, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 48. 33.

Membrillo, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 39. 12.

Memel, a ſtrong town and caſtle in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on the Baltick Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warſaw. Lon. 39. 25. lat. 55. 50.

Memmingen, an handſome ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is ſeated in a fertile pleaſant plain, 22 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 48. 3.

Memphis, anciently the capital town of Egypt, in Africa, which was ſeated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the eaſtern ſide of the Nile.

Menan, a large river of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. paſſes by the city of
* Siam, and falls into a bay of the ſea below Bancock. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſides crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

* Menancabo, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Sumatra. It is capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the ſouth coaſt, over-againſt the Iſle of Naſſau, 250 miles from the ſtrait of Sunda.

* Menat, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of Clermont, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* Menchinot, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

Menchou, a town of France, in Champagne, 16 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 49. 5.

* Mende, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan, with a biſhop's ſee. The fountains, and the ſteeples of the cathedral church, are the moſt remarkable things in it. It is very populous, and is ſeated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, 70 N. of Albi, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 9. lat. 44. 31.

Mendelsham, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for cattle. It is ſeated in a dirty country among the woodlands, and is a ſmall place, but has an handſome church. It is 18 miles E of Bury, 16 N. by W. of Ipſwich, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon 18. 47. lat. 52. 22.

Mendip-Hills are in the county of Somerſet, in the neighbourhood of Wells, and contain lead-mines.

* Menehould, St. an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne, with a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It has undergone ſeveral ſieges; but now the fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated in a moraſs, between two rocks, on the river Aine, 25 miles N. E. of Chalons, 22 W. of Verdun, 37 S. E. of Rheims, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 49. 10.

Menin, a handſome town of the Netherlands in Flanders, which was taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very ſtrongly. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and was added to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht; but was retaken by the French in 1744, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is ſeated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Liſle, 17 N. E. of Armentier, 7 S. W. of Courtray, 8 S. E. of Ypres, and 140 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 50. 49.

* Men-

* MENTON, a town of Italy in the principality of Monaco, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the ſea, 5 miles from Monaco, and 8 from Ventimiglia. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 43. 46.

MENTZ, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. He has alſo a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbiſhop, and the other public ſtructures, are very handſome; but the private houſes are mean, and the fortifications are of no great ſtrength. This is moſt probably the place where printing was firſt invented. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 20 S. W. of Francfort, 75 E. of Triers, 87 N. by E. of Straſburgh, and 85 S. by E. of Cologn. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 54.

MENTZ, the archbiſhoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Heſſe, on the S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is very fertile, eſpecially in good wines, and is well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoeſch, Steinheim, Aſchaffenburgh, the county Konichſtein, and part of that of Reineck. We muſt not confound the archbiſhopric of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extenſive, and the greateſt part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a ſea in the Turkiſh dominions, now called Zabach.

MEPPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, which depends on the biſhop of Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 3. lat. 52. 45.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, which is ſtrongly defended by a good caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 35 miles N. W. of Tortoſa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 41. 22.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, having a very ſerene and clear air; for which reaſon the emperor chuſes this place to reſide in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the baſhaws and alcayds reſort with the tribute and preſents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themſelves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to guard them, and to protect them againſt the common people, who otherwiſe would plunder them. It is death for them to curſe or lift up a hand againſt the meaneſt Moor, inſomuch that their boys kick them about at their pleaſure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe to Mequinez, on the N. W. ſide, ſtands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the ſoldiers for his court. The palace ſtands on the S. ſide, and it is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreſſed, and their knives and ſcymetars are covered with wrought ſilver. The houſes are very good, but the ſtreets are exceeding narrow, and hardly any of the windows are to be ſeen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the inſide of their houſes, where there is a ſquare court-yard open at the top, with pillars ſupporting galleries and painted wooden balluſtrades round the in-ſide of the houſe, almoſt like ſome of our inns. In the middle of the yard there is a fountain, if the houſe belongs to a perſon of any conſideration. They are flat at the top, ſo that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. The women, when they go abroad, have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes; and underneath they tye a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over,

over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. The Moors are unwilling to let their women be seen; however, when there is none of their own people near, they will unveil, and behave wantonly before Europeans. As to their cuſtoms and manners, they are much the ſame as thoſe of other Mahometans. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 34. 0.

MERAN, an handſome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erſchland. It is ſeated on the river Adige, 3 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzand. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 46. 35.

MERE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, Auguſt 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheeſe, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near large hills, on one of which there is a beacon; but it is a place of no great account. It is 24 miles W. of Saliſbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 16.

* MERDIN, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, with a caſtle which paſſes for impregnable, and an archbiſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral handſome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a Baſhaw, and a good garriſon here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 57. 5. lat. 36. 14.

MERECZ, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Berezino and Merecz. It is 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 54. 0.

MERIDA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Chriſt. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch; but it is not now what it was formerly. It is ſeated in an extenſive, delightful, and fertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 38. 45.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, where the biſhop and the governor of the province reſide. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is 30 miles S. of the ſea, and 130 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 289. 0. lat. 20. 10.

* MERIDA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada. It is ſeated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 100 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 309. 17. lat. 8. 30.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North-Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breath. It is bounded by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the N. by Montgomeryſhire on the S. E. and by the Iriſh Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houſes, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 pariſhes, 5 market-towns, and ſends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, the chief of which are the Dee, and the Douay. The air is ſharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely ſteep: however, this county feeds large flocks of ſheep, many goats, and large herds of cattle; beſides which, there is plenty of fiſh of ſeveral ſorts.

MERK, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the ſea, oppoſite to the iſland of Overflackee in Holland.

* MERLOU, or MELLO, a town of France, in Picardy, with a palace or caſtle, to which belong very ſuperb ſtables. It belongs to the houſe of Luxemburg. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 49. 10.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and paſtures; and the place of the chiefeſt note is the ſtrong caſtle of Dunotter.

MERO, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu. It is 180 miles W. of Pegu town. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 17. 0.

* MEROU, a town of Aſia in Perſia, and in Koraſſan. It is ſeated in a delightful fertile country, which produces ſalt, 112 miles S. W. of Bokara, and 270 N. E. of Niſhabour. Lon. 81. 0. lat. 37. 40.

MERS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and on the W. by Tweedale. It is very fruitful in corn and graſs, and abounds with ſeats of perſons of quality. The chief place is the town and caſtle of Duns.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the elector

elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Hall, 20 N. W. of Leipsic, and 58 W. by N. of Dresden. Lon. 30. 2. lat. 51. 28.

* MERSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair on Friday in the Whitsun-Week, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N. side of the Lake Constance, and 8 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 47. 45.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal in the province of Alentejo. It was taken from the Moors in 1239, and is seated near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 37. 30.

* MERU, a town of France in Picardy, and in the diocese of Beauvais, with a castle. It is seated near the source of a brook that falls into the river Oise.

MERUE, the north branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 10 miles from Cassel, and 24 S. W. of Menin. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 50. 38.

* MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a large town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and Xeres de la Frontera; but it is now nothing except a large heap of ruins. It was here that the Arabs conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, and by that victory became masters of Spain in 713.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Asia in Persia, and in the province of Koraſſan. It is fortified with several towers, and is famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family Ali, to which the Persians pay a great devotion. It is seated on a mountain near this town, in which are found fine Turky stones. It is 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian sea. Lon. 77. 0. lat. 37. 0.

MESEEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the E. coast of the White Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 63. 0. lat. 66. 0.

* MESEMBRIA, a town of Turky in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, between Stravico and Varna, with an archbishop's see.

* MESKIRK, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in the county of Furstenberg. It is a handsome place, and is 15 miles N. of Uberlingen.

* MESSINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on Trinity-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

MESOPOTAMIA, the antient name of Diarbeck, a province of Turky in Asia, supposed to be called Padan Aram in scripture.

* MESSA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. It is composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, and are at a small distance from each other. It has a temple which is built with large fish bones instead of timber. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 40. lat. 29. 20.

* MESSIN, a province of France, between the dutchies of Luxemburg, Lorrain, and Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, and is watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Moselle and the Sarte. Metz is the capital town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Italy in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is at present about 5 miles in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and the monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose key is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and is in the form of a half-moon. It is 5 miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The entrance is difficult, on account of the gulph Charybdis, which is near it; but there are always good pilots who conduct the ships in without any danger. The viceroy of Sicily resides here 6 months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. It submitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but was retaken by the emperor in 1720. In 1735 the Spaniards got possession of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a consul here. It is seated on the sea-side, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 52 N. E. of Catanea, 185 S. by E. of Rome, and

188 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 38. 10.

Mestre, a town of Italy in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 45. 35.

Metelin, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Leſbos, to the N. of Scio, and almoſt at the entrance of the gulph of Gueſtro. The ſoil of this iſland is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. The women of this iſland have always been noted for their freedom; and though now they are not ſo bad as they were formerly, they yet go with their breaſts quite naked. This iſland produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the beſt figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loſt any thing of their ancient reputation. It is ſubject to the Turks, and Caſtro is the capital town, where a cadi has the civil adminiſtration, and an aga of the Janiſſaries commands the ſoldiers; for it is under Turkiſh government. Lon. from 43. 52. to 44. 0. lat. from 37. 0. to 39. 15.

Methwold, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on April 25, for cattle and toys. It is 17 miles W. of Thetford, and 79 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 7. lat. 52. 36.

Metling, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and dutchy of Carniola, ſeated on the river Kulp, 55 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 45. 58.

* Metro, a river of Italy, in the territory of the church, that runs into the dutchy of Urbino, waſhes Faſſombrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice, near Fano.

Metz, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of France, and capital of the territory of Meſſin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop aſſumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the fineſt in Europe, and the ſquare called Coſlin, and the houſe of the governor, are worth ſeeing. The Jews live in a part of the town by themſelves, where they have a ſynagogue. The ſweatmeats they make here are in high eſteem. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Moſelle and Seille, 25 miles N. E. of Toul, 25 N. W. of Nancy, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 48 S. W. of Triers. Lon. 23. 51. lat. 49. 7.

Meudon, a handſome palace of the king of France, ſeated on a hill which ſtands in a plain, on the banks of the river Seine, 5 miles S. W. of Paris, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the neighbourhood of Paris.

* Meulan, an ancient town in the Iſle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handſome bridges. It is 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 191 32. lat. 49. 1.

Meurs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to Pruſſia. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 51. 22.

Meuse. See Maese.

* Mewari, a conſiderable town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a palace where the king ſometimes reſides. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which there are vaſt fields, which yield wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent plumbs.

* Mexat-Ali, a noted town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac-Arabi. It is famous for the ſuperb and rich moſque of Ali, to which the Perſians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is 45 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 62. 32. lat. 31. 40.

* Mexat-Ocem, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lon. 62. 40. lat. 32. 20.

Mexico, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flouriſhing place before the Spaniards entered into the country, and was ſeated on an iſland in a ſalt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three cauſeways above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houſes, with ſeveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico reſided. It was taken by Ferdinando Cortez in 1521, after a ſiege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, it was almoſt ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houſes, built of ſtone and brick, to which they have added a ſuburb of 3000 houſes, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handſome place, with large, clean, wide ſtreets, in which are a great number of magnificent ſtructures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the uſual reſidence of the vice-roy of

New-

New-Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquiſition, a mint, an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a printing-houſe. It is a common ſaying, that there are four beautiful things to be ſeen at Mexico, namely, the women, the rich habits, the coaches and horſes, and the ſtreets. The goldſmiths here are immenſely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Aſia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an innundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake, which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land, without walls, or any other defence. Mexico is ſupplied with ſweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, which is carried along on arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. by E. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 275. 0. lat. 20. 0.

Mexico, a large country of N. America, otherwiſe called New-Spain, which is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, ſilver, iron, and allum, beſides Indian-corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate, nuts, vanellas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and ſeveral other fruits, gums, and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here they had no animals, of any ſort, exactly like thoſe in Europe, but they had a ſort of dogs which did not bark, but howled much like wolves, and alſo tigers, bears, elks, or mooſe-deer, pecaries, warrees, beavers, opoſſums, armadillos, guanoes, flying ſquirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattees, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and other inſects. It is governed by a Spaniſh viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are Papiſts, or at leaſt profeſs to be ſo, an account of the inquiſition. The Spaniſh clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of monaſteries and nunneries; however, none of them are very famous for the holineſs of their lives. They have but a few fortified towns, and the beſt of the ſea-ports have been taken and plundered by a few Buccaneers. In general it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the higheſt mountains are near the coaſt of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and moraſſes, that are overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, which is at the ſame time as our ſummer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are beſt inhabited, becauſe there the air is moſt temperate. The revenues of the crown are vaſtly great, which ariſe from the fifth part of the gold and ſilver, and from the duties and cuſtoms, as well as the lands, which are held of the crown.

Mexico, New, otherwiſe called the New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1598. It is bounded on the W. by the Vermeil Sea, on the S. by New-Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the ſoil is generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whoſe languages and cuſtoms are very different; ſome wander about, and ſome dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spaniſh colonies are, thoſe of St. Barbe and Santa Fe, the capital town. It is ſaid there are many ſilver mines.

* Mexico, the gulph ſo called, is part of the ſea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coaſt of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the iſland of Cuba.

* Meyenfeld, a handſome town in the country of the Griſons, in the league of the Ten Juriſdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is ſeated on the Rhine, in a pleaſant, fertile country, eſpecially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 47. 10.

Mezieres, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, partly on a hill, and partly on a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, 3 S. E. of Charleville, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 49. 46.

* Mezo, a town of Aſia, in Proper Natolia,

tolia, which formerly was the ſee of a biſhop; it it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

* Mezuma, a town of Africa, that was formerly in Ceſarian Mauritania; it is ſtill of ſome account, and is ſeated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Moſtagan.

* Mezurada, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* Mezurata, a Cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.

* Mezzab, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which lies between Techort, Zeb, Tegorara, and the Saara, or Deſert.

* Mezzano, a ſmall lake of Italy, in the dutchy of Caſtro, a province in the territory of the church. It is near Petiliano, and is the ſource of the river Olpita, which waſhes the ruins of Caſtro, and falls into the Fiora.

* Mia, or Mijah, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, ſeated on the S. coaſt of the iſle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 153. 55. lat. 35. 0.

* Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.

* Michael, St. a ſtrong town of the iſland of Malta, otherwiſe called the Iſle of Single, from the name of the grand maſter who built it. It is ſeated on a rock, and ſeparated from the firm land by a ditch.

* Michael, St. a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and is 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 274. 40. lat. 21. 35.

Michael, St. or Mitchel, a borough-town of Cornwal, which has neither markets nor fairs, but ſends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 50. 25.

* Michelonia, a country of Regal-Pruſſia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and is ſeparated from the other part by the river Dribentz. It takes its name from the caſtle of Michelow.

Middleburg, a large, handſome, rich, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of the iſland of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The ſquares and publick buildings are magnificent, and it is a trading place, particularly for wines. It has a communication with the ſea by a large canal, which will bear the largeſt veſſels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, 35 W. by N. of Antwerp, and 72 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 51. 30.

Middleburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iſſenghien. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 51. 12.

Middlesex, an Engliſh county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hertfordſhire, on the E. by Eſſex, on the S. by the river Thames, which ſeparates it from Surry, and on the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is one of the leaſt counties in England, but much the richeſt, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten beſides. It contains 11,000 houſes, 126 pariſhes, beſides London, and 4 market-towns. It ſends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, two for Weſtminſter, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the ſoil fertile, which can hardly be otherwiſe, conſidering that they never want dung to manure the land. See London.

Middlewich, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 25, and Holy-Thurſday, for cattle. It is ſo called becauſe it ſtands between Nantwich and Northwich. It is ſeated on the river Croke, and is a large place, containing ſeveral ſtreets and lanes, but is of chief note for its ſalt-pits, and making fine ſalt. It is 18 miles E. of Cheſter, and 156 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 53. 13.

Midhurst, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on May 25, Whit-Tueſday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and is a pretty large place, ſending two members to parliament. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Chicheſter, 29 E. of Wincheſter, and 52 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 0.

Midlam, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on November 6 and 7, for ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Youre, not far from Biſhopſdale-chaſe, and is 10 miles S. of Richmond, 36 N. W. of York, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 54. 15.

Mid-Lothian, the ſame as the ſhire of Edin-

Edinburgh, a county of Scotland, which lies between E. and W. Lothian.

* MIECHAU, or MIEZAVA, a handſome town of Poland, in Cujavia, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lon. 37. 5. lat. 52. 50.

* MIEL, ST. a conſiderable town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, and capital of a diſtrict, between the rivers Moſelle and Maeſe, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, 35 N. W. of Nanci, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 27. lat. 48. 38.

* MIES, or MYSA, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 49. 46.

* MIGUEL, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the firſt colony the Spaniards ſent into this country, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 297. 0. lat. South, 5. 0.

* MIGUEL, ST. one of the weſtern iſlands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is much ſubject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon. 354. 50. lat. 38. 10.

* MIGUEL, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, ſeated on a ſmall river, 130 miles from Guatamala. Lon. 289. 50. lat. 13. 0.

MILAN, a town or city of Italy, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Teſin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and is called by the Italians Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich, and deſcended from the moſt ancient houſes. It is a good place to live in, on account of the vaſt quantities of proviſions which are brought from all parts, and becauſe there is more freedom in their manner of living than elſewhere. There are a great number of fine houſes, and ſuperb palaces, but that of the governor is the moſt magnificent. All the fortifications conſiſt in high walls, which is the reaſon of its having been taken ſo often; for it has been beſieged 40 times, and taken 22. There is a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it in awe, and there is a large ſquare before it, where great numbers of the better ſort go to walk. The principal gate is defended by two towers, built with large ſtones, and after having croſſed a large ditch, there is another wall, which is thick, high, and flanked with ſeveral towers. Behind it is a covered gallery, ſupported by brick pillars, on which there are 200 pieces of cannon. Near to this is the palace of the ancient dukes of Milan, which is a brick building, and in the great hall there are ſeveral ſorts of arms, very ancient and very valuable, being ſufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 pariſhes, 90 religious houſes, 100 fraternities, 120 ſchools, and 10 hoſpitals, which maintain 9000 poor or ſick people, at the publick expence, and there are often 4000 in the grand hoſpital. The cathedral church is the fineſt ſtructure therein, it being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. Though it is not ſo large as St. Peter's at Rome, yet it far ſurpaſſes it in the number and excellence of its ſculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is caſed both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is vaſtly high, is ſupported by 160 columns of white marble, which are ſo large, that three men can ſcarce fathom one of them. There are 600 ſtatues, each of which coſt above 1000 crowns. and the croſs which adorns the great altar coſt above 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the virgin Mary, and to St. Thekla. The college of St. Ambroſe has 16 profeſſors, who read lectures every day, and a fine library belongs thereto, which, beſides a prodigious number of manuſcripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its ſuperb gallery is adorned with rich paintings, which deſerve to be taken notice of by travellers. The moſt conſiderable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheeſe, ſauſages, hard-ware, ſilk, and cotton-ſtuffs, all ſorts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, ſilver-ſmiths work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and ſilver. Notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the place, it is governed only by a preſident and 12 ſenators. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is 35 miles N. W. of Caſſel, 70 N. of Genoa, 65 N. W. of Parma, 72 N. E. of Turin, 75 N. W. of Mantua, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 35. 25.

* MILAN, the dutchy of, a conſiderable country

country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swifs and Grifons, on the E. by the republick of Venice, and by the dutchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the dutchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montferrat, being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The foil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are alfo plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Seccia, the Tefin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewife feveral lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it has its fource in Switferland, and is very advantageous to trade: Lago di Como has its fource in the country of the Grifons, and is about 35 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it abounds in very good fifh, particularly excellent trouts: that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and it empties itfelf into the river Trefa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, feveral canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily, and to bring provifions thither. The two principal are, the Grand Canal, or Il-Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Tefin, and the Small Canal, or Il-Naviglio-Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanefe had dukes of their own, whofe houfe is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this dutchy, but the houfe of Auftria has got poffeffion of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French fupported the pretenfions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, folicited by Great Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this dutchy to the duke, in 1743. There are as many provinces or diftricts as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swifs having got 4 bailiwicks, they are now reduced to 13 provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy poffefs between them. The names of them are, the Proper Milanefe, the Pavefe, the Lodifano, the Cremonefe, the Comafco, the county of Anghiera, the Vallefe, the Sefia, the Novarenfe, the Vigavanefe, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino or Aleffandrino, the Lomilino, the Tortonenfo, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, a handfome and ftrong town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very ftrong, and the lower has a fine fquare, with a fuperb fountain. It is feated on a rock, on the weftern banks of a bay of the fame name, 17 miles W. of Meffina, and 20 N. W. of Patta. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 38. 32.

MILBORN-PORT, a town in Somerfetfhire, which has no market, but has two fairs, on June 5, and October 28, for a few cattle and toys. It is feated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorfetfhire, and fends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Salifbury, 55 E. by N. of Exeter, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 51. 5.

* MILBOURN, a village in Dorfetfhire, with one fair, on December 30, for bullocks, horfes, and cheefe.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 10, for wood. It is feated on a branch of the river Oufe, and is a large, populous place, having diftinct ftreets, called rows, as big as fome little towns. It ftands in a bleak place, and has a handfome church, with a high fteeple. It is 16 miles N. by E. from New-market, 12 N. W. of Bury, and 68 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 11. lat. 52. 25.

MILETO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, with a bifhop's fee. It is 5 miles from the mouth of Metramno, and the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, fafe, and commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying on a bay of the Irifh Sea, which is capable of containing above 1000 fail of fhips at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names; and it is now fortifying, by order of the government.

* MILIANE, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremefen, with a caftle that commands it. It is feated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, which are the beft in all Barbary. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 35. 45.

* MILKSHAM, a village in Wiltfhire, with one fair, on July 16, for horned cattle, fheep, and horfes.

* MILLAW, or MILAUD, a town of France,

France, in Guienne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue. It was diſmantled in 1629; and is ſeated on the river Tarn, 60 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 2°. 46. lat. 44. 10.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with a harbour, which is one of the beſt and largeſt in the Mediterranean, and which ſerves as a retreat for all veſſels that go to, or come from the Levant. It conſiſts of a hollow ſpungy rock, ſoaked with ſea-water, with a mixture of iron and ſulphur: whence proceed the internal heat, burning ſpots of ground, and hot baths. It produces excellent fruits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, eſpecially in goats, and has mines of iron and ſulphur. In the ſpring the fields are enameled with anemonies of all ſorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the Cadi, are good ſailors; but they are much addicted to pleaſures and debaucheries. The women paint their faces very remarkably, and are of a looſe diſpoſition. Salt is ſo cheap here, that it may almoſt be had for nothing. This iſland is remarkable for plumous allum, which is found in large lumps, and is compoſed of threads as fine as the ſofteſt ſilk, ſilvered over, and ſhining very prettily; it has the ſame taſte as rock allum, and is a true ſalt, which differs only from the common ſalt, by being ſtringy. There is a Waiwod, who is a Greek, and three conſuls, who can depoſe the Cadi, when he fails in his duty. Here are likewiſe two biſhops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the ſame name, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, which is a very dirty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 42. 43. lat. 56. 43.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Mentz. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 18 miles S. of Aſchaffenberg. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 49. 46.

* MILTHORP, a village in Weſtmoreland, with one fair, on May 12, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

MILTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is an ancient place, and was only eminent for its abbey, which is now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 50. 50.

MILTON, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on July 24, for toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the Medway near the iſle of Sheppy, and is of great note for its excellent oyſters. It is 14 miles N. of Maidſtone, and 40 E. of London. It is governed by a conſtable, has one church, and about 120 houſes, built with wood work and brick. The ſtreets are narrow but paved. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

* MILVERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, with three fairs, viz. on Tueſday in Eaſter-Week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, riſing in the Lago de la Garda, which runs ſouth through the dutchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large iſland of Aſia in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines. It is 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The ſides of the hills, and valleys, are ſtony, and yet there are tall trees thereon of kinds not known in Europe, ſome of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are watered with variety of rivulets. The libby trees produce the ſago, which the poor people eat, inſtead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all ſorts of fruits proper to the climate; beſides plenty of rice, ſome affirm that there are nutmegs and cloves, but none of the trees that bear them appear near the coaſt. They have horſes, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, guanoes, lizards, and ſnakes; but they have neither lions nor tygers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures; and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their fleſh is ſweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroqueets, turtle-doves, and bats as large as kites, beſides many ſmall birds. The air is temperate, they having breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The winds are eaſterly one part of the year, and weſterly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, ſtormy, and tempeſtuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low ſtature, with ſmall limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black ſmall eyes,

eyes, ſhort low noſes, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and ſtrait, and their complexion tawny, but more inclining to yellow than that of other Indians. The women are very deſirous of the company of ſtrangers, eſpecially white men. The chief trades are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good veſſels for the ſea. Their diſtempers are as in other places, except the leproſy, which is very common here. The ſultan has a queen, beſides twenty other women, and all the men have ſeveral wives; for their religion is Mahometaniſm. Their houſes are built on poſts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the ſtreets. They have but one floor, which is divided into ſeveral rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. Thoſe that have been far up in the country ſay, that the people are all blacks, and go quite naked. The principal town, of the ſame name, is pretty large, and is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt. Lon. 140. 40. lat. 7. 0.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a caſtle. It is capital of a ſmall territory which lies between the river Iller and Lech, and belongs to the houſe of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialiſts after the battle of Hochſtet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough, but it returned back to the houſe of Bavaria by the treaty of Raſtat. It is 33 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 48. 5.

MINDELHEIM, a diſtrict of Germany in Suabia, lying between the biſhopric of Augſburgh and the abbacy of Kempten, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, where there is a bridge over it, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, who has ſecularized the biſhopric. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Oſnabrug, 37 W. of Hanover, and 37 N. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 52. 22.

* MINDEN, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Weſtphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravenſberg, and along each ſide of the river Weſer. It is about 22 miles ſquare, and Minden and Peterſhagen are the principal places. It was formerly a biſhopric, but is now ſecularized, and ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

MINDORA, an iſland of Aſia in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines. It is 50 miles in circumference, and is ſeparated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees, and all ſorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards to whom this iſland belongs. Lon. 135. 0. lat. 13. 0.

MINEHEAD, a ſea-port town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair on Whit-Wedneſday, for pedlars wares. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a very good harbour for ſhips of large burthen. It carries on ſome trade to Ireland, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 71 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 26 W. of Bridgewater, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 18.

* MINGRELA, a famous town of Aſia in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Viſapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by ſome Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory near it; and there is a road where ſhips come to anchor near this place. Lon. 89. 40. lat. 16. 10.

MINGRELIA, a province of Aſia, which makes part of Georgia, bounded on the W. by the Black Sea, on the E. by Mount Caucaſus and Immeretta, on the S. by a part of Georgia, and on the N. by Circaſſia. It is a country covered with trees, and has ſcarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air is very unwholeſome for ſtrangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whoſe trunks are extremely thick, but the grapes make excellent wine. There are good paſtures, which feed a great number of herſes. The Mingrelians are well made, eſpecially the women; and they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and ſhameleſs. They make no ſcruple of marrying their nieces, and ſiſters-in-law. If a huſband catches his wife with a gallant, they make the matter up for a pig, which they eat all three together. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common buſineſs is hunting; and they think themſelves rich if they have a horſe, a good dog, and a falcon.

falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but they have a prince that is tributary to the Persians. They sell boys, girls, and young women to the Turks, and will steal them from each other for that purpose.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo. Ortense, and Tey. After which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. a town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 43. 40.

* MINORBIND, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Barri, with a bishop's see, though it is but a small place. It is 20 miles N. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 33. 45. lat. 41. 8.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Balearics. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Laor, and Mercadal. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht; but it was invaded by the French in 1756, and taken by them on June 29, after two months siege of St. Philip's castle. Lon. from 21. 30. to 22. 0. lat. from 39. 0. to 40. 0.

* MINORI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of that name and and Amalfi.

* MINSINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 22.

MINSKI, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is 17 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 35. 32. lat. 59. 32.

* MINSKI, the palatinate of, a territory of Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the dutchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepsk, Mscislaw, and the territory of Rohactzow. It is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physick. The capital town is of the same name.

* MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the dutchy of Savoy and valley of Barcelonetta. It is seated on a craggy rock, 6 miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 45. 35.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards, who live in the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, who live by robbing.

* MIRANDO DE DOURO, or DUERO, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and is seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Fresna, 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, 32 S. E. of Braganza, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 41. 30.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, with a strong castle. It is seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handsome bridge. It is 35 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 42. 52.

* MIRANDE, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the county of Astarac. It is seated on a mountain near the river Baese, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 380 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 56. lat. 42. 33.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, which lies between the dutchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort. It has been several times taken and retaken; and last of all by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is 17 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua, 25 W. of Ferrara, and 85 E. of Milan. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 44. 52.

* MIREBEAU, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district. It is 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 46. 47.

MIRECOURT, a considerable town of France in Lorrain, and capital of the bailiwick of Vosge, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is seated on the river

Maldon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 48. 15.

* MIREMONT, a town of France in Perigord, near the river Vizere, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac, and 20 from Perigueux. Near it there is a remarkable cave, or cavern, called Cluſeau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 43. 7.

MISENO, a cape of Italy near Naples, which is in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it there are the ruins of the ancient Miſenum, which was a biſhop's ſee.

* MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, and in the province of Sacania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle which paſſes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle, the town, and two large ſuburbs. The church is one of the fineſt in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a ſuperb moſque, near which is a magnificent hoſpital. There are fine remains of antiquity. There are a great number of Chriſtians, and ſo many Jews, that they have three ſynagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is ſeated on the river Vaſilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 92 S. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 40. 20 lat. 37. 10.

MISNIA. See MEISSIN.

* MISSILIMAKINAC, an iſthmus of N America, in New France, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French have a ſettlement. It is a long mile from the Lake Illinois. Lon. 292. 0. lat. 45. 35.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N. America, whoſe ſource is unknown: it paſſes S. through Louiſiana, a delightful country inhabited by ſavages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida. The French lay claim to ſome part of the country it runs through, but that is now diſputed by Great Britain. The ſuppoſed richneſs of theſe parts, gave riſe to the French bubble in 1719, which ruined as many families as that of the South Sea did in England in 1720.

* MISSOURI, a large river of N. America, and the moſt rapid yet known: it falls into the Miſſiſſippi, and the ſavages who inhabit its banks, are called Miſſourites by the French.

MITTAU, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701, and by the Ruſſians in 1706; and had a ſtrong caſtle, which was the reſidence of the duke of Courland. It is ſeated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, 20 S. W. of Riga, and 240 N. of Warſaw. Lon. 41. 45. lat. 56. 40.

MOAB. See MOUAB.

MOCHA, or MORHA, a conſiderable town of Aſia in Arabia-Felix. It is ſurrounded with walls, conſiſting of half ſtone and half earth; and there are four gates, but no ditch, and ſeveral towers, with guns mounted on ſome of them. They are inhabited by ſoldiers, who patrole in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to prevent diſorders. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the ſtreets in the day-time; but they viſit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they ſtand cloſe up againſt the wall to let them paſs. Their habit is much like that of other women of the Eaſt, and over all they wear a large veil of painted callico, ſo thin that they can ſee through them without being ſeen. They have alſo little butkins of Morocco leather: ſome of the women of quality are very handſome, and not browner than the Spaniſh women. They are much addicted to gallantry when they have an opportunity; but it is very dangerous for the Europeans to be concerned with them. This town carries on a great trade, eſpecially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10000, without comprehending the poor Armenians, or the Jews which inhabit the ſuburbs. It is ſeated in a ſandy country, and there are ſeveral palm trees round about it, which are watered with wells dug for that purpoſe. The ſands are ſo hot, and the reflexion of them from the ſun is ſo great, that it impairs the ſight of foreigners who go there for trade, unleſs they take a great deal of care. It is ſeated near the ſtraits of Babel-Mandel, and is 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 62. 0. lat 12. 0.

MODBURY, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and ſhoes. It is ſeated in a bottom between

two hills, and is a pretty good place, whofe market is well fupplied with cattle and provifions. It conſiſts of about 100 houſes badly built; but the ſtreets are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 203 W. by S. of London.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handſome place, and pretty well fortified. There are ſeveral piazzas and a great number of fountains, but the ſtreets are very narrow. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries, are handſome ſtructures; and the ducal palace, though not quite finiſhed, is richly furniſhed, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very conſiderable, and very regular, but has been taken ſeveral times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants are ſaid to be 40000; and they make here the beſt maſques for maſquerades in all Italy. It is ſeated on the canal, which is cut between the above-mentioned rivers, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 30 S. W. of Parma, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by W. of Florence. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 44. 34.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the dutchy of Parma, on the N. by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bologneſe, and a part of the Ferrareſe, and on the S. by part of Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raiſe above 15000 foot and 4000 horſe; and theſe being inſufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forſake them twice, and leave his poor ſubjects to be ill uſed by the French armies. Likewiſe, in the laſt war, he was obliged to abandon them again, becauſe he had taken the ſide of Spain againſt the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles S. of Syracuſe. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 36. 48.

MODON, an ancient, handſome and ſtrong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very ſafe and commodious harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a promontory, advanced into the ſea of Sapienza, 15 miles from Coron, and 95 S. W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 39. 20. lat. 36. 58.

* MODZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Lon. 46. 45. lat. 52. 5.

* MOGADOR, an iſland and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and ſilver in one of the mountains. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 31. 35.

* MOGUL, GREAT, the dominions of, a large empire of Aſia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which ſeparate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninſula of Malabar, and Coromandel, and on the W. by Perſia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indoſtan: beſides which he has ſeveral kingdoms and territories in the above-mentioned peninſula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conqueſts there remains nothing to the family but Indoſtan, which is, at leaſt, 2500 miles in length, and immenſely rich, as likewiſe fertile in all ſorts of corn, ſilks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an abſolute monarch, enjoying a vaſt revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harneſſed. When a Mahometan ſubject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himſelf is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, ſome of which have the title of Nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people, who made the conqueſt, are a ſort of vagrant Tartars, living to the north of Indoſtan.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary in the county of Baraniwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Coraſſe, 17 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 36. 8. lat. 45. 50.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the Engliſh. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New York.

MOHILA, or MOELIA, one of the Comora islands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves to hide their nakedness. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built with wood and straw without, but matted and neat within. It produces plenty of provisions and animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, or turtles, hens, large bats, camelions, rice, pease, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year; so that, in short, it is a kind of paradise. The cattle here are called buffaloes, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders; but in other respects they are not like those of the E. Indies, and they have a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 61. 5. lat. S. 12. 0.

MOHILOF, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw. It is populous, well built, and passes for one of the strongest places in Poland, having a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707. It is seated on the river Nieper, 35 miles S. of Orsa, and 52 S. W. of Mscislaw. Lon. 49. 20. lat. 50. 28.

* MOISSAC, an ancient town of France in Querci, with a secular abbey. It is rich, and agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 19. 2. lat. 44. 8.

MOLA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. They pretend to shew here the ruins of Cicero's house. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 7 miles E. of Barri. Lon. 35. 25. lat. 41. 5.

* MOLD, a town of Flintshire in N. Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs; on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22, for cattle.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by the river Niester, which separates it from Podolia, on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria, on the W. by Black Russia, Transilvania, and Walachia, and on the E. by Bessarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and it produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a large tribute, and to raise a large body of troops, at his own expence, in time of war.

* MOLDAW, a river of Turky in Europe, which has its source in Transilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Targorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluster of small isles S. W. of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 2 N. to 1. 0. S. and are all low, sandy, and barren, bearing no sort of corn, nor little else except cocoa-nuts. The trees are not so high nor so thick as those on the continent, but their fruit is more pleasant; with these trees they build vessels of the burthen of 50 tons, and from them they have all their rigging. They also make oil with the fruit for their kitchens and lamps. The seas about these islands produce abundance of fish; but their chief trade is in couries, a small shell fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganism and Mahometanism, and the king resides in an island that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of these islands are so many, and so near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; nor indeed is it scarce possible they should be otherwise, they not having money or commodities to purchase cloaths.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs underground from Boxhill, near Darking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* MOLFETTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Barri, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the gulph

gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Barri, and 8 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 18.

MOLINA, a ſtrong town of Spain in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in paſtures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 50. 58.

* MOLISE, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavoro, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whoſe ſides are 39 miles in length. It is a mountainous country, but yet is fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is thin of people, and daily runs to decay. It is 50 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 41. 40.

MOLLEN, a ſtrong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is ſeated on the river Stekineſs, 16 miles N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 28. 5. lat. 54. 0.

* MOLOME, an abbey of France in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and is reckoned very rich.

* MOLSHEIM, a town of France in Alſace, ſeated on the river Bruch, 8 miles from Straſburg. There is an handſome chartreuſe, which, with the Jeſuits houſe, takes up a good part of the town. It is 248 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 48. 32.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian ſea under the Line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. The largeſt of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and they eat ſago inſtead of bread: however, they are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially cloves. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At preſent they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very ſtrong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their ſpice trade. Their religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1511, who ſettled upon their coaſts; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now maſters of them all.

MOLWITZ, a town of Sileſia in the province of Grotſka, remarkable for a battle which the Pruſſians gained over the Auſtrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 50. 26.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a town of Africa, in an iſland of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a fort. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, oppoſite to the country of Mombaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 65. 35. lat. 44. 0.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa in Zanguebar, ſubject to the Portugueſe, from whence they export ſlaves, gold, ivory, rice, fleſh, and other proviſions, with which they ſupply the ſettlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Chriſtian, had a quarrel with the Portugueſe governor, took the caſtle by aſſault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Chriſtians in 1631; but in 1729 they became maſters of this territory again.

MONA, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick-Sea, ſeated to the S. W. of the Iſle of Zealand, from whence it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lon. 30. 5. lat. 55. 20.

MONACO, a ſmall, but handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very ſtrong by nature, being ſeated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince, under the protection of France, who keep a garriſon here, ſo that they may be ſaid to be maſters of it. The rock ſtretches out into the ſea, and is 8 miles S. W. of Ventimiglia, 5 N. E. of Villa Franca, and 8 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 43. 48.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Tyrone, on the E. by Armagh, on the S. by Cavan and Louth, and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 9587 houſes, 24 pariſhes, 5 baronies, and one borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Monaghan.

* MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated

feated near the ſea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 36. 0.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, 5 miles S. E. of Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 44. 50.

MONCALVO, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 44. 58.

* MONCAON, or MONZON, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-E-Minho, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it ſeveral times, but in vain. It is ſeated 8 miles S. E. of Tuy, and 27 N. of Bragua. Lon. 9. 33. lat. 41. 52.

MONCON, or MONZON, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1642, but the Spaniards retook it the following year. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Soſa and Cinca, 10 miles S. W. of Balbaſtro, and 50 N. E. of Sarragoſſa. Lon. 17. 54. lat. 41. 43.

* MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Bretagne, 30 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 20. 11. lat. 48. 22.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the Mirebalais. It is ſeated on the river Dio, 10 miles from Ludon, and 165 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 46. 50.

* MONCORNET, a town of France, in Laonnois, ſeated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of ſerges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its ſource near Guarda, and, croſſing the province of Beira, paſſes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantick Ocean by a cape of the ſame name, to the N. of its mouth.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile country, with a wholeſome air, upon a ſmall river, 62 miles E. of Compoſtella. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 43. 30.

* MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du-Loir, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle.

MONDOVI, a conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the largeſt and moſt populous town in Piedmont, and is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 8 miles N. W. of Ceve, and 32. S. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 23.

MONEEMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, bounded on the S. by Monomotapa, on the N. by Abyſſinia, and on the E. by Zanguabar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, ſilver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quilola, to trade with.

* MONFORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 23 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 39. 30.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 23 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 38. 4.

MONGHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MONJUICK, or MONTJOY, a caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia, which ſtands a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the Engliſh in 1705.

* MONGULS, or MUNGALS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China, and are of the ſame original as thoſe who accompanied Tamerlane in the conqueſt of India, Perſia, and other countries, and are called in moſt hiſtories Moguls. It is a country very little known, except that part of it which the caravans paſs through in travelling from Moſcovy to China. They are generally of a middle ſize, but ſtrongly made, with large, flat faces, flat noſes, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawney, their hair black and coarſe, like horſe hair, and they cut it cloſe to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear very large ſhirts, and calicoe drawers. There are two ſorts of theſe people, whoſe language, religion, and cuſtoms, are very different. Thoſe of the Eaſt have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Thoſe of the Weſt wear garments of ſheep-ſkins, which they faſten about their loins, with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads bordered with fur. The women wear the ſame ſort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houſes, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are, horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They change their commodities for rice, ſugar, bohea-tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and ſeveral ſorts of houſhold utenſils, they not having the uſe of money. The

religion

religion of the Monguls of the Weſt is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the Papiſts do, but they know nothing of Chriſt.

* MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weiſſemberg, and 8 from Donawert. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 48. 53.

MONIKEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, ſeated on the Zuyder-zee, 8 miles N. E. of Amſterdam, and ſends a deputy to the States. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 52. 29.

* MONKTON, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on July 22, for hogs, and on October 11, for toys.

MONLUZON, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the dutchy of Bourbon. It is 45 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 46. 22.

* MONMORILLON, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is 22 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 46. 28.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tueſday and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheeſe. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almoſt ſurround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly ſurrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midſt of the town there is a caſtle, in ruins. At preſent it contains two pariſh-churches, and that called Monk's-church is a very curious ſtructure. It ſends only one member to parliament. It is 25 miles W. of Gloceſter, 32 N. of Briſtol, and 127 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 47.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 33 miles in length and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordſhire, on the S. E. by the river Severn, which ſeparates it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, and on the W. by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire. It contains 6400 houſes, 38,340 inhabitants, 127 pariſhes, and 7 market towns. It ſends only 3 members to parliament, that is, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The principal rivers are, the Rimney, the Ebwith, the Uſk, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the ſoil fruitful, eſpecially in the valleys, and the hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monoemugi, and on the other ſides by unknown countries. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar-canes, which laſt grow without cultivation. There are a great many oſtriches and elephants, with ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. The houſes are built of wood, and covered with plaſter, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives or women as they can get. Their religion is Paganiſm; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king conſiſts only of foot, for they have no horſes in the country. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away, ſoon after. It lies on the ſeaſhore, in the ſouthern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra-di-Barri, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 22 miles S. E. of Barri, and 8 E. of Polignano. Lon. 35. 2. lat. 41. 10.

MONS, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, and very ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault. It was ſurrounded with a triple wall, and the fortifications were very fine, as are likewiſe the publick buildings. There is a chapter, conſiſting of 30 ladies of diſtinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have ſeveral manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and by the French in July 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, after the fortifications were demoliſhed. It ſtands partly on a hill and partly on a plain, in a marſhy ſoil, on the rivers Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they pleaſe. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, 10 N. of Maybeuge, 30 N. E. of Cambray, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 21. 34. lat 50. 25.

MONSANTO, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, which is a frontier place, and ſtrongly fortified. It was inveſted by the

the Confederates in 1704, who on that occaſion gained a conſiderable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 39. 50.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 38. 30.

* Monsterberg, or Munsterberg, a town of Lower Sileſia, in a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 56. lat. 50. 38.

Monstier. See Moutier.

* Montabour, a ſmall, fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limpurg. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 50. 20.

* Montacute, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on April 25, for leather.

* Montagniac, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangil, on the ſea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in fruits, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 12 miles from Burſa, and 60 S. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 46. 30. lat. 40. 10.

* Mont-Alban, a ſtrong town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on the river Riomartin, 50 miles S. of Saragoſſa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 40. 52.

* Montalcino, a ſmall, populous town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 45 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 43. 7.

Mont-Alto, a town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. E. of Aſcoli, 12 S. W. of Fermo, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 42. 55.

Montargis, a conſiderable town of France, in the Orleanois, and capital of the Gatinois, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Loir, near a handſome foreſt, 15 miles S. of Nemours, 50 N. of Nevers, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 48. 0.

Montauban, a conſiderable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quercy, with a biſhop's ſee, and an academy. The fortifications were demoliſhed in 1629, becauſe it took the part of the Huguenots. It is ſeated on the river Tarne, 27 miles N. of Toulouſe, and 34 S. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 44. 2.

* Montbazon, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a dutchy. It is agreeably ſeated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient caſtle, 8 miles from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 47. 17.

Montbelliard, a handſome and ſtrong town of France, capital of a province of the ſame name, which lies between Alſace and the Franche Comté. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, on which there is a large, ſtrong caſtle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard is the ſovereign, who has a voice and ſeat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but it was reſtored to the prince. It is ſeated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 37 miles W. of Baſle, and 45 N. E. of Bezanſon. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 47. 38.

Montblanc, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragona. Lon. 18. 40. lat 41. 10.

* Montbrison, a conſiderable town of France, and capital of Forez, ſeated on the river Veziza. It is 37 miles W. of Vienna, 17 S. W. of Lyons, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 45. 32.

* Mont Cassino, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which there is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 41. 35.

* Mont-Dauphin, a town of France in Dauphiny, 8 miles from Embrun, ſeated on a craggy mountain, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Durance. It was fortified in 1693. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 44. 40.

Mont-Didier, an ancient town of France in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace, and kept their court. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compeigne, and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 13. 51. lat. 49. 39.

* Montecchio, a conſiderable town of Italy in the dutchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parma and 8 N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 44. 44.

Monte-Falco, a town of Italy in the territory of the church and dutchy of Spoletto. It is ſeated upon a mountain near the river Clitumnus, 12 miles W. of Spoletto. Lon. [illegible] lat. [illegible].

Monte-Falcone, a town of Italy in Friuli,

Friuli, with a caſtle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, 10 miles N. W. of Aquilea, and 12 N. W. of Trieſte. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 45. 56.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a ſmall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the lake Bolſena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. It is 12 miles S. W. of Orvieto, 12 N. W. of Viterbo, and 45 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 35.

* MONTELIMAR, a town of France, in the dutchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, and is ſeated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 44. 34.

* MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato. It is ſeated on the river Calore, 14 miles S. of Benevento. Lon. 32. 42. lat. 40 53.

* MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, or MONTE-MAJOR-EL-NOVO, a conſiderable town of Portugal, on the road from Liſbon to Badajoz. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 38. 32.

* MONTE-MOR-O VELHO, or MONTE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a very large caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Coimbra, and 83 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 36. lat. 40. 4.

MONTE-PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Baſiento, 10 miles E. of Cirenza. Lon. 33. 58. lat. 40. 50.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 43. 5.

MONTEREAU FAUT YONNE, a town of France, in Champagne. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 52. lat. 48. 20.

* MONTESA, a very ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valentia. It is the ſeat of an order of knighthood of the ſame name; and is five miles from Xativa. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 39. 1.

MONTE SANCTO, formerly called Mount ATHOS, a mountain of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the Gulph of Conteſſa. It is called Monte Santo, or the Holy Mount, becauſe there are twenty-two monaſteries ſeated thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never ſuffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Saloniki. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 40. 12.

MONTE VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 47. lat. 41. 5.

MONTFERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Vercelleſe and Canaveſe; on the W. by Piedmont properly ſo called; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from whence it is ſeparated by the Appennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and caſtles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital town.

* MONTFORT, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, ſeated on the river Men, 12 miles from Rennes. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 48. 5.

* MONTFORT, a handſome and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Yſſel, 7 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 52. 7.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tyrol, 18 miles S. of Lindau, and the lake Conſtance. It is capital of a county of the ſame name, which has been almoſt all bought by the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 27. 26. lat. 47. 16.

MONTFORTE-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a magnificent caſtle, where the Comarca of Lemos reſides. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orenſa, and 55 S. E. of Compoſtella. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 42. 33.

* MONTFORT L'AMULY, a town in the Iſle of France, with the title of a dutchy, 25 miles from Paris. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 48. 45.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Peterwas, with a fortreſs compoſed of three caſtles, ſeated on a craggy rock. It is encompaſſed with a great moraſs, and art and nature have rendered it almoſt impregna-

ble. It was defended by the Princeſs Ragotſki, wife of Count Tekeli, who kept it a great while, when beſieged by an army of the Imperialiſts, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a healthful air, on the aſcent of a hill, and in a fertile ſoil. It had once a town and a caſtle, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It only contains 100 houſes at preſent; but it ſends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 22 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, 24 S. W. of Shrewſbury, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 36.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales. It is 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire; on the E. by Shropſhire; on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan ſhires; and on the W. by another part of Merionethſhire. It contains 5660 houſes, 33,960 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns. It ſends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, which run into the Severn, whoſe head is at a ſmall lake on the top of Plimllimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their ſources on the ſame mountain. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and paſtures. The air is ſharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the valleys it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.

* MONTIGNY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxois, ſeated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 47. 40.

* MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in Normandy, with a famous rich Benedictine abbey. It is 8 miles from Harfleur, and 95 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 49. 35.

* MONT-LHERI, a town of the Iſle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Here are the remains of a tower, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 48. 38.

* MONT-LOUIS, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on an eminence, 455 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 42. 30.

* MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in Breſſe, and capital of the territory of Valbonne. It is ſeated in a fertile pleaſant country, on the river Seraine, 8 miles from Lyons, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 45. 49.

* MONT-LUZON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois. It is ſeated on the river Cher, 35 miles S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 46. 22.

MONTMARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 32 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 2. lat. 41. 5.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Chire, and is divided into the upper and lower towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 49. 36.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a ſtrong town of Savoy, with a good caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1705, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 83 N. W. of Turin, and 8 S. E. of Chamberry. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 45. 32.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Iſle of France, with the title of a dutchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is ſeated upon a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits, eſpecially good cherries, 7 miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 19. 59. lat. 48. 59.

MONTPELLIER, one of the handſomeſt towns of France, and the moſt conſiderable in Languedoc (except Toulouſe) with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity where they learn the art of medicine, a royal ſociety of ſciences, and a mint. The ſtreets are very narrow and crooked; but they are always clean, becauſe there is a deſcent. The cathedral church was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The church of Noſtre-Dame, which is one of the three pariſh churches, is remarkable for its high ſteeple, high altar, and for the chapel of the Virgin Mary. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars in 1561, when 36 were demoliſhed. But this place is moſt famous for its univerſity where phyſicians are educated. The town-houſe is remark-

markable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants are computed at 3000; among whom are a great number of physicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compositions, which are distributed all over Europe; particularly, Hungary water, oil of spike, syrup of capillaire, essences, and perfumes. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is seated on a hill on the river Merdanson, which passes into several parts of the town thro' subterranean vaults. It is 27 miles S. W. of Nismes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, 35 S. W. of Arles, 55 S. W. of Orange, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 33. lat. 43. 37.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on a hill, 12 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 45. 58.

* MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle. It is seated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W. of Tervil, and 40. S. E. of Calatajud. Lon. 16. 21. lat. 40. 50.

MONT-REAL, an isle of N. America, in the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome, and it did belong to the French. But it was taken by the Generals Amherst and Murray, on the 8th of September 1760, without firing a gun. According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be sent to Old France; and, consequently, all Canada became subject to the crown of Great Britain. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleasant situation, with wide open streets. It is built on the side of the river, from whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotèl-Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town; which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary or school, the parish-church, the monks called Recolèts, the Jesuits, and the Nuns, are in the Upper. Likewise the late Governor, and most of the officers resided in this last. There are also a general hospital, and a church belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well-built. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, 140 N. by E. of Lake Ontario, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 45. 35.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a rivulet, which falls into the sea at Palermo. It is 8 miles N. E. of Palermo, and 50 N. E. of Mazara. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 38. 10.

MONT-REAL, or MONT-ROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers. It is seated on the river Moselle, 20 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 50. 22.

MONTREUIL, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, seated on a hill near the river Canche. It is fortified, and has a castle; and is 10 miles N. W. of Hesden, 20 S. E. of Boulogne, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 43. 37.

* MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 12 miles from Samur, 25 from Angers, and 155 from Paris. Lon. 17. 26. lat. 47. 10.

MORTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Esk on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships of a considerable burden. It is adorned with fine buildings; and has an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a dutchy, and is 46 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 56. 34.

* MONT-ST. ANDRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 2 miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N. of Namur. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 43.

* MONT ST. MICHAEL, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S. E. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 48. 34.

* MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a small district of the same name, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 47. 38.

MONT-SERRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image is said to perform a great many miracles. There are a great number of pilgrims who re-

foot thereto. It is inhabited by monks of feveral nations, who entertain all that come thither out of devotion or curiofity, for three days gratis. This mountain is faid to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, from the top of which there is a view of the country to the diftance of 150 miles. It is 25 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 40.

MONT-SERRAT, an iſland of America, and one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbees. It is 8 miles in length, and about as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar, and other uſeful trees. It belongs to the Engliſh, who have a ſettlement here, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 315. 25. lat. 15. 55.

* MONT-TRICHAR, a town of France in Touraine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles E. of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 47. 20.

* MONT-VALERIEN, a mountain of France near Paris, which is a place of great devotion, and inhabited by hermits, and a community of ſecular prieſts.

* MONZA, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, ſeated on the river Lambro, 8 miles N. E. of Milan, and 20 S. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 45. 33.

* MOOR-KIRK, a village in Yorkſhire, with one fair on June 24, for leathern ware.

* MOOR-LINCH, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair on Auguſt 20, for all ſorts of cattle.

MORA, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 30. 35.

MORANT-POINT, the moſt eaſterly point or promontory of the iſland of Jamaica in America. Lon. 302. 5. lat. 18. 0.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a rich, trading, and conſiderable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is ſeated on the Lake Morat, on the road from Avenches to Bern, 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 56. lat. 47. 1.

MORAVA, a river of Turky in Europe, which riſes in Bulgaria, runs N. thro' Servia by Niſſa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eaſtward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, the marquiſate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Sileſia, on the E. by Mount Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Auſtria. It is a mountainous country, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it. It is very fertile, and populous; and hence the ſect of Chriſtians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been firſt broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a large river of Germany, which has its ſource on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia. It croſſes all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradiſſe, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Auſtria, it ſeparates theſe two countries as far as the Danube, where it falls into it.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of France, in Alſace, 40 miles S. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 48. 0.

* MORBATH, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on Monday after Auguſt 24, for cattle.

* MORBEGNO, a handſome town of the country of the Griſons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reſide. It is ſeated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 46. 7.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, is a peninſula on the ſouthern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. Its figure is like a mulberry leaf, and it is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate and the ſoil fertile, except the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces, called Scania, Belvedera, and the Brazzo-di-Maina. The Sanzack of the Morea reſides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they loſt it again in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſeated on the frontiers of Arragon, on a high mountains. It was almoſt deſtroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V. and it is now in a very poor condition.

MORET, an ancient town of the Iſle of France, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the

the river Loin, 3 miles from the Seine, and 35 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 33. lat. 48. 20.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in June, July 1st, and November 30, for cattle. It is feated on a hill, near Dartmore, and is a pretty large place, with a noted market for yarn. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 44.

MORETON, a town in Gloucestershire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is a good thoroughfare, and is feated on the Fosse-way, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 83 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 49. lat. 52. 0.

* MORGES, a handsome and rich town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is a place of some trade, on account of a canal from which they transport merchandizes from the lake of Geneva to other parts. There is a fine prospect from it, and it is feated on the lake of Geneva, 5 miles from Lausanne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 46. 30.

* MORHANGE, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, whose lord has the title of Rhinegrave, and depends on the empire. It is 25 miles N. E. of Nanci, and 200 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 55.

MORLACHIA, a province of Venice, lying between the gulph of Venice, Croatia, and Bosnia, having Dalmatia to the S. Some reckon it a part of Croatia, and Seng, or Segna, is the capital town. The inhabitants are inveterate enemies of the Turks, and they never spare them when they get them in their clutches. They are prodigiously strong, and travellers affirm that four of them will carry a man on horseback 20 or 30 paces together, over the most dangerous passes in the mountains. Their habits are of divers colours, and quite different from those of the Venetians, and they commonly go armed with an ax.

MORLAIX, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a castle and a harbour. The church of Nostre-Dame is of a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is feated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Brest, and 45 W. of St. Brieux. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 48. 35.

* MORSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in Hanenkam, feated on the river Seyt. It belongs to the bishop of Aichstadt. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 49. 10.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, Tafelit, Sus, and the large province of Dara. Morocco Proper is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, and is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Fez, on the S. and E. by Biledulgerid, and on the W. by the ocean. The principal rivers are, the Omnarabi, the Tenfit, the Sus, and the Guadelhabi, besides which there are several smaller streams. It is about 250 miles in length along the sea-coast, and 140 in breadth. The land is mountainous in several places, sandy, dry, and barren in others, nor is it very populous, nor fertile in corn; but there are a number of camels, almonds, and mines of copper. In the fields there are above 30,000 tents of the Arabs, who lodge with their camels, beeves, and sheep; from fifteen and upwards they pay a tenth part of all their goods to the king, and they compose a great number of adours, or moveable villages, each of which has its marabout or Mahometan priest, and its chief, whom they elect among themselves. The empire of Morocco is 625 miles in length from N. to S. and 650 from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Tesset, and on the E. by Segelmessa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits are so good, as well as the pastures, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawney complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and weilding a launce. However, they are unpolished, jealous, shameless, liars, superstitious, hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in adours, or moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and cities. There are a great number of Christian slaves and some merchants upon the coasts, besides a great number of Jews, who carry on almost

all the trade. This is carried on by land with the Negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, who travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, ſilk, ſalt, and other things, and, in return, they have ſlaves, gold, and elephants teeth. Out of the ſlaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels horſes, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, callicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deſerts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have alſo flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, eſpecially thoſe belonging to Sallee. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes very great cruelties. His uſual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan ſubjects, and ſix crowns a year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks thro' theſe rules, and ſeizes what he pleaſes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horſe, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary. It is ſeated in a very large plain, on the river Niſſis, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, fortified with towers and ſome bulwarks, and encompaſſed with deep ditches. The number of houſes were reckoned formerly to be 100,000, all with flat roofs, but they are now greatly diminiſhed, inſomuch that the greateſt part of the city is unpeopled. The irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, inſomuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and ſome other fruits. There were three temples or moſques in this place, which were of a prodigious ſize, and the emperor's palace was ſo large, and took up ſo much ground, that it reſembled a ſmall city. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants now are not above 25,000, and that the houſes go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen in part from the removal of the court from hence, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 30. 32.

Moron, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated in a pleaſant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood there is a mine of precious ſtones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 0.

Morpeth, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday fe'nnight before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes; and on Wedneſday before July 22, for a few horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Wenſpeck, and is a handſome thorough-fare-town, which has a caſtle ſtill ſtanding, and it ſends two members to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 41 miles S. of Berwick, 23 N. of Durham, and 291 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 55. 15.

* Mors, a town and caſtle of Germany in Weſtphalia, ſeated near the Rhine, and belonging to the dutchy of Cleves. It is 17 miles N. W. of Duſſeldorp, and 12 S. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 51. 23.

Mortagne, a town of France in Orleanois, and the largeſt in Perche, having conſiderable manufactories of coarſe linnen cloth. It is 17 miles S. E. of Seez, 22 N. E. of Alenzon, and 85 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 38. 41. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 47. 2.

* Mortaign, a town of France in Flanders, and in Tourneſis, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, 8 miles from Tournay. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 31.

Mortain, a town of France in Normandy, on the confines of Maine. It is ſeated on the rivulet Lances, and is almoſt ſurrounded with craggy rocks. It is 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 16. 37. lat. 48. 37.

Mortara, a ſtrong town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Laumelino, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is 15 miles N. E. of Caſal, 17 N. W. of Pavia, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 45. 22.

* Mortemar, a town of France in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 45. 59.

* Mortimer, a village in Berkſhire, with one

one fair on Oct. 25, for horſes and Welch cattle.

Mortlack, a pleaſant village in Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, 6 miles W. of London.

* Morvan, a territory of France in Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good paſtures, which feed a great number of cattle, in which they carry on a conſiderable trade.

Morvedro, an ancient town of Spain in Valencia, built on the ruins of the ancient Saguntum. There are ſtill the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be ſeen. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 10 miles N. of Valencia. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706. Lon. 17. 36. lat. 39. 44.

* Mosa, a town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which ſupplies it with fowls and fruits.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the moſt conſiderable thereon. Vaſques de Gama, landing on this coaſt in 1497, the Portugueſe took an occaſion to ſettle there, and ſeized on the town of Moſambique, the capital of the country, and have kept poſſeſſion of it to this day. It is bounded on the N. by Quiloa, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by the river Zambeze, and on the W. by Moneemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, ſtill ſupports his dignity, tho' he has loſt his capital. The air of this country is very unwholeſome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portugueſe themſelves would not ſtay there if the trade was not very large.

Mosambique, the capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa in Zanguabar. It is ſeated on a ſmall iſland about 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth. It is a large, handſome, rich, and well-fortified town, having a ſtrong citadel which defends the harbour. It is the ſame to the Portugueſe, as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reaſon there is generally a good garriſon; but the Portugueſe governor is changed every three years. They have built ſeveral churches and monaſteries, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and ſlaves. Their ſhips always call here in going to the E. Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may winter here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries; and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lon. 57. 35. lat. S. 15. 0.

Mosbach, a handſome town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 16 miles E. of Heidelburg. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 49. 35.

* Mosburg, a town of Germany in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iſer and Ambert, 8 miles W. of Landſhut. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 48. 33.

Moscovy, the empire of. See Russia.

Moscow, the dutchy of, a province of the weſtern part of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by the province of Tweer, on the E. by Niſe Novogorod, on the S. by Rezan, and on the W. by Smolenſko. It takes its name from the principal town.

Moscow, a town or city of the Ruſſian empire, in the dutchy of Moſcow, of which it is the capital. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitaigorod, and is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall of red ſtones, and it contains the royal palace. The church of the Annunciation has a vaſt vault, wherein are the tombs of the Czars. It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part alſo contains the military ſchool, the printing-houſe, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine veſſels of porcelane or chryſtal. The ſecond part called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and is ſurrounded by a wall of white ſtone. Here the people of diſtinction have their palaces; and there is likewiſe a foundery of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and is ſurrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner ſort of people live, where they expoſe to ſale wooden houſes, which may be tranſported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelizza-Slaboda, becauſe it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a ſort of ſoldiers. Beſides theſe there is a large ſuburb, where the German ſoldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handſome houſes, inſomuch that the ſuburb may be ſaid to make a better appearance than the city. In general, Moſcow contains 2000 churches, two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Calviniſts. The ordinary houſes are but one ſtory high, and ſo wretchedly

wretchedly furnished, that a fire cannot do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire which consumed 30000 houses in 18 hours time. This city is now going to decay, since an order has been published, that no more houses shall be built except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Peterburg. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Moscow to Peterburg. It is 440 miles N. of Caffa, 460 S. E. of Peterburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 900 N. E. of Constantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 55. 36.

Moscowa, a river of the Russian empire, which has its source in the dutchy of Moscow, and running E. through that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Ocka a Kolumna.

Moselle, a large river, which has its source in the mountains of Vauge, on the confines of Alsace; and having crossed Lorrain, and one part of Luxemburg, and the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. It receives several streams as it pass along, and the places it runs by are Remcmont, Epinal, Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mont-Royal, Traerbach, and Coblentz.

Moskito-Country lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of latitude, being bounded on the N. and E. by the N. sea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no settlements in this country, because when they first invaded Mexico they massacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave those that escaped such an aversion to them, that they will join with any Europeans against the Spaniards. These people are tall, well-made, raw-boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight coarse black hair, stern looks, hard features, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are very ingenious in throwing all sorts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to strike fish, turtles and mannattes, insomuch that one or two of these in a ship are able to maintain 100 men.

* Mostagan, an ancient and strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a good harbour. It is 50 miles E. of Oran, Lon. 18. 20. lat. 35. 50.

* Mostar, a considerable town of Dalmatia in Herzegovine, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 36. 12. lat. 43. 42.

Mosul. See Mousul.

Motala, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles N. W. of Massafra, 5 N. E. of Castellanetta, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 40. 51.

Motir, an island of Asia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. 142. 35. lat. 0. 30.

Motril, a sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 14. 57. lat. 36. 42.

* Mouab, a new town of Asia in Arabia-Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Damar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Lon. 64. 40. lat. 14. 50.

* Moudon, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is noted for its fairs, horses, and other cattle, and it is 30 miles N. of Lauzan. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 30.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of Bourbonnois. The houses of the chartreux, and that of the visitation, are magnificent. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery ware, and is seated on the river Allier, in a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the middle of France. It is 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 46. 34.

Mount-Cassel, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 50.

Mount St. Michael. See Michael's St.

Mount's-Bay, is in Cornwall, and is so called from the high mountains of St. Michael in the neighbourhood.

Mount-Sorrel, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or purple-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones hewn out of this rock the town is built. It has a market on

on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for pleaſure and toys. It was noted formerly for its caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Sour, over which there is a bridge. It is 18 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, 5 N. of Leiceſter, and 104 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 52. 45.

* MOURA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with an old caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 10. 36. lat. 38. 0.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Diarbeck. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the river Tygris, nearly oppoſite to the place where Nineveh formerly ſtood. It is a large place, ſurrounded with high walls, but the houſes are ill-built, and in ſeveral places gone to ruin; however, it has a ſtrong caſtle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. At ſome diſtance from Mouſul there is a moſque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are generally Mahometans; but there are a great number of Neſtorian Chriſtians, who deny the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1743 it was beſieged by the Perſians, but to no purpoſe. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 59. 20. lat. 35. 30.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaiſe, with an handſome palace, where the archbiſhop reſides, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the river Iſier, 15 miles N. E. of St. John, 25 S. E. of Chamberry, and 62 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 24. 6. lat. 45. 30.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, among fine meadows, 8 miles S. E. of Sedan, 37 W. of Luxemburg, and 125 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 49. 52.

* MOYENVIC, a town of France in the territory of Meſſin, 3 miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its ſalt-pits, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Munſter, in 1648. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 48. 45.

MOZAMBIQUE. See MOSAMBIQUE.

MSCISLAW, a ſtrong town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It was almoſt ruined by the Muſcovites in 1660; but it is rebuilt. It is ſeated on the river Soſz, 20 miles S. E. of Smolenſko, and 200 N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 50. 55. lat. 54. 30.

MUER, or MUERAW, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and dutchy of Styria, on the river Muer, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 25 N. W. of Newſtadt. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 57. 30.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its ſource in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, croſſes all Styria, paſſing by Judenburg, Luben, Muer, Gratz, and Backleſburg, and falling into the river Drave at Legrad, near Kaniſha, in Hungary.

* MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy in Iſtria, with a caſtle, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of Trieſte, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 45. 50.

MUL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promontory in the W. of Scotland, in the county of Cantire, and on the frith of Clyde.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the moſt ſouthern cape of all Scotland on the Iriſh ſea, in the county of Galloway.

* MUL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, which is about 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which riſes on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elb at Melmick.

MULDORFF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It is 37 miles N. W. of Saltzburg, and 40 E. of Munich. It is ſeated on the river Inn. Lon. 30. 14. lat. 48. 10.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial and Hanſiatick town, of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Unſtrutht, 15 miles N. E. of Eiſenach, 30 N. W. of Erfort, and 45 E. by S. of Caſſel. Lon. 28. 14. lat. 51. 13.

MULHAUSEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a republick in alliance with the Swiſs. It is populous, well-built, and adorned with handſome public ſtructures. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fruitful country, on an iſland formed by the river Ill, 13 miles N. W. of Baſle, 15 S. of Colmar, and 20 E. of Befort. Lon. 25. 7. lat. 47. 50.

* MULHEIM, a town of Germany in the

electorate of Cologne, ſeated near the river Rhine. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 35.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 38 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 52. 14.

MULTAN, a ſtrong town of Aſia in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſubject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Banyans. It is ſeated on the river Sinde, or Indus, 250 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 115. 20. lat. 29. 40.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa in the kingdom of Fez. It has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and croſſing the province of Chauſe, ſeparates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean ſea.

* MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, 12 miles from Malaga. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 36. 32.

* MUNDINGOES, the name of a people who live on the ſides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, ſtrong, and well made. When this country was conquered by the Portugueſe, ſome of that nation ſettled here; and by cohabiting with the negro women, are become almoſt as black as they. They ſtill retain a ſort of baſtard Portugueſe language, and they have a prieſt ſent over every year from one of the Cape de Verde iſlands, to chriſten and marry. They are greatly offended at being called Negroes, thinking that name only belongs to ſlaves.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 48. 15.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee, and an impregnable caſtle, ſeated on a high rock, 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 48. 30.

* MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa in Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The veſſels that go down the Nile are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques, and a great number of Granite pillars. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 26. 15.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and dutchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly reſides. It is ſurrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwiſe is not a very ſtrong place. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets large and ſpacious, there being canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is ſeated at the extremity of the town, and contains 2060 windows, 20 large halls, 11 courts, 9 galleries, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the moſt magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the battle of Hochſtet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many fine pictures from hence into England. In 1720 this palace was ſet on fire, and did immenſe damage; however, it was rebuilt ſome time after. The cabinet of curioſities, the library, the arſenal, and the elector's gardens, deſerve the attention of a traveller. The cathedral church contains 24 large columns, 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two ſteeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, are of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze, and are the moſt remarkable things belonging to it. The Jeſuits church is embelliſhed on the inſide with Moſaic work, and the college has 800 windows on one ſide only. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and particularly in 1742, it was forced to ſubmit to the Auſtrians, and the inhabitants were obliged to pay 25000 francks by way of contribution. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15 miles S. E. of Augſburg, 62 S. of Ratiſbon, 90 S. by E. of Nuremberg, 175 S. W. of Prague, and 212 W. of Vienna. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 48. 2.

MUNSTER, the biſhoprick of, lies in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, and is very conſiderable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt, on the E. by the biſhopricks of Oſnabrug and Paderborn, on the S. by the county of Mark, and on the W. by the dutchies of Cleves and Zutphen, and is at preſent ſubject to the elector of Cologne. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous, and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name, whoſe biſhop is one of the ſovereign princes of the empire. It contains 9 gates, 5 abbeys, 6 pariſhes, and many religious houſes of both ſexes.

It is defended by a ſtrong citadel, which ſtands diſtinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himſelf maſter of this city, and drove away the biſhop and magiſtrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months ſiege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, 77 N. W. of Caſſel, and 120 E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 25. 24. lat. 52. 0.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany in Alſace, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is 30 miles S. W. of Straſburg, and ſubject to France. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 48. 8.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland, which is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinſter, on the W. by the Weſtern Ocean, on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is ſeparated by the river Shannon, and on the S. and S. W. by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Caſhon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys below are embelliſhed with corn fields. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains 5 counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as alſo one archbiſhoprick, 5 biſhopricks, 109,743 houſes, 740 pariſhes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Waterford, though Limerick is a remarkable place.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 12 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 24. 35. lat. 50. 15.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, 35 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 50. 35.

* MURANO, an iſland of Italy, with a town of the ſame name, which they call a ſecond Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleaſure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 30. 1. lat. 45. 32.

MURCIA, a kingdom in Spain ſo called, bounded on the N. by New Caſtile, on the E. by the kingdom of Valencia, on the W. by Andaluſia and Granada, and on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The ſoil is dry becauſe it ſeldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulſe, and ſugar. It has alſo a great deal of ſilk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MURCIA, a large, handſome, and populous town of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 6 pariſhes and a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the beſt fruits in Spain. It is ſeated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagena, 37 S. W. of Alicant, 112 S. of Valencia, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 59. lat. 37. 48.

MURET, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the county of Comminges. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 43. 30.

MURO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 22 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 40. 45.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamff, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Inverneſs. The climate and ſoil of this country is the beſt in all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabitants boaſt they have 40 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low county, intermixed with pleaſant hills. The ſoil is a mixture of ſand and clay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are, the Neſſe, the Spey, the Nairn, the Pindorn, and the Loſſie. The chief town is Inverneſs. The rivers abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmons.

* MURRHART, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Mur, 8 miles from Hall. Lon. 27. 26. lat. 49. 8.

* MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which ſuſtained a famous ſiege in 1579. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 45. 5.

MUSSLEBOROUGH, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Lothian, ſeated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the Engliſh over the Scotch, in the reign of Edward VI. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 56. 0.

MUSTAGAM, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good caſtle and a harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 36. 30.

* MUURAS, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Auguſt 21, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

MUZACRA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a mountain. It is 27 miles N. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 36. 34.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, ſeated on the river Vecht, on the S. coaſt of the Zuyder-zee, 7 miles E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 52. 19.

MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a ſmall village.

MYCONE, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips, where they may ride ſecure from the N. wind. There are about 500 ſea faring men in the iſland, which belong to about 150 veſſels of all ſorts, and they are accounted pretty good ſailors. The ſoil is dry, and the mountains are of a great heighth. The inhabitants loſe their hair ſoon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely, handſome people. Water is very ſcarce in the ſummer-time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the iſland. This place contains about 3000 inhabitants, but for one man there are four women, who are often ſeen lying among the hogs in the open ſtreets. In this iſland there are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheatears; beſides which there are excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have fifty churches in all; but there are many chapels, and ſome monaſteries. Two or three European nations have conſuls here, and yet there are very few ſhips frequent it that carry on much trade. The habits of the women are very diſagreeable, and yet an ordinary ſuit of the better ſort will coſt 200 crowns; but then theſe cloaths generally laſt their life-time. Lon. 43. 26. lat. 37. 28.

* MYDRIM, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for cattle, horſes, and flannel.

MYSIA, formerly a country of Aſia Minor, now called Natolia, which had Troas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.

N

NAB, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Franconia, croſſes the palatinate of Bavaria and the landgravate of Lucthenburg, paſſes by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube a mile above Ratiſbon.

* NABAON, a river of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera a little before it meets with the Tajo.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Nab, 10 miles S. of Amberg. Lon. 29. 43. lat. 49. 22.

* NACHSHAB, or NASAPH, a town of Aſia, in Great Tartary, in Mawanalnahar. It is ſaid to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 88. 0. lat. 39. 50.

* NADRAVIA, a territory of Ducal Pruſſia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregel, and Labaiou is the capital town.

NAERDEN, a very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, and in Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, and is capital of Gayland. It is ſeated on the Zuyder-zee, 14 miles E. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 38. lat. 52. 20.

* NAGERA, or NAGARA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated in a fruitful ſoil, 3 miles N. W. of

W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 25.

* NAGIBANIA, a town of Tranſylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and ſeated on the river Zazurd, 14 miles from Zatmarbania, near which there are ſilver mines.

* NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a ſtrong caſtle.

NAGRACUT, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is ſeated on the river Ravi, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 96. 0. lat. 32. 0.

* NAHAR MALEK, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabi, ſeated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Kufah. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 31. 20.

* NAHARVAN, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabi, ſeated on a branch of the Euphrates, 5 miles from Kufah. Lon. 63. 12. lat. 31. 25.

NAIRNE, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, ſeated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 18 miles E. of Inverneſs, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 57. 40.

NAIRNE, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends one member to parliament.

NAKSIVAN, a celebrated town of Aſia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has three bazars or market-places, where they ſell all kinds of merchandizes, and is ſo old, that the Armenians believe it was the reſidence of Noah. It is ſeated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 81. 34. lat. 38. 40.

* NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Meſſina, Taormina and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horſes, cloaths, flannel, bedding, hardware, and pewter. It is ſeated on the river Wever, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well built town, with a handſome church. Here are ſalt-ſprings, which lie on the banks of a freſh water ſtream, from which they make great quantities of white ſalt. It is 20 miles S. E. of Cheſter, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 6.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeveral forts, and a biſhop's ſee. The moſt conſiderable forts are, Fort-William, Fort-Maeſe, Fort-Coquelet, and Fort-Eſpinor. The caſtle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was beſieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the ſight of an army of 100,000 French, though there was 60,000 men in garriſon. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garriſon. The biſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure. It was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria in 1713, but it was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maeſe and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy, 15 N. of Dinant, 30 S. W. of Liege, 32 S. W. of Bruſſels, 30 S. by W. of Louvain, 37 E. of Mons, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 50. 25.

NAMUR, the county of, a province of the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maeſe, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the biſhoprick of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has ſeveral foreſts, marble-quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital town.

NANCY, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Meuſe, in the center of Lorrain, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new, and the firſt, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The ſtreets of the new are as ſtreight as a line, and is adorned with handſome buildings, and a very fine ſquare. The primatial church is a magnificent ſtructure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes. Theſe two towns are ſeparated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demoliſhed the works. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna in 1736, who is to enjoy it after the death of king Staniſlaus. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, 62 S. E. of Luxemburg, and 75 W. of Straſburg. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 48. 41

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the iſland of Santorino, which

which is 16 miles in circumference, and has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are an idle ſort of people, whoſe trade conſiſts in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vaſt number of partridges, whoſe eggs they deſtroy every year, to preſerve the corn, which has not the deſired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, which conſiſt chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 36. 15.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo-Fiſen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and they carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The Dutch are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 151. 0. lat. 32. 36.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and is about three miles diſtant from the great river Yang-tiſe-Chiang, from which there are canals cut, ſo large that veſſels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendour, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite deſtroyed, as well as many ancient monuments, and a third part of the city itſelf is quite deſolate. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well paved, and on each ſide are ſhops, neatly furniſhed. The publick buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city-gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are ſaid to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garriſon of 40,000 men, and here the phyſicians have their principal academy. It is 600 miles S. E. of Peking. Lon. 137. 0. lat. 32. 46.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, ſo called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very conſiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a mint. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom, and contains the richeſt merchants. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, and which is ſtrongly fortified. There are ſeveral pariſhes, and a great many religious houſes, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are ſeveral fine bridges over the river Loire, on which it is ſeated, and on which there are veſſels come full of rich merchandizes. The ſuburbs are ſo large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to ſettle here, that they are much larger than the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, ſilk, oil, oranges, and lemons, and they carry back cloth, ſtuffs, corn, and hardware. The Dutch ſend there ſalt-fiſh, and all ſorts of ſpices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the Engliſh lead, tin, and pit-coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angiers, 67 N. by W. of Rochelle, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 47. 13. The territory of Nantes lies on both ſides the Loir, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large veſſels can come no higher than port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes.

* NANTGLIN, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Bugey, with a rich Benedictine priory. It is ſeated on a large lake of the ſame name, 22 miles S. E. of Bourg-en-Breſſe. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 46. 8.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N. America, in New-England, whoſe inhabitants chiefly apply themſelves to the whale-fiſhery. It is 80 miles S. of Boſton. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 41. 0.

* NAOPURA, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the kingdom of Decan, ſeated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces the beſt rice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 91. 30. lat. 21. 20.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading town of Italy, and one of the fineſt in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and four caſtles. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, regular baſtions, ſtrong towers, deep ditches, and ſeveral fortified caſtles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has 7 large ſuburbs,

ſuburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, which were built on purpoſe to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St. Elmo, ſtands on a high hill, and is ſaid to be impregnable; the caſtle d' Ovo defends the harbour, and is ſeated on the ſea, upon a rock; the other is Caſtel Nuovo, which ſtands near the ſea-ſide, at a ſmall diſtance from the royal palace. In this is the governor's palace, an arſenal, and the richeſt cabinet of curioſities in Europe. The ſtreets of Naples are large, ſtreight, and paved with free-ſtone. The houſes are all built with ſtone, generally in the modern taſte, and very well furniſhed. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuſe to reſide here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furniſhed. The convents and churches are ſurprizingly magnificent, and it is a doubt whether thoſe at Rome ſurpaſs them or not. The fineſt of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taſte, and is remarkable, as well on account of the ſtatues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent ſoap, fine cloths, and all ſorts of ſtuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, ſerene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In ſhort it would be a perfect paradiſe, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes, and thoſe in 1702, 1703, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 veſſels, where they may ride ſecure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which break againſt the mole. At the extremity of this there is a very fine light-houſe, and near it there is a ſpring of ſweet-water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 40. 55.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became maſters of it in the eleventh century; and the ſovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, cauſed all the Normans to be maſſacred; and this maſſacre was called the Sicilian Veſpers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the ſovereigns had the title of, The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years paſt. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it became under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got poſſeſſion of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in poſſeſſion of it, but is now king of Spain, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purſe of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a ſort of a peninſula, and is bounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the N. by the territory of the Church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Appennine mountains croſs the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The ſoil contains a great mixture of ſulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and ſeveral volcanoes. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for this reaſon the fruits become perfectly ripe. Theſe are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Beſides theſe they have ſugar, aniſeed, pepper, and manna. The wine that is produced here is excellent; and the beſt of this is called Lacrymæ Chriſti. This country is not leſs rich in flax, hemp, cotton, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and allum: likewiſe deer, fiſh, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horſes are in high eſteem here. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced ſtrange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but thoſe of ſeveral other foreign nations. Thoſe who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and are very fond of horſes; but thoſe in the cities, paſs their time in going to ſhews and ſpectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their huſbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are ſo inclined to knavery and theft, that, in Calabria, one would think the ſeventh commandment was quite forgot. There was a time when Italy ſwarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a buſineſs. Some of theſe companies were ſo bold and formidable, that if they intended

tended to murder any one, he ſeldom eſcaped. This was carried ſo far, that not only travellers were aſſaſſinated in their inns; but they ſent letters to perſons of quality, requiring them to lay ſuch a ſum of money in a certain place, unleſs they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were baniſhed out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V; but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the ſake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen perſuaded the king, that it was upon account of the Jews, and ſo they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all ſubdivided into ſeveral diſtricts.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, on a ſmall point of land which advances thereunto. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beſides thoſe of different nations. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and is very ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 60 miles S. W. of Setines. Lon. 40. 55. lat. 37. 30.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and in the Morea. It is ſeated on a rock, or little iſland at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania. It is vaſtly ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, as alſo a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, malvoiſie, and, in Engliſh, malmſy. It was anciently noted for the temple of Æſculapius, and is 40 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 41. 5. lat. 36. 51.

NARA, a rich and handſome town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a magnificent caſtle. It is 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 150. 50. lat. 36. 10.

NARBART, a town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, viz. on March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a pretty good town, with an old caſtle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 199 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 51. 50.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large town of France in Lower Languedoc, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and famous for its honey. It is ſeated on a canal cut from the river Aude, which being but 5 miles from the ſea, there are veſſels come up it laden with merchandiſes, which render it a place of great trade. It is a very ancient place, being built in the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphitheatre, and ſeveral other buildings ſtill remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houſes on each ſide, in which the richeſt merchants live. There are ſeveral churches and convents, and the metropolitan-church has a handſome ſteeple. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan, 47 S. W. of Montpelier, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 20. 41. lat. 43. 11.

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coaſt of Chili. It is ſo called becauſe Sir John Narborough refreſhed his men here, when he was ſent to the S. Sea in the reign of king Charles II. Lon. 273. 0. lat. S. 45. 0.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a dutchy and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a plain, 20 miles N. W. of d'Otranto, and 27 S. of Brindiſi. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 36.

NARENTA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 60 miles N. E. of Raguſa, and 53 S. E. of Spalatro. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 43. 28.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handſome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the church, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains a great many noble families, and is ſeated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoletto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad, as alſo an aqueduct that brings water 15 miles, from a ſpring.

NARSINGA, or NARSINGAPATAN, a large and handſome town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the government of Biſnagar, which was formerly the reſidence of a king. It

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is 200 miles N. W. of Fort. St. George. Lon. 95. 35. lat. 14. 15.

NARVA, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, with a caſtle, and a harbour. It was taken by the Muſcovites from the Danes in 1558, by the Swedes in 1581, and they defeated the Muſcovites near it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1704, by ſtorm, and the inhabitants were ſent to Aſtrachan. It is ſeated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 172 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 46. 35. lat. 59. 8.

NARVAR, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 96. 40. lat. 25. 6.

NASEBEY, a village in Northamptonſhire, near which the parliament gained a deciſive victory over the Royaliſts, in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 20.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, the houſe of whoſe ſovereign is divided into ſeveral branches. It is ſeated on the river Lohn, 12 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 20 N. W. of Mentz, and 30 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 50. 13.

NASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the Rhine. It is bounded on the N. by Weſtphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S. by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is a very fertile country, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in the government of Panama. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 299. 10. lat. 8. 20.

NATAL, a country of the E. coaſt of Africa, to the N. of that of the Hottentots, or at leaſt it is ſo ſuppoſed; but the Engliſh call the inhabitants Wild-buſhmen, becauſe they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle ſtature, with ſtrong limbs, woolly hair, and black ſkins. Their features are good, not having flat noſes and thick lips, like the other Negroes. They are a lazy people, and their chief employment is huſbandry. They plant their fields with Indian corn, of which they make bread, and another ſmall grain, no larger than a muſtard-ſeed, of which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own houſe, and does his own work. They go naked, only they have a ſhort apron to cover their nakedneſs. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, in which they reſemble the Hottentots. The women have ſhort petticoats, which reach down to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cow-hide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide cut in the form of a tail, which reaches from the waiſt to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchaſe, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil ſort of people, and very kind to ſtrangers, as two Engliſhmen experienced who were caſt away upon the coaſt, and had wives and cattle given them gratis. The land animals are, elephants, lions, tygers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are alſo abundance of ſea-horſes, of a monſtrous ſize, with hides like elephants, and ſome call them water-elephants. The elephants herd together in troops, of 1000 or 1500 each. They are ſeen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods. They have alſo deer, and fowls of various kinds, as alſo a vaſt number of wild birds, whoſe names are unknown.

* NATANGEN, or NATANGERLAND, a territory of Regal Pruſſia, lying along the river Pregel. It is divided into four parts, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia. Brandenburg is the capital town.

* NATOLIA, a country of Aſia, formerly called Aſia Minor. It is the moſt weſterly part of Turky in Aſia, and is a large peninſula, which extends from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Conſtantinople, which ſeparate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vaſt country, whoſe air is temperate and wholeſome, and the ſoil generally fertile. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and is watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carimania, Albojuſia, Amaſia, and Natolia Proper, which ſee.

* NATOLIA PROPER, a province in Na-

tolia, to which the Turks give the title of a Beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Aly, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as the coaſt of the Iſle of Rhodes, comprehending moſt of the weſtern part of this peninſula. The towns are, Cutay the capital, Bourſa, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magneſia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, a ſtrong, large, and populous town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent, large harbour, which is defended by two forts. It is ſeated on a hill near the ſea, 8 miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron. It is accounted the beſt town in the Morea. Lon. 39. 26. lat. 37. 2.

NAVARRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring province of Spain; and though it is a mountainous country it is pretty fertile, abounding in game of all ſorts, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five diſtricts, whoſe capital towns are, Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindade or diſtrict, whoſe capital is St. Jean-Pied-de-Porte. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the territory of Bearn, ſeated on the river Gave, in a fertile plain, 16 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 43. 20.

* NAVENBY, a village in Lincolnſhire, with two fairs, on Auguſt 18 and October 17, for horſes, ſheep, and hogs.

NAVIDAD, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Mechoacan, ſeated on the S. Sea, 150 miles W. of Mexico, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 267. 35. lat. 19. 0.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia-Meiſen, with a biſhop's ſee, which has been ſecularized. It is is ſeated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort, 55 S. by W. of Wittemburg, and 60 W. of Dreſden. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 51. 12. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and is ſubject to a prince of the ſame name.

* NAUMBURG, the dutchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meiſen, about 17 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the ſame name.

* NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fiſhery here, and the land produces fine paſtures. It is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 54. 50.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable iſland of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. The whole iſland is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees; and there are a great many ſprings and brooks. This iſland has no harbour, and yet they carry on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of maſtick, though olive-oil is exceeding cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and they live in great dread of the Turks; for when the meaneſt of their ſhips appear here, they always wear red caps like galley-ſlaves, and tremble before the loweſt officer; but, aſſoon as they are gone, they put on their caps of velvet. The ladies are ſo vain, that when they return out of the country, they have 40 women in their train, half on foot and half on aſſes, one of whom carries a napkin or two, another a petticoat, another a pair of ſtockings, and ſo on, which is a very ridiculous ſight to ſtrangers. There are four archbiſhops ſees in this iſland, and a great many villages, which are ſo thin of people, that the whole iſland does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter; however there are but few antiquities, except ſome ſmall remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some ſay they have mines of gold and ſilver, however there is one of emery, which is ſo common here, and ſo cheap, that the Engliſh often ballaſt their ſhips therewith.

* NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable town, and capital of the iſle of Naxos, over againſt the iſle of Paros, with a caſtle and two archbiſhops ſees, the one Greek

and

and the other Latin. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 43. 26. lat. 37. 8.

* NAZARETH, a town of Paleſtine, in Syria, famous for being the reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt in the latter part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the Monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 53. 15. lat. 32. 30.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Trinity-Thurſday, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge, where ſmall veſſels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and pretty large town, governed by a Port-Reve, who is ſworn in by the Deputy-Conſtable of the caſtle of Neath. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery, but the houſe belonging to it, being a large ſtructure, is kept in good repair. It is ſeated near the Briſtol channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 168 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 42.

* NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop reſides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile diſtant.

* NEBOUSAN, a territory of France, in the government of Guienne and Gaſcony, which lies along the country of Comminges, with the title of a Vif-county.

* NEGAUS, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Bugia, with a ſuperb moſque. It is ſeated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tetzteza. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 35. 20.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the Black Foreſt, croſſes the dutchies of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim, after having paſſed by Tubingen, Eſlingen, Hailbron, Heidelburg, and other towns of leſs note.

* NECKERS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Neckar. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 49. 26.

* NECKERS-ULM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on the river Neckar. It belongs to the grand-maſter of the Teutonick order. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 49. 20.

* NED-ROMA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, 10 miles from the ſea.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on October 28, for toys. It is ſeated on the river Orwell, and conſiſts of a long, wide, poor ſtreet. It has ſome trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths, and the poorer ſort of women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bone-lace. It is 10 miles N. W. of Ipſwich, and 71 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 41. lat. 52. 18.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the W. end of the Iſle of Wight, which are very difficult to paſs, on account of the ſands and rocks.

* NEFIN, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on April 4, the Saturday before Whitſuntide, and Auguſt 25, for cattle.

* NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 33. 0.

NEGAPATAN, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt a colony of the Portugueze, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are Idolaters, and the factory purchaſe very little beſides tobacco and long linnen cloths: however, the Dutch have built a fort here. It is 20 miles S. of Trankabar. Lon. 97. 45. lat. 11. 0.

* NEGOAS, a large iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, which is very populous. It lies between Luzon and Mindanao. Lon. from 109. 35. to 141. 0. lat. from 8. 50. to 10. 35.

NEGOMBO, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the W. coaſt of the Iſle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portugueze, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 7. 30.

NEGRAIS, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and in Pegu. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 100. 5. lat. 17. 0.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the dioceſe of Montauban, ſeated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but the fortifications were demoliſhed in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the moſt weſterly promontory

montory of the iſland of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coaſt thereof, being the moſt ſoutherly country to which the Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 17. 0.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, lying between thoſe of Panay and Cebu. It is ſubject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run, but this is uncertain. It has the great deſert called Zara on the N. and ſtretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many ſettlements on the weſtern coaſt, and the Portugueze have ſome on the eaſtern, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold-duſt, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turky in Europe, and the largeſt in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N. coaſt of Livadia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in ſome places it is much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1460. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not riſe above a foot. Lon. from 41. 32. to 42. 55. lat. from 38. 0. to 39. 16.

NEGROPONT, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, and capital of the iſland of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the town, in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. The Captain-baſhaw reſides here, who commands the whole iſland. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and proviſions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after ſix months ſiege, at the coſt of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is ſeated on a ſtrait of the ſame name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, 112 S. E. of Lariſſa, and 260 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 42. 3. lat. 48. 30.

* NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, famous for a battle fought near it between the califf Omar and Yez Dezerd, king of Perſia in 1638, when he loſt that kingdom. It is 35 miles from Hamadan. Lon. 83. 50. lat. 34. 10.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle upon a mountain; it is ſeated in a very delightful country.

NEISSE, a handſome town of Germany, in Sileſia. It is ſurrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and moſt of the houſes are well built. The biſhop of Breſlau generally reſides here, who has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholeſome, proviſions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linnens and wine. This place ſuffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation, and by a fire. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 35 miles S. E. of Breſlau, and 27 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 32.

NEIVA, a river of Muſcovy, on which the city of Peterſburg is ſeated. It ſeparates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It riſes from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgravate of the ſame name. It is 20 miles N. of Conſtance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 47. 59.

NELSON, an Engliſh ſettlement in N. America, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's Bay, being ſeated at the mouth of the river Nelſon, 600 miles N. E. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of Churchillfort. It belongs to the Hudſon's Bay company, and they carry on a great trade there in beaver and other ſkins. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the bay. Lat. 57. 25.

NEMOEA, a village of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, 28 miles S. of Corinth, famous for the Nemœan games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia di Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is ſeated between Caſtel Gandolpho and Vilitri,

Vilitri, near a ſmall lake and a wood of the ſame name. The firſt is but 5 miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Triviæ, and the laſt Lucus Dianæ.

* NEMI, or NUMICO, a ſmall river of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, which has its riſe in a lake of the ſame name, paſſes by Ardea, and afterwards falls into the ſea.

NEMOURS, a town of the iſle of France, in the Gatinois, with the title of a dutchy, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Loing, 10 miles from Fontainbleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 48. 15.

* NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated in the middle of the Boſphorus, where the Turks always keep a good garriſon. It is 12 miles from Conſtantinople. Lon. 46. 32. lat. 41. 18.

* NEOTS, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, June 30, Auguſt 1, and December 17, for all ſorts of cattle. It is a large, well built town, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a ſtone-bridge. It is adorned with a handſome church, which has a fine ſteeple, and the market is very conſiderable. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Cambridge, and 56. N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 10.

* NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Triglia, 10 miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 2. lat. 41. 12.

NERAC, a handſome town of France, in Gaſcony, with a large caſtle. It is the ſecond town of Baſadois, and is 10 miles W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1°. 58. lat. 44. 10.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Weſtmania, on the E. by Sunderland, and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only conſiderable place in it.

* NERINSKOI, a ſtrong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Aſia. It is pretty ſtrong, is provided with ſeveral braſs guns, and has a large garriſon of Daurian Coſſacks. It is ſeated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horſes, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionies, which have a fine ſmell, beſides roſemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and ſeveral unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all Idolaters, and ſubſiſt on their cattle and fable hunting. They all live in huts compoſed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, only there is a hole there to let out the ſmoke, and the fire is in the midſt of the huts, which they ſit round upon turves. They are all Idolaters, and are very ſtrong, with broad faces. Both men and women dreſs in the ſame manner, and both ride on horſeback. Their common drink is water, but the better ſort have Bohea-tea, which they boil in mares milk and water. They have alſo a ſort of ſpirits drawn from mares milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 134. 59. lat. 51. 30.

NERO, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and the ſecond of the Banda Iſlands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-Naſſau, which ſerves in part to command the navigation of thoſe ſeas. They have large ſerpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lon. 146. 50. lat. S. 4. 30.

* NESLE, a town of France, in Picardie, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Lingon, 8 miles N. E. of Roye, 17 W. of St. Quintin, and 70 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 34. lat. 49. 45.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, which was anciently called Belgick-Gaul, and which comprehended all that tract of land lying between the Rhine, the Maeſe, and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alſace. In the 5th century the Francs, a people of Germany, coming to ſettle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom to which they gave the name of France, but the country we are now ſpeaking of was not comprehended therein. In the 9th century the ſons of the emperor Lewis the pious having divided the dominions of their father among themſelves, for he poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy; a new kingdom was then formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt, for it was ſoon divided into two, and that which was ſeated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy, but that to the N. had the name

name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into ſmall provinces under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time the houſe of Burgundy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, he having no male iſſue, and ſhe marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then compoſed of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Gueldrland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Friefland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overyſſel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his ſon Philip II. ſo that the Netherlands fell to the ſhare of Philip, and were united to Spain. This monarch was deſirous of founding a fifth monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his projects in. But foreſeeing that he could not make this country a ſeat of war by ſea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to deprive them of them. For this purpoſe he ſent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel diſpoſition. This duke went from place to place, exerciſing unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, ſeven of theſe provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1579. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republick, which was confirmed by the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648. After all theſe viciſſitudes the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700; for then the Spaniſh provinces fell to the ſhare of the houſe of Auſtria, and thence came the denomination of the Auſtrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Auſtrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the dutchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Gueldrland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as alſo the marquiſate of Antwerp; all which provinces ſee in their proper places. The French have alſo ſome part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, Weſt-Frieſland, the territories of Munſter, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers, and on the S. by France and Lorrain. As the ſituation is dangerous, they have raiſed up dykes on the ſide of the ſea, and on the other ſide there are numerous fortreſſes to oppoſe the invaſion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length on the ſide of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. ſide. It is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largeſt kingdoms. The harbours are not ſo deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of ſand, mud, and ſhells; beſides, it is ſo cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean 75 miles in length and 250 in circumference, called the Zuyder-zee, and within this the merchant-ſhips take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maeſe, the Rhine, and the Moſelle. The Auſtrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air is temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The ſoil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich paſtures, as well as ſeveral fine fruits. There are ſcarce any hills, but there are very fine foreſts, which ſupply wood for building, and for fire. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are ſcarce out of one city but you come near another: however, in the rainy ſeaſon, the roads are almoſt impaſſable. In ſeveral places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and they have fine manufactures of linnen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Bruſſels lace. They alſo make very rich tapeſtry, and have ſtill good woollen manufactories, eſpecially camblets and light ſtuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantage to trade, as the carriage is ſo exceeding cheap. This

country

country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had ſuch terrible conſequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is ſcarce a city or town which has not very flouriſhing manufactures.

* NETTUNO, a handſome town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and the inhabitants are almoſt all hunters. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Loracina, 15 miles S. W. of Vilitri, and 27 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 32. lat. 41. 30.

NEUBURG, a handſome town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatine, ſeated on the Danube, 5 miles W. of Ingolſtadt, 12 E. of Donawert, 20 N. E. of Ofburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 40.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the Briſgau, ſeated near the Rhine, between Baſle and Briſſac, being 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 25. 17. lat. 47. 54.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna, with a famous monaſtery. Lon. 34. 22. lat. 48. 20.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Entz, with a caſtle. It is 25 miles W. of Stutgart. Lon. 27. 11. lat. 48. 5.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. It is 28 miles N. E. of Augſburg, and 40 S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 48. 45.

* NEUBURG, a ſtrong town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 53 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 36. lat. 55. 30.

NEUBURG, a town in Poliſh Pruſſia, in Little Pomerania, which has the river Weichſhel on one ſide, and moraſſes on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Poliſh garriſon, and admitted the knights of Jeruſalem; but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

* NEUBURG, the dutchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria. It is about 50 miles in length on the ſide of the river Danube, and about 8 in breadth. The capital town is of the ſame name. This is the weſtern part, but the eaſtern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; it is about 17 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NUENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 49. 20.

NEVERS, a conſiderable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleanois, with the title of a dutchy, an ancient caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains ſeveral fine buildings. It is ſeated on the river Loir, over which there is a handſome bridge, and at the end of it a fine, large cauſeway, which reaches to the town. It is 15 miles N. of Moulines, 25 S. E. of Bourges, and 75 S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 20. 49. lat. 46. 59.

NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 50. 0.

* NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the chatellenie of Chatenoi. It is a handſome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commandery of Malta, and ſeveral convents of monks and nuns. It is ſeated in a bottom, in a ſoil fertile in corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S. W. of Nanci, 17 S. W. of Toul, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 48. 20.

NEUFCHATTEL, a ſovereign county of Swiſſerland, bounded on the W. by the Franche Comte, on the N. by the biſhoprick of Baſle, and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg, being about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It had its own counts for a long time, and the laſt of theſe dying in 1694, without iſſue, it came to Mary of Orleans, dutcheſs of Nemours, his only ſiſter, who died without iſſue in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an aſſembly of the States in 1707, they unanimouſly choſe the king of Pruſſia for their ſovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houſes, diſperſed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Proteſtants, except two Roman-Catholick villages, and in 1529 they

they entered into a ſtrict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the ſoil is not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the foreſts, beſides large trouts, and other good fiſh in the lake and river. The people are ingenious, polite, active, induſtrious, and laborious.

NEUFCHATTEL, an handſome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the ſame name. There are ſeveral ancient ruins near it, which ſhew its former extent, and there are two large churches, beſides a caſtle, where the governor reſides. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 17 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and the ſide of the harbour is the uſual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons, with two maſters of the keys; the little council conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. Theſe two councils aſſemble regularly every month. The Eccleſiaſticks likewiſe aſſemble once a month, to conſult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of miniſters that die. They chuſe a dean every year, who is preſident of the general aſſemblies, which are called claſſes, and ſometimes he is confirmed in this dignity. It is 37 miles N. of Lauſanne, 25 W. of Bern, and 17 N. W. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 47. 5.

NEUFCHATTEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, 22 N. E. of Rouen, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 49. 45.

* NEUHAUS, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a caſtle. Lon. 32. 56. lat. 49. 8.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſmall, but very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary. It is ſeated on the river Neytracht, in a marſhy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, 20 S. E. of Leopolſtadt, and 32 S. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 48. 1.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonſhire. It is ſeated on the ſhore of the Iriſh Sea, oppoſite Pulhelly, and is a very poor town. It has a very ſmall market, and three fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitſuntide, and Auguſt 25, for cattle. It is 22 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 214 N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 53. 0.

NEVIS, an iſland of America, and one of the Charibbees, divided from the E. end of St. Criſtopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, and is very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath in England. It is a very ſmall iſland, but very fruitful, and is a colony of the Engliſh. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 17. 30.

* NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the principality of Breſlau, 32 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breſlau. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 51. 5.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Wagria, ſeated on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 54. 10.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mechlinburg, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Elb, and round about it there is very fine hunting. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 53. 38.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, a magnificent caſtle, an arſenal, and a very handſome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 47. 48.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzburg, ſeated on the river Sale. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 49. 34.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunſwick Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 23. lat. 52. 34.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a ſmall chain of mountains, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 49. 20.

* NEUVILLER, a ſmall town of France, in Alſace, ſeated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 22.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and ſix fairs, on Friday before Paſſion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tueſday, Auguſt 12, November 1, and Monday before December 11, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, linnen, and woollen cloth; but the laſt is only for cattle, horſes,

horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Trent, over which there is a bridge which leads into a ſmall iſland made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handſome caſtle, now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, 15 S. W. by W. of Lincoln, and 104 N. by W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 53. 6.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſea, with a market on Tueſdays, and 5 fairs, on June 22, Auguſt 10 and 21, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Brant, and is a ſmall place, but was of good account formerly. It is 17 miles S. W. of Beaumauris, and 228 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 53. 15.

* NEWBOROUGH, a village in Lancaſhire, with one fair, on June 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys.

* NEWBRIDGE, a village in Berkſhire, with two fairs, on March 31 and September 28, for cheeſe and horſes.

* NEW BUCKINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 29, and November 22, for cheeſe, cattle, and toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, for horſes and other cattle; on July 5, for horſes, cows, and hogs, and on Auguſt 24, and October 28, for cheeſe and horſes. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Kennet, and is a large, well frequented corporation, with a handſome market-houſe. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, which is now a village adjoining thereto. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, 59 E. of Briſtol, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 51. 27.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, the county-town of Northumberland, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt for nine days, and on October 29 for nine days, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, linnen, and woollen cloth; and various other goods. It is ſeated on the N. bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the S. ſide of a conſiderable aſcent. It is a corporation, containing four pariſh-churches, beſides one at Gateſhead, and has a handſome exchange, and a cuſtom-houſe. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, through which there are ſeven gates, and had a caſtle, which is now in ruins. It is rich, populous, and carries on a great trade both by ſea and land; but is is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thouſand ſhips in a year, that are carried to London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, 63 S. by E. of Berwick, 60 E. of Carliſle, and 276 N. by W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 55. 0.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, firſt Monday in September, and November 6, for cattle. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad, paved ſtreets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the caſtle from whence it had its name, is quite demoliſhed. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, 33 S. S. E. of Warrington, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 53. 0.

* NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and November 22, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine caſtle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. of Carmarthen, and 188 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 3. lat. 52. 8.

* NEWCHURCH, a village in Lancaſhire, with two fairs, on April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and ſheep.

* NEWENDEN, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

* NEWENHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on June 29, for linnen and toys.

* NEWENT, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Wedneſday before Eaſter, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, Auguſt 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horſes, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on or near a branch of the Severn, and is but a mean place. It is 8 miles N. W. of Glouceſter, and 104 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 57.

* NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake in Hunga-

ry, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W. of Preſburg.

NEWFOREST is a part of Hampſhire, lying on the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to the iſle of Wight. It was made by William the conqueror, who cauſed 36 churches, and all the houſes belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obſtruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, it being covered with ſnow five months in the year. It ſeems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the ſummer-time it is viſited by a kind of ſavages called Eſkimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has ſeveral commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 Engliſh families who continue there all the year, beſides the garriſons of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. However, in the fiſhing ſeaſon, it is reſorted to by at leaſt 10,000 people every year, on account of the fiſhing-banks to the E. of this iſland, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. Since the treaty of Utrecht the French have no other places except thoſe on the N. part of the iſland, where they cure their fiſh. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the baſe, from E. to W. There is great plenty of veniſon, fiſh, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but proviſions from England.

* NEWHAVEN, a town of Suſſex, whoſe market is diſuſed, but has one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Ouſe, and is a ſmall place, chiefly inhabited by maritime people. It has a quay on the E. ſide, where ſhips may ride ſecure in foul weather. It is 7 miles S. of Lewes, 9 S. E. of Brighthelmſtone, and 57 S. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 50. 58.

* NEWHAVEN, a village in Derbyſhire, with one fair, on October 30, for ſheep, cattle, and horſes.

* NEWICK, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

NEWMARK, a town of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Meriſh, 40 miles N. of Clauſenburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 47. 35.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 49. 20.

NEWMARKET, a town which is partly in Cambridgeſhire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and October 28, for horſes and ſheep. It conſiſts of one well-built ſtreet, ſeated upon the great road, and full of inns. It has one pariſh in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeſhire, but the market-place and all the ſtreet is in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, 14 W. of Bury, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 16.

* NEWMARKET, a ſmall town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Aſaph, with 4 fairs, viz. on the laſt Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the ſecond Saturday in December, all for cattle.

NEWNHAM, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horſes, and ſheep. It is a corporation, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Severn, 8 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 106 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 51. 48.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for old horſes and toys. It is ſeated almoſt in the middle of the iſland, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgeſſes. This town ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, built with ſtone, and four ſtreets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houſes, built with brick and ſtone. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is 4 miles from the channel, which ſeparates it from the main-land, and ſmall veſſels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 50. 50.

NEW-

Newport, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and on December 10, for the ſame, and fat cattle. It is ſeated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordſhire, and has a handſome free-ſchool and a market-houſe. It is 17 miles E. of Shrewſbury, 10 W. of Stafford, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 9. lat. 52. 45.

Newport, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Holy Thurſday, Whit-Thurſday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is an handſome bridge; and it has a good harbour, or port, from whence it has its name; and it had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now demoliſhed. It is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, 12 N. E. of Cardiff, and 151 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 40.

Newport, a town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on July 27, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated at the foot of a high hill, and near the ſea-ſhore, and is an ill-built place, but has an handſome church, and the ruins of a caſtle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and ſix conſtables. It has one church, with about 150 houſes, with broad paved ſtreets. The Neveru, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itſelf into Briſtol channel. It is 18 miles N. E. of St. Davids, and 200 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 52. 6.

Newport, a town of Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed, nor has it any fairs, but it ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles W. of Launceſton, and 208 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 50. 40.

Newport, a ſea-port town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Flanders, 6 miles N. E. of Furnes, 9 S. W. of Oſtend, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 51. 18.

Newport-Pagnel, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which it has two bridges, and is noted for the bone-lace that is made here. It has an old church, and two meeting-houſes, and the ſtreets, tho' they are in general compoſed of but indifferent houſes, are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, 13 W. S. W. of Bedford, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 5.

* Newport, a village in Eſſex, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Nov. 17, for horſes.

Newsol, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large caſtle. It is a handſome place, and at its upper end ſtands an handſome tower. In the caſtle there is a church, which is covered over with copper, and there are many figures of carved wood, and ſome reliques. Near this town are the greateſt copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for uſe. It is ſeated on the river Grain, over which there is a wooden bridge, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N. E. of Leopolſtadt. Lon. 37. 24. lat. 48. 30.

Newton, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 17, and Aug. 12, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys. It is an inconſiderable place, though it ſends two members to parliament. It is 5 miles N. of Warrington, 45 S. of Lancaſter, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 30.

Newton, a town of Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and five fairs, viz. on the laſt Tueſday in March, June 24, laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, Oct. 24, and Dec. 16, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Severn, 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 187 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 36.

Newton, a town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight, whoſe market is diſuſed; but it has one fair on July 22, for old horſes and toys, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 89 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 50. 40

* Newton-Abbot, a village in Devonſhire, with three fairs, viz. on June 24, for horned cattle; on the firſt Wedneſday in September, for cheeſe; and on Nov. 6, for woollen cloth.

* Newton-Pepplesord, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair on Oct. 18, for cattle.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on Oct.

s, for horſes, cattle, and toys. It is ſeated on the river Stour, in a rich bottom, and is a pretty large place, with a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles S. W. of Ipſwich, and 54 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 52. 5.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 28.

* NIAGARA, a conſiderable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river there is a large cataract, which has been reported to have been the greateſt in the world, and that the miſt which this occaſions, may be ſeen at 15 miles diſtance; but this is a great miſtake: however, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noiſe like thunder heard at a great diſtance. There was a ſtrong fort built on this river by the French, which was taken by the Engliſh in 1759.

NIBANO, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. 5.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. America, in a province of the ſame name, whoſe weſtern extremity lies within 5m. of the S. ſea. It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. ſea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America in Mexico, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the N. ſea, on the S. E. by Coſta Ricca, and on the S. W. by the S. ſea, being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the moſt fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well watered with lakes and rivers. The air is wholeſome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. There are ſome trees ſo large, that 12 men, hand in hand, can hardly embrace them. One of the lakes is 200 miles in circumference, which has an iſland in the middle, and, as ſome ſay, has a tide. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, being about 50 miles in circumference. There are a chain of high mountains run through the middle, which are covered with wood, and ſupply the country with ſprings. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion; however, they have a little wheat, and a good deal of barley, figs, honey, and wax. Lon. from 43. 55. to 44. 12. lat. from 27. 0. to 28. 46.

NICASTRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 16 miles S. of Coſenza. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 39. 15.

NICE, an ancient, handſome and conſiderable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, a biſhop's ſee, and a ſenate, which is a kind of a democracy. It has been ſeveral times taken by the French, and laſt of all in 1744, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is very agreeably ſeated, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, 83 S. W. of Genoa, and 83 E. of Aix. Lon. 24. 57. lat. 43. 42.

NICE, a county and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded on the E. by the territory of Genoa, and Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marquiſate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the W. by Provence and the Mediterranean ſea, and on the S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants ſupply Genoa with a great deal of timber for building ſhips, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Aſia in Natolia, now called Iſnic, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is famous for the great general council, aſſembled here in 325, who endeavoured to ſuppreſs the doctrines of Arius. It was formerly a large, populous, well-built place, and now is not inconſiderable. See ISNIC.

* NICHABURG, a town of Perſia, and the largeſt and moſt rich of Coraſſan, famous for a mine of Turkiſh ſtones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Meſhed. Lon. 74. 52. lat. 35. 20.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France in Lorrain, with a handſome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is ſeated on the river Meurte, 5 miles S. E. of Nanci, 8 N. W. of Luneville, and 185 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 48. 40.

NICHOLAS, ST. a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the province of Dwina, ſeated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 58. 35. lat. 64. 0.

* NICHOLAS, ST. a village of Glamorganſhire

ganſhire in S. Wales, with one fair on Nov. 6, for cattle.

* NICKLESPURG, a handſome town of Germany in Moravia, with a ſtrong caſtle, which commands it. It is 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 3. lat. 48. 47.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of ſeveral iſlands in Aſia, lying at the entrance of the Gulph of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured ſkins. They are ſaid to be a harmleſs good ſort of people, and go quite naked, except a cloth to hide what decency requires them. They have not much religion, for they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there ſeem to be any great ſuperiority among them. They are excellent ſwimmers, and ſometimes they will overtake ſhips under ſail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almoſt covered with wood. They have no corn, but a fruit which ſerves them inſtead of bread, and they catch plenty of fiſh. They are ready to ſupply the ſhips that ſtop there with proviſions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninſula beyond the Ganges, between 109 and 111 degrees of longitude, and between 7 and 10 of latitude. The largeſt of theſe iſlands, which gives name to the reſt, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

* NICOLAS, ST. an iſland of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe of Cape de Verde; and it lies between Santa-Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and is about 75 miles in length. The land is ſtony, mountainous, and barren; but there are a great number of goats in a town of the ſame name, in a valley inhabited by the Portugueſe. Lon. 354. 0. lat. 17. 0.

* NICOLO, ST. is the moſt conſiderable, ſtrongeſt, and beſt peopled of the iſles of Tremeti, in the Gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of Capparata. It has a harbour, defended by ſeveral towers, and a fortreſs, in which is an abbey, with a very handſome church. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 42. 7.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turky in Aſia in Natolia, now called Iſchmit, or Ismid. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now it contains 30,000 inhabitants, who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient ſtructures, and fine palaces are very conſiderable; however, it is ſtill a place of conſequence, and carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen ware. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Iſnic, and 50 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 47. 28. lat. 40. 46.

NICOPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the firſt battle was fought between the Turks and the Chriſtians in 1396; and where the emperor Sigiſmund loſt the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 35 miles S. W. of Rotzig, and 150 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 43. 18. lat. 43. 46.

* NICOPOLI, or GIANISH, an ancient town of Aſia in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 55. 30. lat. 38. 15.

NICOSIA, a ſtrong town of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Cyprus, where a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides. It is delightfully ſeated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now their works are all in ruins. It is about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and Cypreſs trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of Sancta Sophia is an old Gothic ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque, and deſtroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 51. 10. lat. 35. 1.

NICOTERA, a ſea-port town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 35 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 165 S. E. of Naples. Lon. [illegible]

NIGUA, a town of N. America in New Spain, ſeated on the coaſt of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 289. 35. lat. 10. 15.

* NIDAU, or NIDOW, an handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name in the canton of Bern, with an handſome caſtle. The ſituation is low on the Lake Bienna, 15 miles

miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 47. 12.

* NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 37. 20.

* NIEMECZ, a ſtrong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Tranſilvania, between Socozwa and Croſtandt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 44. 31. lat. 46. 58.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which riſes in Lithuania, where it paſſes by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno: afterwards it runs thro' part of Samogitia, and Ducal Pruſſia, where it falls into the lake called the Curiſch-haff, by ſeveral mouths, of which the moſt northern is called the Ruſs, being the name of a town it paſſes by.

* NIENBURG, a rich and ſtrong town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and wool, and is ſeated in a fertile ſoil on the river Weſer, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 1. lat. 52. 44.

* NIEN-CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the biſhoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wiſmar. It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles E. of Lippeſtadt. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 51. 40.

NIEPER, a large river of Europe, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the North, formerly called the Boriſthenes. Its ſource is in the middle of Moſcovy, running W. by Smolenſko, as far as Orſa, and then turns S. paſſing by Mohilow, Bohaczow, Kiow, Czyrkaſſy, the fortreſs of Kudak, Deſſau, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea; as alſo in its courſe it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 16 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 40.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Fuhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 52. 46.

NIESTER, a large river of Poland, which has its ſource in the Lake Nieſter, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it paſſes by Halicz. Then it ſeparates Podolia and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

NIGER, is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt rivers in Africa; but its ſource is uncertain, as alſo the place where it falls into the ſea. In general it is ſuppoſed to riſe in Abyſſinia, or, as others ſay, in the Lake Burnou, running from thence thro' ſeveral unknown kingdoms into that of Tombute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, ſome think it runs weſtward from thence, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this nothing certain can be affirmed till further diſcoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal reſembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy ſeaſon, in Abyſſinia, as does alſo the river Gambia.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, and capital of the iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, with a ſtrong fort, in the Baltic ſea. It is 48 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 22. 58. lat. 54. 50.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden in the province of Sunderland, weſt of the Baltic ſea, 50 miles S. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 58. 50.

NILE, a great river of Africa in Egypt. Its ſource is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyſſinia, and it runs firſt N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and paſſing among the rocks the ſight of it is almoſt loſt. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. paſſing towards its ſource, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a ſort of peninſula: after this it runs thro' the remaining part of Abyſſinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo: a little below which it divides itſelf into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean ſea, forms the iſland called The Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were conſiderable; but at preſent there are only two that are navigable at all times; and thoſe are at Roſetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is ſeated the iſland of Rodda, which is almoſt as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias

takes

takes up all the breadth of the ſouthern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its uſe, for it ſignifies meaſure. In reality they obſerve there every day, by means of the graduated column, the increaſe or decreaſe of the waters of the Nile; and it is by that, that the public cryers regulate the proclamations they make of theſe events, at different hours, through the city. On ſome places of this river there are rocks, from whence the water falls down 290 feet at leaſt, and theſe are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decreaſe. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year, when it is leſs than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fiſh, and it breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the juſt height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an Engliſh reader. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almoſt gone off, they ſow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation the little towns, ſtanding upon eminences, look like ſo many iſlands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed into reſervoirs and ciſterns, and is afterwards diſtributed into the fields and gardens, as occaſion requires. This inundation of the Nile is cauſed by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyſſinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a large, handſome, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and ſeveral forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-houſe, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is ſeated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maeſe, 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht, 40 N. W. of Cologne, 20 S. E. of Amſterdam, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 51. 55.

NIMPO, a ſea-port town of China, in the province of Chekiang, whoſe walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a ſtreet which runs thro' it as ſtrait as a line. The walls are good, being built of free ſtone, but are not ſtrong enough to reſiſt cannon balls. There are two great arches thro' the walls, for the paſſage of barks in and out of the city. The ſtreets are very narrow, and appear more ſo on account of penthouſes which are over the ſhops. In ſailing up to Nimpo, the ſhips paſs by a town called Tin-hie, which is of an oblong ſquare, and is commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all veſſels muſt neceſſarily paſs. The Chineſe merchants of Siam and Batavia, go thither yearly to buy ſilks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days ſail diſtant from it, carrying thither ſilks, ſtuffs, ſugar, drugs, and arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and ſilver. Lon. 139. 35. lat. 30. 0.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Aſia in Aſſyria, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Tygris, which was prodigiouſly large, but is now quite ruined. Some travellers affirm they have ſeen the ruins of it almoſt oppoſite to Mouſul, on the other ſide of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Flanders, ſeated on the river Denre, or Dender, with an abbey. It is 13 miles W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 50. 50.

NIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the S. and Sikino to the W. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and is fertile in wheat; but there is very little wood, or oil, nor are there any palm-trees to be ſeen. The inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and thieves by profeſſion. This iſland is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is ſaid to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 43. 28. lat. 36. 35.

NIONS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the bailiwick of Buis, 10 miles W. of the town of that name. There is a nunnery in this place, and it had formerly a caſtle, which is now in ruins. It is ſituated on the river [illegible], over [illegible] ſuppoſed to [illegible] Lon. 22. [illegible]

[illegible] Nivernois, and

and in Poitou. It is a trading place, and is 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 46. 20.

NIPHON, an iſland of Aſia, and the largeſt of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

* NISARO, an iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.

NISEN, or LITTLE NOVOGOROD, a populous town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ocka and Volga, upon a mountain, 240 miles E. of Moſcow. Lon. 65. 45. lat. 56. 34.

* NISIBEN, or NESHIN, a very ancient and celebrated town of Aſia in Diarbeck. It is now only the ſhadow of what it was formerly, and is ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 57. 25. lat. 30. 0.

NISITA, a ſmall iſland of Italy on the coaſt of the kingdom of Naples. It is very fertile, and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a ſmall harbour called Porto Favone.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flouriſhing town of France in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and an academy. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal. It was built by the Romans, and is the moſt entire of any in Europe. The maiſon quarrée, or the ſquare houſe, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the fineſt in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calviniſts; but Lewis XIV. demoliſhed their church in 1685, and built a caſtle to keep them in awe. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle. It is 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 20 S. W. of Avignon, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 43. 50.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, ſeated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialiſts in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precop, and 130 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 40. 30. lat. 43. 22.

NITHSDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clydſdale, on the E. by Annandale, on the S. by Solway-Frith, and on the W. by Galloway.

* NITRIA, a famous deſart of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean ſea, on the E. by the Nile, on the S. by the deſart of Seta, and on the W. by St. Ailarion. It had formerly a great number of monaſteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a ſalt-lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIUCHE. See BOGDOIS.

NIVELLE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canoneſſes, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they pleaſe. Here alſo is John of Nivelle, ſo much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, ſtanding on the top of a tower near the clock, who ſtrikes the hours with a hammer. This place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 14 miles S. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 50. 35.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.

* NIULHAM, a kingdom of eaſtern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or Bogdois, which ſee.

NIXABOUR, a town of Aſia in Perſia, in the province of Koraſſan, 30 miles S. E. of Meſched. Lon. 75. 7. lat. 45. 40.

* NIXAPA, a conſiderable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent, and the country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and ſugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of Antiquera. Lon. 280. 10. lat. 15. 20.

* NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Montferrat, ſeated on the river Belbo, 15 miles S. W. of Alexandria, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 44. 43.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy in the dutchy of Spoletto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoletto. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 43. 2.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 40. 40.

No-

NOGENT, a town of France in Champagne, ſeated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 48. 26.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of France in Orleanois, capital of the dutchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 48. 21.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capital of Upper Perche. It is ſeated on the river Huiſne, 35 miles W. of Chartres.

* NOIRMOTIER, a town of France, and capital of an iſle of the ſame name, lying in the mouth of the river Loire, and is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good paſtures. Lon. 15. 24. lat. 47. 0.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. Some authors pretend that bells were invented here. It is 13 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 40. 52.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory, and on the coaſt of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is 5 miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 44. 12.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico in the province of Darien, a little to the eaſtward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 276. 0. lat. 10. 0.

NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Scille, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 48. 52.

NON-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, oppoſite to the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 5. 35. lat. 28. 40.

NONA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 10 miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 33. 58. lat. 44. 28.

* NOORDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 53. 36.

NORCIA, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Spoletto, and in the territory of the Pope. It is a ſort of a republick, and they elect four magiſtrates, who it is ſaid can neither read nor write. It is ſeated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoletto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 30. 46. lat. 43. 37.

* NORDBURY, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, which has its name from its ſituation to the N. of the iſle of Alſen.

* NORDHAUSEN, an ancient and Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and it is ſeated on the river Hartz, 25 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 51. 25.

NORDLINGEN, or NORLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is ſeated on the river Aigre, 40 miles N. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 48. 59.

* NORDSTRAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have ſince endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 64. 40.

NORFOLK, an Engliſh county, 60 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cambridgeſhire. It contains 47,180 houſes, 283,080 inhabitants, 660 pariſhes, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is ſharp, but healthy, but the ſoil is various, being fat in ſome places, and in others light and ſandy. It is full of heaths, and near the ſea are rich marſhes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general it is one of the largeſt and moſt fruitful counties in England, and the inhabitants are noted for being fond of law. The productions are much the ſame as in other counties, only they have more ſea-fiſh and waterfowls, on account of the vicinity of the ſea. Norwich is the principal town. They ſend 12 members to parliament, that is, 10 for Norwich, Lynn-Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caſtle-Riſing, and 2 for the county.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

NORKOPPING, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Oſtrigothia, or E. Gothland, ſeated on the banks of a large lake, 80 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 28. lat. 58. 28.

* NORLEASE, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.

NORMANDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by the Engliſh channel, on the E. by Picardy and the Iſle of France, on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one part of Bretagne, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference.

It is one of the moſt fertile, and brings in the largeſt revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they ſupply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vaſt meadows, fat paſtures, and the ſea yields plenty of fiſh. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vaſt number of towns and villages. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper borders upon Picardy, and the lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of underſtanding arts and ſciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the firſt duke, and held it in fief of the crown of France, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors after him, till William, the ſeventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was loſt in the reign of king John, and was reunited to the crown of France; but the Engliſh ſtill keep the iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy.

NORTGAW, a country of Germany. See BAVARIA.

NORTHALLERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiſk, and is a large, well built place, ſending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 37 miles N. of York, 33 S. of Durham, and 229 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 54. 20.

NORTHAMPTON, the ſhire town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 20, for horſes, horned cattle, and toys; on April 15, May 4, and Auguſt 5, are great horſe-fairs; Auguſt 26 is for all ſorts of merchandiſe; September 19 chiefly for cheeſe and ſheep, and November 28, and December 19, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demoliſhed; as alſo a large caſtle, which is ruined likewiſe. It had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to four, and the great one, called Allhallows, ſtands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handſome portico. It was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by a fire in 1675, but was ſoon rebuilt, with a handſome, ſpacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handſome town, where the aſſizes are kept, as well as the quarter-ſeſſions, and ſends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-ſchool, two alms-houſes, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, 32 S. of Leiceſter, and 67 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 52. 15.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonſhire, with part of Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, on the N. by Leiceſterſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire, and on the S. by Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire. It contains 24,200 houſes, 129,200 inhabitants, 136 pariſhes, 13 market towns, and ſends 9 members to parliament, 2 for Northampton, 2 for Peterborough, 2 for Brakley, 1 for Higham-Ferrers, and 2 for the county. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Learn. It is a healthful, ſporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's ſeats, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and graſs. The productions are much the ſame as in other counties, but there is leſs waſte land, and there are three foreſts, with ſeveral parks.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of N. America, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninſula on the eaſtern coaſt of Virginia.

* NORTH-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and cheeſe.

NORTH CAPE, the moſt northern promontory of Europe, on the coaſt of Norway. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 78. 0.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 1, for bullocks, ſheep, and toys. It is ſeated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets are well ſupplied with proviſions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 6.

* NORTH-DUFFIELD, a village in Yorkſhire,

ſhire, with one fair, on May 4. for cattle and ſheep.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunſwick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented paſſage. It is ſeated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 51. 42.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, 4 miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ſhips paſs that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* NORTHIAM, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 17, for pedlars ware.

NORTHLEECH, a town of Glocesterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on Wedneſday before April 23, for cows and ſheep; on Wedneſday before September 29 for horſes and ſmall ware, and on the third Wedneſday, for cheeſe and cattle. It has ſeveral almſhouſes, and a free grammar-ſchool, and is 17 miles E. of Glocester, and 160 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 46.

* NORTH-MOULTON, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on Tueſday after May 11, and on November 12, for cattle.

* NORTHOP, a village of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 14, July 7, and October 12, for cattle.

* NORTH-PETHERTON, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on May 1, for ſhoes and toys.

NORTH-SEA is a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contra-diſtinction to the South-Sea, on the W. ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the ſame name.

* NORTH-TAWTON, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on October 2, and December 17, for cattle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland, and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which ſeparates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houſes, 126,440 inhabitants, 460 pariſhes, 12 market-towns, and ſends 6 members to parliament, 2 each, for Newcaſtle, Morpeth, and Berwick, and two for the county. The air is ſharp, and very cold in the winter, from the ſnow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a diſtance from the ſea. But the land on the ſea-coaſt is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcaſtle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

* NORTH-WALSHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for horſes, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery-goods, and bedding. It is ſeated near the river Dane, and is a handſome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine-pits and ſalt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Cheſter, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 18.

* NORTHWOLD, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on November 30, for cattle and toys.

* NORTON, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on March 10, and October 10, for cattle.

NORWAY, the kingdom of, is the moſt weſtern part of Scandinavia, and is bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the E. by Swediſh Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate-Sea, which ſeparates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments, namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are, Iceland, and the Iſle of Ferro. It is is a cold, barren country, and the ground is covered with ſnow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch and tar, beſides iron and copper-mines. The ſummer is very ſhort, but then they ſow and reap in ſix weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn ſufficient for the natives, and thoſe that come there for trade. They have a very great fiſhery, and they dry their cod upon the rocks, without ſalting it, which is well known by the name of ſtock-fiſh, and is ſent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It

had its own kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525, it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an abſolute power, and lives at Berghen. The people are robuſt, courageous, inured to labour, and good ſailors.

NORWICH, a town or city of Norfolk, and the capital of that county, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs on the day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tueſday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen, for horſes, ſheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however, it is now a large, handſome, populous, and well frequented city, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſeated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are ſeveral bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure, with a lofty ſpire-ſteeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and ſeveral of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and county, and ſends two members to parliament, and is alſo a biſhop's ſee, where the biſhop has a palace, as alſo the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, and 21 common-council, and, beſides the above churches, it has 5 diſſenting meeting-houſes, and a Romiſh chapel. There are here about 8000 houſes, the ſtreets are pretty wide, and there is a very ſpacious market-place. Here is a fine old caſtle, uſed as a priſon, and from thence a perſon may have a view of the whole city. Here is alſo the ruins of a caſtle called Kett's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city: a new playhouſe, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens for the reſort of the gentry. It has a large and flouriſhing manufactory, in the worſted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipſwich, 42 E. of King's-Lynn, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 40.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handſome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693; but the inhabitants built another town at ſome diſtance from it, which they call Noto Nuovo. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 36. 50.

NOTO, VAL DI, one of the three valleys or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the ſea, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

NOTTEBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on an iſland in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Nieva proceeds from this lake. It is ſtrong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before Peterſburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Peterſburg. Lon. 49. 15. lat. 60. 0.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, and on Thurſday before Eaſter, for horſes and horned cattle, and on October 2, 3, 4, for the ſame, and plenty of cheeſe. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's diſtance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a ſtone bridge, as alſo another over the Leane. It contains 3 pariſh-churches, and 4 meeting-houſes, with handſome ſtreets, well-built houſes, and a very ſpacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which ſtood on a ſteep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handſome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, which is accounted one of the fineſt ſeats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in wove ſtockings, tho' they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. Moſt of the houſes in the market-place, and principal ſtreets, have their front ſupported by lofty ſtone columns, which make a very handſome appearance, and at the ſame time afford ſhelter in bad weather. The ſtreets are well paved, and from their ſituation on a rock, are always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by ſea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fewel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, 18 commen-council, 2 chamberlains, and 2 coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, 32 S. W. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 52. 58.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Lincolnſhire, on the W. by Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, and on the N. by Yorkſhire. It contains 17,454 houſes, 168 pariſhes, and 9 market-towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament, viz. Nottingham 2, Eaſt Rettford 2, Newark-upon-Trent 2, and 2 for the county. The air is good and healthful, but the ſoil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and paſtures, and that to the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the foreſt of Sherwood, famous for Robin Hood and his companions. This has ſeveral coal-mines, is full of game, and the ſoil is ſandy. Beſides theſe, it produces a ſoft ſort of alabaſter, which, being burnt, is uſed for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* NOVALE, a ſmall, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviſo, being 13 miles N. E. of the former, and the ſame diſtance S. W. of the latter. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 45. 35.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Novareſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated upon an eminence 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, 20 N. E. of Caſal, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 45. 25.

NOVELLARA, a handſome town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, with an handſome caſtle, where their ſovereign reſides. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 44. 50.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milaneſe. It was taken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortona, and 25 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 23. lat. 44. 45.

NOVI-BAZAR, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, near the river Oreſco, 72 miles W. of Niſſa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 59. lat. 43. 25.

* NOVIGRAD, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a good caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain near the Danube, 15 miles E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 47. 50.

NOVIGRAD, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a caſtle, and ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, near the gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 W. of Nona. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 44. 30.

NOVIGRAD, a very ſtrong place of Servia, ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Niſſa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 43. 40. lat. 45. 5.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is large, and is ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 43. 5. lat. 53. 45.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, or GREAT NOVOGOROD, a rich and very large town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle where the archbiſhop and the waivod reſide. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, becauſe it is a place to which they bring their rich merchandiſes that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monaſteries, and carries on a great trade in Ruſſia leather, which it ſends to Riga, and into Livonia. It is ſeated on the river Wolcoff, near the lake Ilmen, 130 miles S. E. of Narva, 120 N. E. of Pleſkow, and 245 N. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 51. 15. lat. 58. 25.

* NOVOGOROD WELICKI, a province of Moſcow, bounded on the N. by Ingria, on the E. by part of the dutchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which alſo bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva, and on the W. by Pleſkow. It is full of lakes and foreſts; however, there are ſome places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Siberia. It is ſeated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, or Kioff, and 125 S. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 51. 45. lat. 52. 30.

NOVA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſeated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compoſtella.

* NOYERS, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Serin, in a valley ſurrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 47. 38.

NOYON, an ancient and handſome town in the government of the Iſle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Verſe, 22 miles N. W.

N. W. of Soiſſons, 32 S. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 41. lat. 49. 35.

* NOZEROY, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salins, and 37 S. of Beſanzon. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 46. 44.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyſſinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the deſert of Gorham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and thoſe of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, ſandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the deſert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the uſual road from Egypt to Abyſſinia. Money is of no uſe in this country, in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a ſmall round ſeed called Doca, or Seff, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the better ſort is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linnen-cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a ſtupid, debauched ſort of people, having neither modeſty, civility, nor religion, though they profeſs to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are, gold, elephants teeth, civet, and ſandal-wood, and they ſend a great many ſlaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are, Dangola and Sennar.

* NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 313. 30. lat. S. 16. 50.

* NUESTRA SENORA DE LA VITTORIA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabaſco. Lon. 285. 0. lat. 18. 0.

* NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town of the E. Indies, in the Iſle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a biſhop's ſee. The Portugueſe alcayde, major of the province, reſides in this place. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 238. 5. lat. 18. 59.

* NUITS, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon, 10 N. E. of Beaune, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 47. 10.

NUMANTIA was anciently a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when beſieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of proviſions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themſelves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this Scipio Africanus demoliſhed this place, in the year of Rome 620. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at Puenta-Guaray, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Soira. Lon 15. 0. lat. 42. 0.

NUMIDIA, anciently a large country of Africa, to the S. of mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickſhire with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 14, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Auker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at preſent a good free-ſchool. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, 29 S. of Derby, and 100 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 33.

* NUNNY, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on November 11, for cattle.

NUREMBERG, or NURENBURG, one of the moſt handſome, ſtrong, and flouriſhing towns of Germany, and capital of Franconia, being a free, imperial city. It is ſeated in a ſandy, barren ſoil, and yet the inhabitants are ſo induſtrious, that they have brought this republick into a very flouriſhing ſtate, and are almoſt as happy as poſſible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as alſo with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills as other machines; and over it there are 12 ſtone-bridges. There are alſo 128 capital ſtreets, and 400 ſmaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 ſmall, beſides 117 wells. This city

also contains 16 churches, 44 religious houses, 10 market-places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the publick buildings the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention, they being very handsome structures. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical; and, by the authority and prudence of the magistrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgesses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre and the publick library are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanness of their streets, and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the Dalmatick, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the Burgraves, is still standing, at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin schools, besides a famous college or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. It is seated almost in the center of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratisbon, 90 N. by W. of Munich, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 49. 26.

* NUTLEY, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and pedlary ware.

* NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Erfft, a mile and a half from the Rhine, 5 S. W. of Dusseldorp, and 22 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 51. 18.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark, seated at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 30.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 31. 1. lat. 50. 8.

* NYON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, seated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 46. 24.

NYSLOT, a strong town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Narva, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 50 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 46. 30. lat. 58. 46.

NYSTADT, a small town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Bierneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 39. 36. lat. 61. 10.

OACCO,

O

* OACCO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portugueze pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Chriſtianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the ſecond Tueſday after March 11, May 14, firſt Wedneſday after July 5, and Auguſt 5, for cattle. It is ſeated between the river Oakment and a branch thereof, and is a mayor-town, which ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 45.

* OBASINE, a village of France, in the dioceſe of Limoges, 5 miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 45. 4.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in the dutchy of Styria. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the lake Chiemzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 47. 20.

* OBDORA, a province of Ruſſia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and almoſt under the polar circle.

* OBERKIRCH, a town and caſtle of Alſace, near the Black Foreſt, about 3 miles from Straſburg, to whoſe biſhop it belongs. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 48. 35.

* OBERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Foreſt, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is ſeated on the river Neckar. Lon. 26. 18. lat. 48. 10.

OBERNBERG, a handſome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Paſſau, to whoſe biſhop it belongs. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 48. 20.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 49. 50.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 37 miles N. E. of Triers, Lon. 24. 47. lat. 50. 8.

* OBOLLAH, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac-Agemi, ſeated on a branch of the Tygris, near Buzarah. It is accounted by ſome a ſort of paradiſe. Lon. 65. 50. lat. 30. 15.

OBY, or OB, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in the dutchy of Iſchimſka, and, running N. joins the Irtis near Toboliſk; and ſtill keeping its name continues its courſe N. and falls into a deep bay called Obſkaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact courſe of this river was unknown till this country was ſurveyed by the Ruſſians who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

* OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on a plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It is 5 miles from the river Tajo, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 39. 56.

OCHRIDA. See GIUSTENDIL.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzberg. It is ſeated on the river Main, 12 miles S. E of Wirtzberg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 40.

OCKA, a large river of Muſcovy, which riſes in the dutchy of Worotin, croſſes that of Rezan, a part of that of Moſcow, and falls into the Wolga at Nice Novogorod. It paſſes by the towns of Worotin, Kolumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which, riſing in the S. part of the dutchy of Brunſwick, runs N. by the towns of Goſlar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick, and falls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town of Turky in Europe, and capital of a Sangiack of the ſame name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war there was a Turkiſh garriſon of 20,000 men. However, it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, and all thoſe that reſiſted were put to the ſword. The Ruſſians themſelves loſt 18,000 men in the aſſault. The Turks returned the ſame year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loſs of 20,000; but in 1738 the Ruſſians withdrew their garriſon, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where they both unite, at the place where they fall into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles

S. W.

S. W. of Bialagrod, and 190 N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 47. 35. lat. 46. 30.

* Odel, a village in Bedfordſhire, with one fair, on Whit-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle.

Odensee, a conſiderable town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Funen, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 65 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 55. 28.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near a town of the ſame name in Sileſia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltick Sea by three mouths; between which lie the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin. It paſſes by ſeveral towns; as Ratibor, Oppelen, Breſlau, Glogau, and Croſſen, in Sileſia; Franefort, Lebus, and Cuſtrin in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wallin, Uſedom, and Wolgaſt in Pomerania.

Oder, a town of Sileſia, ſeated at the ſource of the river Oder, 15 miles S. of Troppaw. Lon. 34. 52. lat. 39. 45.

Oderberg, a town of Sileſia, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Lhia, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 20. lat. 50. 6.

Odernheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Seltz, 15 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 49. 46.

Odiham, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Midſummer Saturday, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, and is the place where Daniel [illegible] lodged [illegible] power. It [illegible] N. E. of Winchester, and 21 W. by S. of London. Lon. [illegible] lat. 51. 20.

Odinsburg, See Sodbon.

Oesell, an iſland of Livonia, in the Baltick Sea, on the coaſt of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, 3 miles S. of the iſle of Dagha. It is about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Ruſſia. Lon. from 39. 40. to 40. 54. lat. from 57. 48. to 58. 38.

Oetting, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, under the juriſdiction of Burckhauſen. It is divided into the upper town and the lower, and is ſeated on the river Inn, 8 miles W. of Burckhauſen. Lon. 30. 22. lat. 48. 8. There is a great reſort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

Oetting, or Oetingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Wirnitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 35 N. W. of Ingelſtadt. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 48. 52.

* Oetting, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

Offa's Dike, an earthen rampart caſt up by Offa, a Saxon King, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

* Offanto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It riſes in the Appennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and paſſing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards ſeparates the Capitanata from the Baſilicata, and the Terra di Barri, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on the Maine, 7 miles E. of Frankfort. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 6.

Offenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an imperial, and under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 20 E. of Baſil. Lon. 25. 27. lat. 48. 28.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the marca of Ancona, [illegible] miles of Abruzzo, 12 miles S. of Fermo, and 26 S. of Loretto. Lon. [illegible] lat. 43. 0.

Ogli[illegible], a [illegible] lately, which has its [illegible] in the high part of Tyrol, and [illegible] Oglio, [illegible] the Oglio. It runs through the lake Iſeo, then on the con-

fines of Bergamasco and of the Cremonese; and having entered the dutchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a small place called Torre d'Oglio.

* OHIO, a river of N. America, called by the French the Beautiful River, has its source between the Apalachian mountains and the lake Erie, and running S. W. through a most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude. The French had several forts on and near it, which have since fallen into the hands of the English.

* OIRA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles N. E. of Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brindisi. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 40. 46.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 18 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* OISE, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine. Its fish are excellent.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 15 for horned cattle and sheep, May 6, for the same and a shew of stone-horses, and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmos, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 16 E. of Leicester, and 94 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 52. 40.

OKEINGHAM, OCKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, which is a large, frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house, in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk-stockings. The fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrove-Tide, June 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle. It is 8 miles E. of Reading, and 30 W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 26.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden, on the S. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the E. by the county of Delmenhaust and the dutchy of Bremen, and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles length and 22 in breadth, being a marshy country, with fat pastures; but it is subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses. It is seated on the river Hunta, 22 miles W. of Bremen, 45 S. E. of Embden, and 72 N. of Munster. Lon. 25. 42. lat. 53. 12.

* OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is seated near the Baltick Sea, 32 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 54. 36.

OLDENDORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on the rivers Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 53. 16.

OLDENDORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Wefer, 6 miles S of Shaumburg. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 52. 21.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, which was formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished in 1626. It is 25 miles W. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 33. lat. 52. 22.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, as also in Wagria, belonging to the king of Denmark. It is seated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 53. 58.

* OLDHAM, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

OLERON, an isle of France, lying on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference. It is very fertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It is defended by a fortified castle, and the inhabitants are accounted excellent sailors.

OLERON, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is very populous, and is seated on the river Gave, 10 miles W.

of

of Pau, and 30 S. of Dax. Lon. 16. 58. lat. 43. 10.

Oleſko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia 30 miles S. of Luco, or Luſuc. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 50. 0.

* Olika, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Volhinia, with the title of a dutchy, and a ſtrong citadel. Lon. 44. 23. lat. 50. 55.

Olinda, a town of S. America, in Brazil, in the captainſhip of Fernambuco, where the Jeſuits have a ſuperb houſe. It is ſeated on the coaſt, where there is a very good harbour, and it was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portugueze have ſince retaken it. Lon. 342. 30. lat. S. 8. 13.

Olite, a handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly reſided. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragoſſa, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 20 N. E. of Calahorra. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 42. 30.

Oliva, a large and celebrated monaſtery of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, 3 miles W. of Dantzick. It contains ſeveral tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 36. 32. lat. 54. 26.

Olivenza, a very ſtrong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It is ſeated in a vaſt plain, near the river Guadiana, 15 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 11. 12. lat. 38. 28.

* Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, 20 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 41. 22.

Olmutz, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. The publick buildings are very handſome, and particularly the Jeſuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very ſtrong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garriſon, by the king of Pruſſia in 1741. In July 1758, he beſieged it again; and when he had almoſt taken the place, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, to go and meet the Ruſſian army; and he came up with them on Auguſt 25, gave them battle, and entirely defeated them. It is ſeated on the river Morave, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breſlau. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 49. 30.

Olone, an iſland, town, caſtle, and harbour of France, in Lower Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S. W. of Paris. All theſe places are near each other. Lon. 50. 42. lat. 46. 30.

* Olonitz, a town in the empire of Ruſſia, famous for its mines of iron, and mineral water. It is ſeated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 51. 55. lat. 61. 26.

Olse, or Oelse, a handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Sileſia with a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with water, where the duke generally reſides. April 1730, a fire happened here in night-time, which burnt down the town-houſe, St. Saviour's church, the publick ſchool, and 130 houſes; but the caſtle received no damage. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and 17 N. W. of Breſlau. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 51. 20.

Olsnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Voigtland. It is but a ſmall place, and is ſeated on the river Elſter, 60 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 50. 30.

* Olten, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure. It is ſeated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 20.

Olympia. See Longinico.

Olympus, a mountain of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia. It is one of the higheſt and moſt conſiderable mountains in all Aſia, being not much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with ſnow. There are ſeveral other mountains, which formerly had the ſame name.

Omana, a country of Aſia, in the center of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of Cancer.

* Ombrone, a river of Italy, in Tuſcany, which riſes in the Sienneſe, and falls into the Tuſcan Sea.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe. It is 3 miles S. of Groſſeto, between the river Ombrone and the lake Caſtichiano.

* Omegna, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Novareſe, with a caſtle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about 5 miles N. of the town of that name.

Omers, St. a ſtrong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artois, and capital of a conſiderable bailiwick, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a fortreſs of importance, and is ſurround-

ed on one ſide with a large moraſs, and about it there are many ſluices, which ſerve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midſt of the moraſs there are a ſort of floating iſlands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The Jeſuits have a ſeminary here, to which many Engliſh ſtudents reſort, who are of the Roman Catholick religion. The French became maſters of this place in 1679. It is ſeated on the river Aa, and on the ſide of a hill, 8 miles N. W. of Aire, 20 S. of Dunkirk, 20 S. E. of Calais, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 45.

* Omisc, an antient town of Dalmatia, ſeated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

Omlands, a name given to the environs of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

Ommen, a ſmall town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel. It is ſeated on the river called the Leſſer Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 52. 40.

Ommenburg, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the river Ohern, 6 miles S. E. of Marpurg, and 50 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 50. 40.

* Ommirabi, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and croſſes Tedles, a province of Morocco. It ſeparates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor, in the little gulph of Ommirabi.

* On, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwiſe called Heliopolis, was formerly a very conſiderable place. It was ſeated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a ſuperb temple, dedicated to the ſun. At preſent it is almoſt ruined, and bears the name of Aumkeis.

Onandagors, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whoſe place of reſidence is near the lake Ontario.

* Onano, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Orvietto, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated between Aqua-Pendente and Petigliano, 5 miles from each.

* One, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenſin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

Onega, a river and lake of the Ruſſian empire, between Muſcovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swediſh Carelia. It is 100 miles in length and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the lake Ladoga, and conſequently with Peterſburg. The river has its ſource in Cargapol, which gives its name to a country full of woods, and it falls into the White Sea.

Oneglia, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, which is no wonder, as it is an open place. The French and Spaniards had poſſeſſion of it in 1744, but were drove from thence by the Piedmonteſe. However, they returned next winter and became maſters of it again. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 30 miles S. E. of Coni, 22 E. of Nice, 62 S. of Turin, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 36. lat. 43. 55.

* Ongar, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for ſmall wares. It is but a ſmall place, and is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 45.

Osoth, a town of Hungary, ſubject to Auſtria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 37. 57. lat. 48. 10.

Onrust, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ſhips.

Ontario, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. There are many rivers that run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the lake Erie, by a river 35 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article. The French have built ſeveral forts on this lake, and particularly Oſwego and Frontenac, which are now in the hands of the Engliſh.

* Oostburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. Prince Maurice became maſter of it in 1604, and demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 20. 59. lat. 51. 20.

* Oosterby, a town of Sweden, in the iſle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Berckholm.

OOSTERGO, a part of Friefland, in the United Provinces, which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely Lewarden, and Dockum.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a conſiderable dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a fine hoſpital. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia were ſettled here ſince 1742. It is ſeated on the river Oder, in a pleaſant plain, 45 miles N. of Troppaw, 35 S. E. of Breſlau, and 135 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 35. 32. lat. 50. 43.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the lower palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Mentz, and 12 N. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 49. 48.

* OPPIDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 34. 14. lat. 38. 18.

* ORACH, a town of Boſnia, near the river Drina, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very ſtrong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a ſtone's throw from the ſea, almoſt oppoſite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and is well fortified; but it is commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became maſters of it again, and have kept it ever ſince. It is 50 miles from Tremecen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 37. 40.

ORANGE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of a province of the ſame name united to Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and ſeveral remains of antiquity, ſuch as, an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the old walls. The princeſs of Orange had an ancient caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was ſurrounded with ſtrong baſtions by prince Maurice, in 1622; but they and the caſtle were demoliſhed by the French in 1660, as well as the walls in 1682. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Pruſſia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, watered by ſeveral rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, 55 N. E. of Montpelier, and 103 S. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 44. 9.

* ORANGEBURG, a magnificent caſtle or palace of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleaſure-houſe of the king of Pruſſia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the iſland of Teneriff, and one of the largeſt of the Canaries, in the Atlantick Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 359. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* ORBA, an ancient, handſome, and pleaſant town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whoſe ſovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 27 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 46. 42.

* ORBALEAN, a town of Italy in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, ſeated between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 48.

* ORBE, a river of France in Languedoc, which has its ſource in the mountains of Savenner near Lodive. It paſſes by Beziers, and 5 miles below it falls into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a ſtrong town of Italy in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, and in the diſtrict of Delli Preſidii, in the middle of a ſalt lake. It has a good harbour, defended by ſeveral forts, and is ſeated near the river Albegna and the ſea, 58 miles S. by W. of Sienna, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 28.

ORCHADES, or ORKNEYS, certain iſlands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by a canal 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. There are twenty-eight in all, or, as ſome ſay, forty; but then they comprehend thoſe that are exceeding ſmall. The names of the principal are, Main-Land, Hoy, Ronaldſha, Sanda, Stronſa, and Rouſa. Orkney and Zetland ſends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwald, &c. Lon. from 15. 30. to 16. 20. lat. from 58. 27. to 59. 11.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 10 miles S. E. of

of Life. Longitude 20. 50. latitude 50. 28.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Iſlands near the coaſt of Terra Firma in S. America. It is 80 miles N. of La Guiara on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 12. 0.

* ORDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is ſeated on the river Rhine near the county of Meurs, 5 miles below Kyſerwert. Here marſhal Duebriant beat the Heſſians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, a ſea-port town of Spain in the province of Biſcay. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley ſurrounded with high mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 43. 15.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Troſa, a little above its mouth, in the Lake Delmar, 75 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 59. 12.

ORFGRUND, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſeated on the coaſt of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over againſt the ſmall iſland of Ginſon, 45 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 60. 30.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its hot baths, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain on the river Minho, over which there is a handſome bridge of one arch. It is 47 miles S. E. of Compoſtella, and 65 N. W. of Braganza. Lon. 10. 8. lat. 42. 16.

* ORESCA, a town of the Ruſſian empire in Carelia, with a ſtrong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Peterſburg.

ORFA, a conſiderable town of Aſia in Diarbeck. It is very pleaſantly ſeated, and is large, with good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh dominions, and is a place of very good trade; for they deal in carpets of ſeveral ſorts, ſome of which are made there. It has a ſtately caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, which makes a great ſhew at a diſtance. They pretend to ſhew the well where Rachel watered her camels when Jacob met her, and they call it Abraham's well. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 55. 20. lat. 36. 20.

ORFORD, a ſea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and one fair on Midſummer-day for toys. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt between two channels, and was formerly a good fiſhing-town, but now it has loſt its trade; however, it has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a handſome church, whoſe ſteeple is a good ſea-mark, and near it there are the ruins of an old caſtle, as alſo of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy houſe, where ſeamen's wives uſed to pray for the ſafety of their huſbands. It is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 8 portmen, and 12 burgeſſes; but though it is ſaid to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houſes, with narrow ſtreets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipſwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 52. 15.

* ORGAZ, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a caſtle. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 51.

* ORGELET, a town of France in Franche Comte, ſeated in a bailiwick of the ſame name, and at the ſource of the river Valuze, 34 miles N. by E. of Bourg-en-Breſſe. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 46. 42.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 47. 0.

* ORGON, a town of France in Provence, with a ruined caſtle. It is ſeated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 53. 52.

ORIA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but is of ſmall account now, though it has a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 30 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 36. 17. lat. 40. 30.

* ORIENT, a harbour of France in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handſome town here, where the Eaſt-India company have large magazines. The Engliſh attempted to become maſters of it in 1746, but did not gain their end. Lon. 14. 12. lat. 47. 45.

ORIGUELA, a conſiderable town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and is ſeated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 35 miles N. of Carthagena, 35 S. W. of Alicant, and 103 S. of

S. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 12. lat. 37. 52.

* Orio, a town of Spain, ſeated on the coaſt of Guipuſcoa, at the mouth of the river Orio, 8 miles S. W. of St. Sebaſtian. Lon. 15. 26. lat. 43. 23.

Oristagni, an ancient town of the iſland of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is pretty large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthy air. It is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, on a bay of the ſame name, 42 miles N. W. of Caglliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 39. 55.

Orixa, a kingdom of Aſia in Indoſtan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the ſea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, who is tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame: there are alſo water-fowls, partridges, pheaſants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with ſeveral rivers which run into the ſea, and there are a great many ſtone bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars attend to aſk alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are ſeveral good towns and harbours on the ſea-coaſt; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be, taken notice of in their order.

Orlamund, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha. It is ſeated on the river Sala, over againſt the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name. It is 50 miles S. W. of Leipſick. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 50. 50.

* Orlando, a cape on the northern coaſt of Val di Demona in Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

Orleanois Proper, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne, and a part of Blaiſois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendomois. It is divided by the river Loire into the upper and lower, and is a very good plentiful country.

Orleans, a town of France, the capital of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handſome, pleaſant, and one of the moſt celebrated towns or cities of France, with an univerſity, the title of a dutchy, and a biſhop's ſee. It is furrounded with walls, and fortified with forty towers; the ſtreets are large and clean, and moſt of them terminate at the key, for the convenience of trade. The moſt ſuperb ſtructure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the fineſt ſteeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 pariſhes, and a great many churches and religious houſes. The bridge was built of ſtone, and was ſupported by ſixteen arches. On it was the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jeſus Chriſt in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one ſide of her was the ſtatue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, dreſſed in armour. Every year, on the 12th of May, they make a ſolemn proceſſion in memory of her. Her ſtory is well known; and that the firſt exploit ſhe performed was the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans. But the bridge has been ſince rebuilt, and was opened in Auguſt 1760; and now the French boaſt that it is the fineſt bridge in the world. This town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occaſioned by its advantageous ſituation on the river Loire. It is 32 miles N. E. of Blois, 65 N. E. of Tours, and 67 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 34. lat. 47. 54.

Orleans Forest, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the moſt conſiderable of all France.

Orleans New, a town of N. America, and capital of Louiſiana, ſeated at the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the reſidence of the governor. Lon. 290. 30. lat. 30. 0.

* Orleans Island, and Town, are ſeated in N. America in Canada, and a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 304. 35. lat. 47. 6.

* Orleton, a village in Herefordſhire, with one fair on April 24, for horned cattle.

Ormond, is the north diviſion of the county of Tipperary in Ireland, with the title of a Dutchy.

Ormskirk, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market

market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday and September 8, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merton, and is a handsome place. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 53. 37.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia. There is neither sweet water nor grass upon it, but only a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be such a place of trade as it was before: however, it is the key of the Persian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodiousness of the harbour. The heat in this island is sometimes so excessive, that the inhabitants would be stifled if they did not put themselves in water up to the neck for some hours. However, it is now almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 27. 30.

* ORNE, a river of France in Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea, 8 miles below Caen.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan near the S. Sea, and, running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the North Sea in 9 degrees of N. lat. through several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thoma, not far from the mouths.

ORORIA, a town of Spain in New Castile, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 13. 6. lat. 39. 40.

ORORESA, a town of S. America in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 108 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lon. 311. 35. lat. S. 20. 0.

ORSA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is fortified and defended by a good castle, and is 50 m. W. of Smolensko, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Orsca and Nieper. Lon. 49. 8. lat. 54. 38.

ORSOWA, a town of Hungary in the Bannat of Temeswaer, seated on the north side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 45. 30.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Cleve. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. of Cleve. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 51. 28.

ORTA, or ORTI, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Tiber, or Tevera, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 33 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 2. lat. 40. 22.

ORTEGAL, a cape or promontory of Spain in the province of Galicia. It is the most northern promontory of that kingdom, and is 30 miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 44. 8.

* ORTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia. It is seated on the south bank of the river Drave, over against its confluence with the Lifer, and is the chief place of a county. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 46. 50.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn. It is seated on the declivity of a hill near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 43. 32.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a healthy country, which is quite destitute of wood, and is but a small place. It is 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 54. 28.

* ORTNAU, a country of Germany in the circle of Suabia, which lies along the Rhine, and separates it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Brisgaw, on the N. by the margravate of Baden, and on the E. by the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly

partly to the bifhoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hannau.

Orvieto, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bifhop's fee, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules defcend, to fetch up water, by one pair of ftairs, and afcend by another. It is feated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 15 miles N. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 42. 42.

Orwell, a river of Suffolk, which rifing in the middle of that county, runs S. E. by Ipfwich, and falls into the ocean at Landguard fort.

Osaca, a large, handfome, and famous town of Japan, with a large and magnificent fortified caftle. It has a harbour, and is one of the moft populous and trading places in Japan. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the found of different inftruments of mufic. Lon. 152. 30. lat. 35. 50.

Osero, or Osero, an ifland in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherfo to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the fame name, with a bifhop's fee. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 45. 0.

Osimo, an ancient town of Italy in the marca or marche of Ancona, with a rich bifhop's fee, and a magnificent epifcopal palace. It is feated on the river Mufone, 10 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 43. 20.

* Osma, an ancient town of Spain in Old Caftile, with a bifhop's fee, and an univerfity. It is almoft gone to ruin, and is feated on the river Duero, or Douro, in a plain abounding in all the neceffaries of life, 80 miles N. by W. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 41. 34.

Osnabrug, a town of Germany in the circle of Weftphalia, and capital of a Bifhoprick of the fame name, with an univerfity and a caftle. It is rich, and the caftle is well fortified; being the refidence of the bifhop who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between Germany and Sweden in 1648, in favour of the Proteftant religion. The Proteftants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly efteemed in Germany. It is feated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munfter, 45 S. W. of Bremen, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 52. 28.

* Osnabrug, the bifhoprick of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munfter, on the S. by Upper Munfter, on the E. by the territory of Minden, and on the W. partly by Munfter, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that this bifhoprick is poffeffed by the Papifts and Proteftants alternately, according to the tenour of the treaty of Weftphalia. The Proteftant bifhop is always chofen by the houfe of Brunfwic-Lunenburg, and the Catholic by the Papifts. The prefent bifhop is the elector of Cologne: however, the infpection and adminiftration of eccleiiaftical affairs belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Proteftant bifhop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is divided into 7 bailiwicks; and it abounds in cattle, but more efpecially in hogs. Ofnabrug is the capital town.

Osorno, a town of S. America in Chili, feated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold. It is 80 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 306. 32. lat. S. 40. 40.

Ossory, the weftern divifion of Queen's County in Ireland.

Ossuna, an ancient and confiderable town of Spain in Andalufia, with the title of a dutchy, an univerfity, and an hofpital. It is 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 13. 17. lat. 37. 8.

Ostagio, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 44. 50.

Ostalric, a town of Spain in Catalonia. It had a caftle which was very ftrong, but was taken by the French and demolifhed in 1695. It is feated on the river Tordera, 24 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 24. 44.

Ostend, a very ftrong fea-port town of the Netherlands in Auftrian Flanders, with a good harbour, and a magnificent town-houfe. It is not very large, but is very well fortified. It was formerly much more confiderable, before the long fiege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almoft entirely reduced to aihes. The Dutch loft 50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000. Ifabella Eugenia, governante of the Netherlands, made a vow fhe would not fhift her fmock before Oftend furrendered; but before the town was taken it was

quite changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that theirs might be like that of their miſtreſs. This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but reſtored to the Emperor in 1723. In 1723 an E. India company was eſtabliſhed here, but it was entirely ſuppreſſed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in Auguſt 1745, after ten days ſiege, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 10 miles W. of Bruges, 8 N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, 58 N. W. of Bruſſels, and 175 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 23. lat. 51. 17.

* OSTERLAND, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Naumburg, and by Miſnia, which likewiſe bounds it on the E. on the S. by Voigtland, and on the W. by the dutchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital town.

OSTERFRIZE. See FRIESLAND, EAST.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a biſhop's ſee. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being very unwholeſome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up. There is another Oſtia, over againſt the former, but it does not contain above 8 or 10 houſes. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 41. 47.

OSTIACKS, a people of Aſia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worſhip idols made of wood and earth, ſome of which are dreſt in ſilks, in the faſhion of the Ruſſian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of barks of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no ſcruple of marrying their neareſt relations. Theſe people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the ſummer-time they live moſtly upon fiſh. They are of a middle ſize, with broad faces and noſes, and yelloviſh, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fiſh-ſkins, for they have neither linnen nor woollen; and indeed they might almoſt as well go naked. Their greateſt diverſion is deer-hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, faſtened in a ſtaff. They have a ſort of princes among them, in one of whoſe houſes that was viſited there were four wives. One of theſe had a red cloth coat on, and was ſet off with all ſorts of glaſs beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and cheſts, made of barks of trees, ſowed together. Their beds conſiſted of wood-ſhavings, almoſt as ſoft as feathers, and their children lie naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and ſwallow the ſmoke, which puts them into ſuch diſorders, that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read, nor do they cultivate the land; nor yet do they ſeem to have the leaſt knowledge of times paſt. They have neither temples nor prieſts, and their boats are only made of barks of trees, ſowed together. In winter they live entirely under ground, and there is no other entrance into their caves than a hole at the top. When they lie naked round the fire, as is their cuſtom, the ſnow will drive in upon them, and partly cover them, which they take little or no notice of.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 45. 0.

* OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the eaſtern part of Gothland. See GOTELAND.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 51. 25.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is ſeated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 22 miles N. W. of Brindiſi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 35. 24. lat. 40. 59.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Ontario. It did belong to the Engliſh, who uſed to trade here with the native Americans, for ſkins and furs. It was lately taken by the French, who made the garriſon priſoners of war, and demoliſhed the fort. In the year 1759 it was retaken by the Engliſh. It is 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 45. 15.

* OSWEICZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a dutchy. It carries on a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the river Viſtula,

Viſtula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 22. lat. 50. 1.

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 16, May 13, Auguſt 15, and December 11, for ſheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, ſeated near the ſpring-head of a ſmall river, and had a wall and a caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It has ſome trade from Wales, in flannels. It is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewſbury, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 52. 50.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and houſhold goods. It is ſeated on the river Wherf, under a high craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houſes are built with ſtone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 7. lat. 53. 52.

OTOQUE, an iſland of America, in Terra Firma, or Darien, lying in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furniſhed with proviſions. Lon. 195. 0. lat. 7. 0.

* OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Barri, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the ſame gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Baſilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of ſpider called a tarantula, whoſe bite is venemous, and cannot be cured but by the ſound of muſical inſtruments, to which the patients dance. It is often viſited by locuſts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they can catch into ſlavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vaſt number of forts upon the coaſts, in which are garriſons. Notwithſtanding this there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the ſame name.

OTRANTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel, where the archbiſhop reſides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of miſchief, but it is ſince re-eſtabliſhed. It has alſo greatly ſuffered by the pirates. It is a large, handſome place, and is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindiſi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 40. 21.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the dutchy of Spoletto. It is ſeated on a hill, a mile and an half from the river Tiber, and 35 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 42. 25.

OTTONA, or ORTONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is thin of people, and is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquila. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 42. 22.

* OTTENWALD, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* OTTERFORD, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on November 17, for bullocks, horſes, ſheep, and all ſorts of linnen and woollen cloth.

* OTTERTON, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs, on Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, and the firſt Wedneſday after October 10, for cattle.

* OTTERY, a village in Devonſhire, with three fairs, on Tueſday fortnight before Eaſter, on Whit-Tueſday, and Auguſt 15, for cattle.

OUDENARDE, a rich and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a conſiderable fort. The river Schelde runs acroſs this place and its environs, whoſe ſoil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linnen, and curious tapeſtry. This town was beſieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 priſoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, 27 W. of Bruſſels, and 30 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 16. lat. 50. 49.

OUDENBURG, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 miles S. E. of Oſtend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 51. 8.

OVERFLACKEE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maeſe, having the iſland of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the iſland of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. Melſand is the principal town.

* Overton, a village of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thurſday, June 11, Auguſt 29, and October 18, all for cattle.

* Overton, a village in Hampſhire, 8 miles W. by S. of Baſingſtoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22, for ſheep.

Overyssche, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on the river Yſche, 9 miles N. E. of Bruſſels, and 10 S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 21. 1. lat. 50. 45.

Overyssel, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the biſhoprick of Munſter, on the N. by Frieſland and the territory of Groningen, on the W. by the river Yſſel, and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is divided into three diſtinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many moraſſes in this province, and but few inhabitants, in compariſon of the reſt. Its greateſt riches conſiſt in turves, which are dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, and capital of Aſturias d'Oviedo, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form the Aſta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, 115 N. E. of Compoſtella, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 48. lat. 43. 23.

* Ovingham, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcaſtle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.

Oulney, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a conſiderable manufacture of bone lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 52. 8.

Ovoli, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Suſa. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 45. 0.

Oundle, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and Auguſt 21, for horſes, ſheep, and a few cows. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges. It is well built, uniform place, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 30.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 39. 34.

* Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained here by Alphonſo king of Portugal, over five Mooriſh kings, in 1139. The heads of theſe five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 37. 36.

Ouse, a river which riſes in the N. of Yorkſhire, runs S. E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St. Cay.

Ouse, a river which riſes near Fitwell in Oxfordſhire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire: from thence it proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. it paſſes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the ſea.

* Oustioug, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Suchana, over againſt the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 160 above Archangel. Lon. 60. 50. lat. 61. 48.

* Oustioug, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the foreſt of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana. It is full of foreſts, and the rivers yield plenty of fiſh, which the inhabitants dry in the ſun, and which make their principal nouriſhment.

* Ower-Mayne, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on October 10, for horſes, cattle, and toys.

* Owerra, or Oveiro, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholeſome, and the ſoil dry and lean; however, there are ſeveral kinds of fruits, ſuch as bonanoes and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three inciſions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 6. 0.

* Oxborough, a village in Norfolk, with one

one fair, on March 25, for horses and toys.

Oxford, the principal town of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides the cathedral, it has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, which give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure, and it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the university, and 2 for the city, and has the title of an earldom. It is 68 miles E. by N. of Bristol, 25 W. S. W. of Buckingham, 52 W. S. W. of Bedford, 80 N. by W. of Chichester, 50 S. of Coventry, 87 S. of Derby, 57 N. E. of Salisbury, and 55 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 45.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Glocestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county, 4 for the city and university of Oxford, 2 for Banbury, and 2 for Woodstock. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats; and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of [illegible].

Oxus, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not [illegible] in the N. of India, as most writers affirm; for, according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles, from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans; but, as it passes through a desert country abounding with sands, the inhabitants so diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

* Oye, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and 5 from Calais. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 51. 0.

Ozwiezin, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weitchsel, near the borders of Silesia; the houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side with a great morass, and on the other it is defended by a castle, whose walls are made of wood. It is 32 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 50. 10.

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Pacamores, a government of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

* Pacem, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. [illegible] 0. lat. 5. 2.

Pachamac, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

Pachsu, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turky. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arfu. It is subject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the S. Sea, which lies between Europe and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being supposed [illegible] storms and tempests, [illegible]

but this many failors have found to be a miſtake to their coſt.

PACTOLUS, a river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden ſands. It has its ſource in the mountain Mollus, paſſes by Sardis, and ſoon after falls into the Sarabat.

* PACY, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Eure, 8 miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 19. 3. lat. 49. 1.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in ſcripture, whoſe preſent name is not certainly known; for ſome take it to be Meſopotamia, that is, the country that lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Aſſyria.

PADANG, a town of Aſia, ſeated on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Lon. 116. 45. lat. S. 1. 5.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall territory in poſſeſſion of its biſhop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which riſes on the top of a mountain, from which run three ſtreams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unleſs he has ſtudied at an univerſity in France or Italy, though there is a college here. The French garriſon was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, 40 N. W. of Caſſel, and 42 E. by S. of Munſter. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 51. 46.

* PADERBORN, the biſhoprick of, is a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Heſſe, the abbey of Corvay, and by the dutchies of Weſtphalia and Brunſwick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it there are high mountains, where there are iron mines; but the reſt of the country is fertile in corn and paſtures. However, it is moſt remarkable for its bacon and veniſon; and the elector of Cologne is now ſovereign.

* PADIHAM, a village of Lancaſhire, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 26, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is ſeated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lon. 9. 18. lat. 42. 40.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the county, and is a place of ſome trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours ſail. It is 36 miles W. of Launceſton, and 231 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 50. 40.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated town of Italy, with an univerſity and a biſhop's ſee. It is alſo capital of the Paduano, but is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it formerly had 100,000, and many of the houſes are gone to ruin: however, the hall where juſtice is adminiſtered is a ſuperb ſtructure. The cathedral church and the college of the univerſity are in that part called the old town; and there are piazzas under all the houſes, where perſons may walk without being expoſed to the weather. The garden of the univerſity is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a ſtudent may take his degrees, let him be of what ſect of Chriſtianity he will; nay, though he ſhould be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of this city is St. Antony, who lies in the cathedral; they have ſuch a veneration for him, that the beggars do not aſk charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Antony. The Jews live in a diſtinct part of the city, and the neighbouring mountain produces excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is ſeated on the rivers Brentac and Bachiglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, 225 S. W. of Venice, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 45. 24.

PADUANO, a ſmall province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polleſino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veroneſe, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its ſoil is well watered, and is one of the moſt fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

* PAELTSHOFFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It

is

is 8 miles W. of Haguenau. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 48. 48.

PAGO, an iſland lying in the gulph of Venice, ſeparated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and is ſubject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the ſoil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains ſalt-works. Lon. from 32. 50. to 33. 5. lat. from 44. 35. to 44. 52.

PAGOD, a name given to the temples in the E. Indies. It is alſo a gold coin, about nine ſhillings in value, with three pagods ſtamped on one ſide of it.

PAINREUF, a town of France, in Britany, lying at the mouth of the river Loire, and is the port of Nantz, from which it lies 20 miles weſtward. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 47. 17.

* PAINPILL, a village in Dorſetſhire, with two fairs, on July 7, and Auguſt 29, for hogs, cheeſe, and toys.

* PAIN's CASTLE, a village of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and December 19, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

PAIS-DE VAUD. See VAUD.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is ſeated on the river White-Cart, over which there is a bridge, 3 miles from Renfrew.

PAITA, a ſea-port town of S America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anſon, who plundered and burnt it, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. Lon. 296. 56. lat. S. 5. 15.

PAIX, a town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, and on the N. coaſt. It was built by the French, to whom it is ſubject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 306. 0. lat. 20. 0.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 15 miles S. of the former. Lon. 12. 24. lat. 37. 4.

PALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, and in the diocеſe of Bayonne. It is ſeated on the river Ridouſe, 12 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 34. lat. 43. 21.

* PALAIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the iſland of Belle-Iſle. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 47. 20.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Java, capital of a kingdom. It is ſeated at the E. end of the iſland, on the ſtraits of Bally, and is ſeparated from the iſland of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 131. 35. lat. S. 7. 30.

PALAMOS, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbour. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47. N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 41. 48.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, ſeated on the river Ibola, 17 miles N. of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 58. lat. 48. 3.

* PALAPOLI, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, and on the coaſt of Caramania, to the N. of the iſland of Cyprus, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river. Lon. 31. 1. lat. 36. 52.

PALATINATE, a conſiderable province of Germany, divided into the upper and lower. The Upper Palatinate is alſo called the Palatinate of Bavaria; ſee BAVARIA. And the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbiſhopricks of Mentz and Triers, on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia, and on the W. and S. by Alſatia. It is about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, beſides ſeveral other ſmaller ſtreams. It is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handſome foreſts, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound in fiſh; beſides, there are cattle, game, and wild-fowl; without mentioning timber, which is very common: however, there are neither mines, nor ſalt-works. In general, the Lower Palatinate has ſuffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the ſpace of 30 years; for the French have plundered the country, and demoliſhed ſome of its fine towns, more than once. The preſent Elector-palatine is Philip Theodore of Sultzbach, who is a Roman-Catholick, and arch-treaſurer of the empire. The Papiſts, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have an equal right of toleration in this country; but the religion of the Elector inclines him to oppreſs the Proteſtants; inſomuch that there is no country in Germany carries more com-

plaints

plaints to the diet upon that ſubject than this. This Palatinate conſiſts of 13 bailiwicks, namely, Heidelburg, Moſbach, Bretten, Roxberg, Utzberg, Neuſtadt, Germerſheim, Lautern, Altzcy, Oppenheim, Bacherach, Stromberg, and Boeckelheim. Theſe are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but, on the eaſtern ſide of that river, the Elector poſſeſſes the principality of Simern, and the bailiwick of Kreutznach, and Kirckberg. Beſides theſe, the preſent Elector is ſovereign of the dutchy of Neuburg in the Upper Palatinate, and the towns of Veldenz and Lautrick, with the bailiwick of Stuidick in the circle of the Upper Rhine; as alſo the marquiſate of Bergen-op-Zoom, the dutchies of Juliers and Berg, and the lordſhip of Ravenſtein. The revenue of the Elector is about 300,000 l. a-year, and in time of peace he maintains a body of about 6000 men.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. W. of Meſſina. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 37. 3.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breſcian. It is ſeated on the river Oglio, over which there is a ſtone-bridge, 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. by W. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 47. lat. 45. 30.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbiſhop's ſee. It had an univerſity, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Caſtile, 42 miles S. W. of Burgos, 62 E. of Leon, and 115 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 28. lat. 42. 10.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handſome town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It was the ſeat of the ancient kings, and is 4 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, whoſe ſtreets are handſome, and houſes ſuperb, being well fortified and populous. The publick buildings, ſquares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain that is in the great ſquare is thought to be the beſt in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, [illegible] geometrical paces [illegible]th; but the veſſels that ride there are not [illegible]s very ſafe. The magnificent palace built near the [illegible] is the viceroy reſides for ſix months in the year, and his preſence draws a great number of the nobility to this place. The laſt king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. This city has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It ſtands in a pleaſant, fruitful country, on the N. coaſt of the iſland, and at the bottom of the gulph of the ſame name, 110 miles W. of Meſſina, 172 S. by W. of Naples, and 245 S. of Rome. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 38. 10.

PALESTINE, a country of Turky of Aſia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philiſtines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At preſent they beſtow the name of this territory likewiſe on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, on the E. by Mount Hermon, which ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta, on the S. by Arabia Petrea, and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Paleſtine from the Philiſtines, who inhabited the ſea coaſt, and Judea from Judah, as alſo the Holy Land, becauſe it was the ſcene of the birth and ſufferings of Jeſus Chriſt. At preſent it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, for formerly it was cried up as a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jeruſalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however ſerves to feed ſheep and cattle.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of a principality of the ſame name, and the biſhop is one of the ſix cardinals. It was anciently famous for the temple of Fortune, here then called Prenneſte, and ſeated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be ſeen. The preſent place is built to the S. of the ſame mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 41. 51.

* PALESTRINA is one of the largeſt and moſt populous of the iſlands called the Lagunes, very near Venice, and where the moſt conſiderable of the noblemen have houſes of pleaſure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth, and the principal harbour has alſo the ſame name.

PALI-

PALICATA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom in Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madrass. Lon. 98. 8. lat. 13. 34.

PALIMBUAM, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen, and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 122. 45. lat. S. 3. 8.

PALMA, or PALMA NOVA, a very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous for the trade of it. It is seated on the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, 10 N. W. of Aquileia, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 46. 2.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 24 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8. 35. lat. 38. 30.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota, and subject to Spain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 4. 30.

PALMA, an island in the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Canaries. It is 36 miles N. W. of Gomera, and about 75 in circumference. It abounds in wine and sugar, and has a handsome town of the same name, which carries on a trade in wines to the W. Indies and other parts. Their best vines grow in a soil called the Brenia, where they make 12,000 butts of wine every year, which is well known by the name of palm-wine. It has plenty of cattle, and all sorts of fruits. In 1625 a volcano broke out in this island, with a most violent earthquake; the flame was seen for six weeks together, and a great quantity of ashes were thrown as far as Teneriff. It was conquered by the Spaniards in 1460. Lon. 357. 0. lat. 28. 30.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 4. 30.

* PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle built on a rock. It is seated on the river Gadaon, 5 miles N. of Setuval, and 17 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 27. lat. 38. 30.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Xenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Several English gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to take a view of its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpose, properly attended, to take draughts of those curious antiquities, which have since been published in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 56. 35. lat. 33. 0.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour. It is remarkable for being the place from which Christopher Columbus set sail to discover the new world in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 50 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 32. lat. 37. 8.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, and which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 37. 40.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, and in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the Emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 47. 30.

* PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were first invented here. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 38. 35.

* PALUS MEOTIS, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, which is now called the Sea of Zabach, and sometimes the Sea of Asoph.

PAMIERS, a handsome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable now as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is seated on the river Ariege, 8 miles N. of Foix, and 37 S. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 8.

* PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, 12 miles from Alby. Lon. 19. 56. lat. 44. 7.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre, with a very ſtrong citadel, and a rich biſhoprick. Its ſquares are handſome, and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very uſeful in caſe of a ſiege. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, 88 S. E. of Bilbao, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 42. 42.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of ſheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and 200 S. of Maricaicbo. Lon. 308. 55. lat. 6. 30.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country of Aſia, in Natolia, which is now called Carimania and Cay-Bay, between Lycia and Cilicia, on the S. coaſt, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea; but Carimania is of much larger extent.

* PAN, or PAHAN, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handſome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is ſurrounded with a ſtone-wall, and other fortifications, and the publick buildings are very handſome. All the merchandizes of Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and ſilver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ſhips unload at a ſmall iſland, 3 miles from this place, becauſe the water is ſo ſhallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, and the preſent town is four miles diſtant from it, and has a more advantageous ſituation. It is the ſeat of a governor and a biſhop, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name. Lon. 207. 20. lat. 8. 40.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, lying in the Tuſcan Sea. It is very inconſiderable, the ſoil being barren, and it is but 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of the iſland of Sicily, being ſubject to the king of the two Sicilies. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 39. 0.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, croſſes the valley of Frignano, and running on the confines of the Modeneſe and Bologneſe, it waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bendeno, 10 miles above Ferrara.

PANAY, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, lying between thoſe of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Ilcila is the capital town. Lon. from 137. 40. to 139. 0. lat. from 10. 0. to 11. 30.

* PANGA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba, which is 90 miles along the coaſt. Lon. 32. 0. lat. S. 6. 30.

* PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Sundi, on the E. by the river Barbola, and the Mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Batta. It has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Barbola.

* PANORMO, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated in the peninſula S. of Caridia. There is another town of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Canina. Lon. 58. 5. lat. 40. 18.

PANSWICK, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and September 19, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is commodiouſly ſeated, in a wholeſome air, and has the conveniency of wood, water, and ſtone for building; and is 7 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 40.

* PANTALARIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main-land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coaſt of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the two Sicilies. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 36. 55.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N. of Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. There are veins of gold, and ſalt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, at a ſmall diſtance from the

the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 277. 30. lat. 24. 0.

PAPA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veſprin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after raiſing the ſiege of Vienna, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 10 miles W. of Alba-Regalis, 25 S. of Raab, and 95 W. of Buda. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 47. 20.

PAPHLAGONIA, was formerly a county of Galatia, in Aſia Minor, and was bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amaſia, though ſome geographers call it Roni, and others Bolli.

PAPHOS. See BAFFA.

PAPOUL, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lembe, 8 miles E. of Caſtel Naudari, 15 N. W. of Carcaſſione, and 35 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 46. lat. 43. 20.

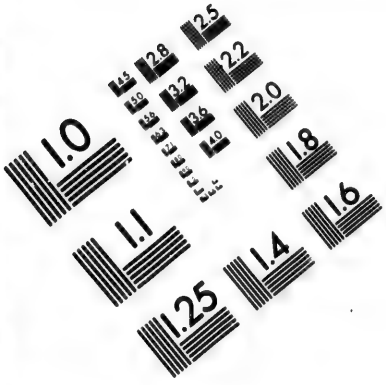
PAPOUS, or the TERRA OF PAPOUS, a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line between the Grand Moluccas and New Guinea. Nothing is known of it but the coaſt, and there it appears to be a barren, unhoſpitable country, averſe to trade; for which reaſon it is ſeldom viſited by Europeans.

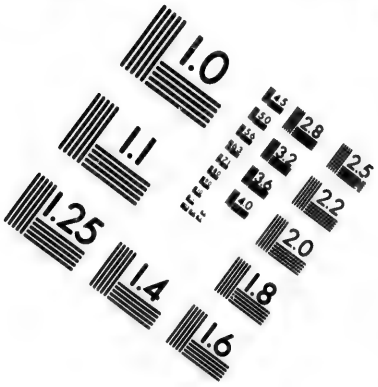
PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle where the counts reſide. It is ſeated near the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremburg, and is ſubject to its own count. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 48. 53. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marſhal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the Emperor.

PARA, a fort of S. America, in Braſil, and in a captainſhip of the ſame name, ſeated near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E. of the eaſtern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 389. 0. lat. S. 1. 30.

PARAGOYA, a large iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the ſea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here. Lon. from 131. 40. to 135. 0. lat. from 10. 0. to 11. 0.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by that of the Amazons, on the E. by Braſil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the miſſions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, though ſomewhat moiſt, and in ſome parts it is rather cold than hot. The ſoil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but alſo thoſe of Europe which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, ſome ſugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 2000 arabas of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are alſo great quantities of tobacco produced, but the chief article is the herb paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infuſion of it is drunk in all the Spaniſh provinces of S. America, inſtead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half ſince the jeſuits entered this province, and the inhabitants conſiſt of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portugueſe drove from their native country by their oppreſſions; as alſo of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guaranees, inhabited by 30,000 workmen. The miſſions of Paraguay are ſurrounded on all ſides by ſavage Americans, ſome of which live in friendſhip with thoſe towns, and others harraſs them by frequent incurſions; for which reaſon every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is compoſed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have alſo ſchools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as muſic and dancing. The churches are large, well built, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of muſic, compoſed of inſtruments of all ſorts. The houſes are as well built and furniſhed as moſt of the Spaniſh houſes in Peru; the greateſt part of which indeed have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are ſome of brick and ſtone. There is a ſort of a nunnery in every town, where women are confined who are looſe livers, and where thoſe who have no family retire when





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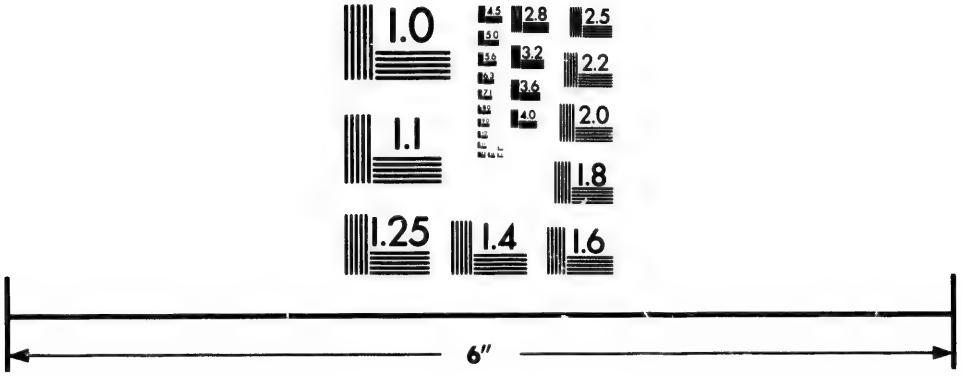

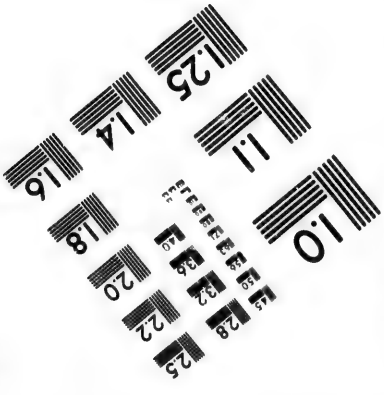

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their husbands are absent. The Guaranees are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them. The Jesuits manage all the trade themselves, because they will not suffer the subjects to converse with other people. They have lately thought proper to throw off their obedience to the Spanish king, and have set up one out of their own body; but the Spaniards are now taking measures to dethrone him, and to recal the Jesuits.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes and a great number of trees of Brasil-wood. Lon. 300. 42. lat. S. 6. 50.

PARAIBA, the most northern province of Brasil, in S. America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figuares to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by a great river of the same name, and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jesuits, who have prevailed upon the people to forsake their dwellings in the woods, and to live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and are instructed in the Christian religion. The Jesuits have thrown off their subjection to the king of Spain, as they have done in other parts of Paraguay.

* PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 46. 27.

* PARCHIM, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country which is indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants make a shift to maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neistadt, and 20 S. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 53. 36.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles from Madrid, on the road to the Escurial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's see and a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Cabodi-Istria, and 60 E. of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 45. 23.

* PARGA, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, over against the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and is seated on a rock. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 39. 28.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Surinam, on the W. by New Granada and Caraccas, and on the S. by Guiana. The N. part is called Cumana. The sea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are several towns.

* PARIMA, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers, but it is now no where to be found.

* PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is seated in a valley on the river Santa, and on the sea-shore. It is 50 miles from Truxillo, and 150 N. of Lima. Lon. 300. 0. lat. S. 9. 0.

PARIS, the capital town or city of France, which is one of the largest and most populous in Europe. It is divided into three parts, which are, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, 85 thro' which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 52 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels which are not parochial; 3 abbeys of men, and 5 of women; 53 convents and communities of Monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also 3 ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and 31 secular; 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 publick squares, 56 publick fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and small, 3 gardens and publick

publick walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch, for the safety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 177 men, and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are servants. This enumeration will not be surprising, when it is considered that Paris is surrounded by 7 large suburbs. The streets are pretty clean, and people may walk in safety as well in the night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As soon as day appears, some hundreds of carts, like those of our nightmen in London, carry off the filth from before the doors of the houses, and carry it out of the city. In the day there are a Corps de Gard in every street, to take care of the publick safety; and in the night there are horse and foot which patrole through the streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an archbishoprick, and Nostre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb structure, supported by 120 columns; the body of the church is 174 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in heighth; the towers or steeples are also very fine. The university at Paris is the most ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790; it is composed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are several famous academies, namely, the French academy, those of inscriptions and belles lettres, of sciences, of painting, of sculpture, of architecture, and of surgery. There are also several publick libraries, the principal of which are, those of the King, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The King's gardens are full of all sorts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vast number of curiosities. There are a great number of manufactures, of all kinds, and the hospitals are well endowed; the principal of these are, the Hotel-Dieu, the General-hospital, the Salpetriere, the hospital for foundlings, and for mad-folks. The most remarkable buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxemburg, the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town-house, the Bastile, the hall where the courts of justice sit, the Val-de-Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. The principal squares are, the Place Royal, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. the Place of Vendome, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. and the Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is represented in his coronation dress, having at his feet four nations in chains, and victory putting the crown on his head. The parliament is the most famous in the kingdom, whose jurisdiction has the greatest extent. There are also a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treasury. The chatelet is an old castle, wherein the chief magistrates administer justice. Paris is very pleasantly seated on the river Seine, that runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont-Neuf, whereon is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. and Pont-Royal. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 225 S. E. of London, 238 S. of Amsterdam, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 N. E. of Madrid, 670 N. W. of Rome, 1000 N. W. of Constantinople, 880 from Lisbon, 1500 S. W. of Moscow, 750 S. W. of Cracow, 560 S. W. of Copenhagen, and 750 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 48. 50. We forgot to mention that many of the houses are 7 stories high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the dutchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8000 people; but as it required a vast number of candles, which occasioned great expence, they contrived another which has room for 2000 spectators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the same taste as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and, in 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above-mentioned. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cremona, 35 S. W. of Mantua, 65 N. W. of Modena, and 30 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 28. 27. lat. 44. 50.

PARMA,

PARMA, the dutchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the N. E. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuſcany, and on the W. by the dutchy of Placentia. The air is very wholeſome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheeſe they did make, were in very high eſteem; ſome of theſe were ſo large that they weighed 200 pounds each. Here are inconſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turky in Aſia, and in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top there is a proſpect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNAY, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire in Livonia, with a caſtle. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, and is ſeated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 50 miles S. W. of Revel, and 80 E. of Riga. Lon. 42. 2. lat. 58. 26.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, ſeſamum, and callicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they ſell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good ſenſe; and this iſland has been ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other: likewiſe thoſe excellent ſtatuaries Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arundelia were brought from hence.

* PAROS, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the iſle of Paros, which was anciently the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at preſent little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed long-ways: ſome of them that ſtand upright, ſupport corniſhes of an amazing ſize. The natives make their houſes with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Likewiſe their fields are enclоſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos; however, the Engliſh, French, and Venetians, have carried away the fineſt pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors, and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſalt-ſellers. It is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 43. 11. lat. 37. 3.

PARTENAY, a town of France in Poitou, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict called Gatine. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn, and it is ſeated on the river Toue, 15 miles S. of Thouars, and 15 N. of St. Maſent. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 46. 40.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 47. 30.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Aſia. The greateſt part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Khoraſſen in Perſia.

* PARTNEY, a village in Lincolnſhire, 10 miles E. by N. of Spilsby, with three fairs on Aug. 25, Sept. 18 and 19, and Oct. 18 and 19, for cattle, and all ſorts of cloathing.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 15.

PASLAY, a town of Scotland in the county of Renfrew. It is finely ſeated, and is the beſt town in the county, and has been formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. It is 6 miles W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 45.

* PASSAO, a cape or promontory of S. America in Peru, lying under the equator. Lon. 298. 35.

* PASSAGE, a ſea-port town of Spain in the province of Biſcay, and in the territory of Guipuſcoa. It is a ſtation of the Spaniſh men of war, and where the French burnt ſeveral of them in the laſt war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebaſtian, and 60 miles E. of Bilboa. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 43. 25.

PAS-

PASSARO, a cape of the iſland of Sicily, and one of the moſt remarkable. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and it joins the eaſtern coaſt of this iſland to the ſouthern. In the neighbourhood of this place the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated.

* PASSARO, a cape on the coaſt of Theſſaly in Greece, between the gulph of Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* PASSARVAN, a town of Aſia in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Java. Lon. 134. 30. lat. S. 7. 30.

PASSAU, an ancient, handſome, and celebrated town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fort. The houſes are well-built, and the cathedral is thought to be the fineſt in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Paſſau, Innſtadt, Iltzſtadt, and the quarter wherein the biſhop's palace is ſeated. The three firſt are fortified; but the laſt, which is only a ſuburb, has nothing but an old caſtle, wherein the biſhop generally reſides. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, both which fall into the Danube, and it is 62 miles E. by S. of Ratiſbon; 80 E. by N. of Munich, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 9. lat. 48. 26.

* PASSAU, the biſhoprick of, is a territory of Germany in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Auſtria, and Bohemia. Its largeſt extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no conſiderable place except Paſſau, the capital.

* PASSEWALK, a ſmall town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the elector of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 15 miles from Prentzlow, and 15 from Torgelow. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 53. 36.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Perugino. It is ſeated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 43. 12.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S. America in Popayan, ſeated in a fine pleaſant valley, watered by ſeveral rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 303. 0. lat. 1. 30.

* PASTRANA, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 40. 26.

PATAGONIA, the moſt ſouthern part of S. America, whoſe bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a ſavage barbarous people, of a copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themſelves, and make ſtreaks on their faces and bodies. They go almoſt ſtark naked, having only a ſquare garment, in the form of a carpet, made of the ſkins of ſeveral animals, and ſewed together, which they ſometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have alſo a cap of the ſkins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the beſt account of them; for former voyagers repreſented them as monſtrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of ſea-ſhells. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-ſheep by ſome authors, but their true name is guanacoes. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were formerly made uſe of to carry burthens. They have alſo a bird like an oſtrich, but not ſo large, and they differ from the African oſtriches in having three toes, whereas thoſe have but two.

* PATAN, a kingdom of Aſia in the Eaſt Indies, and in the peninſula of Malacca, and on the eaſtern coaſt between the kingdoms of Siam and Paha. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans, and partly Gentoos; but they are all very voluptuous. The air is very wholeſome, though it is very hot, and they have no ſeaſons but the winter and ſummer. The former is more properly the rainy ſeaſon, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend that this country is governed by a queen, who never marries, but may have as many gallants as ſhe pleaſes. They have ſome trade with the Chineſe, and the principal town is of the ſame name, which is one of the ſtrongeſt in theſe parts, having a well defended harbour. Lon. 119. 35. lat. 7. 33.

PATAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of

a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; however, it is very little known. Lon. 116. 35. lat. 27. 30.

PATAY, a town of France, in the province of Orleanois, and in Beauce. It is remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 48. 5.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOKA, a town of N. America in Mexico, subject to Spain, near which is a silver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 275. 0. lat. 21. 0.

PATER-NOSTER, islands of Asia in the E. Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater-noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

* PATI, a handsome town of Italy, in a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, a small fort, and an harbour, a square, and the cathedral church. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 38. 12.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is considerable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, because corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, and to retire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel, consisting of several irregular towers, and it is a substantial building, seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is nothing but a rock, very barren, and without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but then there are twenty women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island, should carry some of them away. This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel which is not above 8 paces long and 5 broad. Over-head they shew strangers a chink in the rock, thro' which they tell you that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. Lon. 44. 15. lat. 37. 20.

PATNA, a town of Asia in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have factories for salt-petre, borax, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 103. 15. lat. 25. 25.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America in Virginia, which rises in Aligany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chesepeak-Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of Spain in New Castile, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 40. 36.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea, capital of a dutchy, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large, and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are Cypress trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill near the sea-side, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Misitra. Lon. 39. 32. lat. 38. 20.

* PATRICA, a town of Italy in the territory of the Church, and in the campagna of Rome, towards the sea-coast, and 8 miles E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place there is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Æneas.

PATRIMONIA-DI-ST. PETRO, or the PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, is a province of Italy in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Besides the proper patrimony, it contains the dutchy of Bracciano, and the district of Roncilione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 28, and July

July 18, for toys. It is pleasantly seated, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Picts-wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the river Humber, 60 miles S. E. of York, and 171 N. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53. 40.

PATTI, a town of Sicily in the Val-di-Demona, seated on the gulph of Patti, to which it gives its name. It is 20 miles W. of Messina, and is pretty populous, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 38. 41.

PAU, a handsome town of France, in the province of Gascony and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, 30 S. of Aire, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 43. 15.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavesan, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and with a bridge over the river Tesin. In the center of the town there is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. There are a great number of magnificent castles, and some colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but it was retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 17 miles S. of Milan, 25 N. W. of Placentia, 62 E. by N. of Turin, and 50 N. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 45. 10.

PAUL, or POL-DE-LEON, a town of France in Bretagne, seated near the sea at the entrance of the British channel, with a bishop's see. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 49. 10.

* PAUL, ST. a town of France in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 43. 40.

* PAUL, ST. a town of France in Artois, 15 miles from Arras, and 22 from St. Omer's. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 23.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America in Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republick, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. Their religion is not known. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 333. 53. lat. 23. 15.

* PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, a town of France in Languedoc, and capital of the district of Fenouilledes in the diocese of Alet. It is seated on the river Egli, among the mountains. 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 44. 10.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France in Lower Dauphiny, capital of Tricastinois, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, 3 miles from the river Roan, 5 S. E. of Viviers, and 17 S. of Montelimar. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 44. 21.

* PAULA, a handsome town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria. It is seated near the sea, in a fertile and well cultivated country. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Rossano, and 15 N. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 39. 25.

* PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-side, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. Lon. 23. 30. lat. S. 0. 30.

* PAUTZKE, a small town of Polish Prussia in Pomerella, 25 miles from Dantzick. Lon. 36. 6. lat. 45. 44.

PAZ, a town of S. America in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. of Cusco. Lon. 311. 35. lat. 18. 0.

PAZZY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-side. Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 33.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones and whetstones. It is much visited on account of some rarities, called the Wonders of the Peak; namely, the Devil's Arse, Elden-Hole, and Pool's-Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the fine seat of the duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 15.

PEARL-ISLANDS, so called, are islands lying in the S. Sea, and in the Bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them.

and from which they are supplied with provisions. Lon. 270. 6. lat. from 7. 0. to 9. 0.

* PEASEMARSH, a village in Suffex, with one fair on Thurfday after Whitfunweek, for pedlars ware.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands in Hainalt, feated on the S. fide of the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Doway. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 50. 25.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy in Iftria, and in the territory of Venice, with a bifhop's fee, and belonging to the houfe of Auftria. It is 28 miles S. E. of Cabo-di-Iftria. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 45. 30.

PEDIR, a town of Afia in the E. Indies, and in the ifland of Sumatra, fubject to the king of Achin, 30 miles E. of Achin. Lon. 114. 15. lat. 15. 30.

PEEBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the fhire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three fteeples, three gates, three bridges, and three fquares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with 5 arches, which is the only one befides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 m. S. of Edinburgh. The fhire of Peebles fends one member to parliament. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 55. 35.

* PEER, a fmall town, and county of Germany, in the bifhoprick of Liege. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 18.

* PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain in Old Caftile, remarkable for its palace, caftle, fortifications, and its cheefes, which are faid to be the beft in Spain. It is feated on the river Douro, 17 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 41. 32.

* PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a ftrong caftle. It is 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 52.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain in Old Caftile, and capital of a dutchy of the fame name. It is 35 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 12. 57. lat. 40. 52.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which rifes in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near a town of the fame name in the marquifate of Culembach. It runs acrofs the territory of Nuremberg, waters the town of that name, and foon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEGU, a confiderable kingdom of Afia in the E. Indies, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the fame name, 70 miles within land, and was a ftrong place, above 20 miles in circumference; but at prefent not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whofe king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, ftick-lac, iron, tin, petrolæum, very fine rubies, and fmall diamonds. They have alfo faltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulfe, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have alfo good fifh, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, filks, and filver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abufe his power. He has a large handfome ftone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pafs through upon different occafions. None but ambaffadors pafs through the E. gate, which is alfo called the Golden Gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the beft among them wear neither fhoes nor ftockings. The Barmacs go almoft naked, and make figures on their fkins like the ancient Picts, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, and are fmall, but in good cafe, and well proportioned. They wear petticoats, which are open before; and this part of the drefs was faid to be invented by a queen of this country, to draw the men off from unnatural vices. The women are very fond of ftrangers; and any man may have a wife for the time he ftays there. The wife goes to market, dreffes the victuals, takes care of her hufband's cloaths, and fells his goods by retail. If fhe proves falfe, the hufband may fell her for a flave; and if he goes aftray, fhe will give him a dofe of poifon. There are a vaft number of temples in this country, but moft of wood, which are varnifhed and gilded. The prieffs have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their fubfiftence; and they are faid to be ftrict obfervers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the higheft virtue, affirming that religion to be beft which teaches men

men to do moſt good. They have idols in their temples in a ſitting poſture, like taylors, and they have all very large ears. They have various ſorts of muſic, but the pipe and tabor are eſteemed the beſt. They have one inſtrument ſhaped like a galley, with about 20 bells of different ſizes; and when they ſtrike them with a ſtick they make no bad muſic. When any happen to be ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and ſupplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country that is liable to be overflowed, they build their houſes upon ſtakes; and then in times of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who reſides at the palace above-mentioned, is now maſter of Pegu. Lon. of the town of that name, 124. 30. lat. 17. 0.

PEINE, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunſwick. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 20 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 52. 35.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Aſia, where the emperor generally reſides. It is an exact ſquare, and is divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the new city, or the Tartar city, becauſe it is inhabited by Tartars ever ſince they conquered this empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chineſe. The circuit of both theſe together, is 52 Chineſe lys, each of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, ſupporting buildings of nine ſtories high; the loweſt of which is for the ſoldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number; and before each there is an open ſpace, which ſerves for a parade. The ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line, moſt of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and are only a ground-floor. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what numbers of people there are in the ſtreets, and not one woman among them; and there is always a great confuſion, occaſioned by the vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the ſeveral mobs which gather about jugglers, ballad-ſingers, and the like. Perſons of diſtinction have always a horſeman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandizes of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horſes and chairs in various parts, which ſtand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every ſtreet and houſe where any conſiderable perſon lives. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day with ſwords by their ſides, and whips in their hands, to chaſtiſe thoſe who make any diſturbance, or to take them into cuſtody. The little ſtreets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at nights, and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time, and examine all that paſs along. The emperor's palace is of vaſt extent, and ſurrounded with a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, that are encompaſſed by galleries ſupported by columns. But it would be endleſs to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture, as well as of the different magazines, and rich commodities that are kept therein; not to mention the ſupreme courts of juſtice, which are ſix in number, and are only to be controuled by the emperor, and the grand council. Thoſe who have computed the compaſs of this city a different way, obſerve, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at leaſt, two millions; that the walls are ſo high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for ſeveral horſemen to ride a-breaſt; and there are ſtrong towers a bow-ſhot diſtant from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about 2 miles in length; and the architecture of the ſtructures is entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a ſhining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but ſandy, and not very fruitful, and yet proviſions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by the means of canals cut from the rivers, and which are always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes. An earthquake,

which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes, which were thrown down. Lon. 134. 16. lat. 39. 54.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, near the Danube, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 17 N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 25. lat. 47. 26.

PELLA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, in Theſſaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 41. 0.

PELOSO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, 35 miles W. of Barri. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 40. 40.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa in Egypt, on the eaſtern branch of the river Nile, now called Damietta; which ſee.

* PEMBA, a ſmall province of Africa in the kingdom of Congo. The capital town is of the ſame name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 36. 0. lat. S. 7. 30.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and Nov. 22, for horned cattle. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 52. 18.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horſes, ſheep, and cloth. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford-Haven, over which there are two handſome bridges. It is a place of good account, and is inhabited by ſubſtantial people. It is ſurrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well built houſes, two churches, and the title of an earldom, ſending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverford-weſt, and 214 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 45.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire. It contains 4320 houſes, 25920 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, 5 market-towns, and 16 caſtles, beſides blockhouſes. It ſends 3 members to parliament, one for the county, one for Pembroke, and another for Haverford-weſt. The principal rivers are the Ilen, the Gwila, the Gwin, and the Nevern, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note. The hills are barren, but the ſoil in the valleys and bottoms near the ſea, are exceeding fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are ſheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

* PEMBURY, a village in Kent, with one fair on Whit-Tueſday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a caſtle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is ſeated on the confines of Spain, 15 miles S. E. of Idanha-Velha. Lon. 11. 43. lat. 39. 30.

* PENALVA, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, ſeated on a hill, with a caſtle. It is 8 miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 9. 48. lat. 40. 2.

* PENAUTIER, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſſone, 4 miles N. of that town. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 43. 15.

PENDENNIS, a caſtle in Cornwall, ſtanding on Falmouth-Bay, and on a hill of the ſame name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the ſecurity of the coaſt, and on the oppoſite ſide of the bay there is another called St. Maw's. It is ſeated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 12 miles E. of Helſtone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 10.

PENE, a river of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its ſource in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, croſſes two ſmall lakes, and then entering Swediſh Pomerania, it paſſes by Demmim, Gutzkow, and Anclam, falling into the weſtern branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Pomerania, ſeated on the iſle of Uſedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltick Sea. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 54. 20.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, lie on the coaſt of Patagonia in S. America, and are 200 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. S. 47. S.

PENICHE, a ſtrong town of Portugal in Eſtremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 35 miles N. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 39. 20.

PENICK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, belonging

longing to the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Multe, 8 miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 30. 42. lat. 50. 56.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, ſeated on a high point of land on the ſide of the Mediterranean ſea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortoſa, and 50 N. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 40. 29.

* PENIEURT, a village of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, with one fair on October 29, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* PENIBOUT, a village of Carmarthenſhire in S. Wales, with one fair on December 5, for cattle, tallow, and pedlars ware.

* PENISTREET, Merionethſhire, in Trawſfinwydd, and in N. Wales, with two fairs, on Auguſt 17, and September 21, for cattle.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on September 27, and October 10, for ſaddle horſes and colts. It was formerly a large handſome town, but is now greatly reduced, and is principally noted for its horſe fairs. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 122 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 52. 47.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of N. Wales, which is an exceeding high ſteep rock, that, at high water, ſo hangs over the ſea, that there is then but a very narrow paſſage by it, and it ſeems ready to fall down on the paſſengers heads. It is 4 miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain in Aſturias, ſeated on the river Aſta, 14 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 43. 15.

* PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, 10 miles N. of Ecjia, or Exjia. It is ſeated near the river Xenil, and is an ancient place. Lon. 13. 23. lat. 37. 32.

* PENNE, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocefe of Alby, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 44. 8.

* PENNON, a fort of Africa, ſeated on a ſmall iſland before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, ſeated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre in 1508, and was taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whoſe hands it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 35. 25.

* PENMACHNO, a village of Carnarvonſhire in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Aug. 23, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

* PENMORSA, a village of Carnarvonſhire in N. Wales, with three fairs, on Auguſt 20, September 25, and November 12, for cattle.

PENRISE, a ſea-port town of N. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is 20 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 187 W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 36.

PENRITH, or PERITH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and Nov. 11, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly ſtrengthened with a caſtle, and is now a pretty large well-built place, inhabited by tradeſmen, particularly tanners. It has a handſome church, and a ſpacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carliſle, 50 N. of Lancaſter, and 282 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 19. lat. 54. 35.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three markets on Wedneſdays and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturdays for proviſions; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops. It is a corporation, ſeated on a creek of Falmouth-Haven, and is a conſiderable place, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church and about 300 houſes, with ſtreets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately ſet up here of ſerges. It is 3 miles N. W. of Falmouth, 10 E. by N. of Helſtone, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 50. 20.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Thurſday before Advent-Sunday, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on a creek of Mount's-Bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but it has been ſince rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is ſerved with plenty of fiſh. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 alder-

aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 600 houses; but the streets, tho' bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senan at the Land's-End, 75 W. by S. of Plymouth, and 290 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 50. 12.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and on November 8, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, and is a pretty good place, noted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, 7 S. by E. of Bristol, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* PENSHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the principal plantations of the English in N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delawar river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesepeak-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. However, here it must be observed, that the northern and western bounds are not yet determined, because the countries are in dispute between the English and French; and therefore, there is no saying any thing certain about them, till the present war is terminated. It is well watered by the Delawar, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe staves, and fish, taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have cloathing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools. The principal inhabitants are Quakers, who, by their peaceable behaviour had no quarrel with the native Americans for a long while; but these having, of late, been set on by the French, have ravaged their back settlements, and killed or taken prisoners many of the inhabitants. Thus they were at length reduced to a strange dilemma; for by their principles they are not allowed to resist their enemies, and yet they did not care to sit still and be knocked on the head: upon this they sent over to their brethren in England, to know what they must do; who sent them this general answer, That if they did not care to fight, they might leave the country. This, or more cogent reasons, at last obliged them to grant supplies for carrying on the war. Philadelphia is the capital town.

* PENTHIEVRE, an ancient county of France in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour Roche-Efnard, Lanzu, and Jugon.

* PENTHYDART-MON, a village of Anglesea in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris, with 5 fairs, on May 5, Friday after Trinity, August 16, October 3, and November 12, all for cattle.

* PENTRY, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PEPUS, or PEIPUS, a lake of the Russian empire on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Worsero.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France, and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for that purpose. Lon. 19. 37. lat. 49. 58.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publickly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 48. 35. lat. 50. 30.

PERCHE, a territory of France in Orleanois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Bellesme.

* PERDELL, or PERDEL, a large valley which runs from S. to W. and makes the seventh community of the league of Caddee in the country of the Grisons.

* PEREASLAW, a strong populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiovia. It is seated on the river Tribecz, and it has been ceded to the Russians by the Poles. It is 60 miles S. E. of Kioff. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 49. 46.

* PERE-

* PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, 50 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 48. 32.

* PEREIASLAW SOLESKOY, a town of the Ruſſian empire in the dutchy of Roſtow, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Pereſlaw-Rezaiki, the principal place of the dutchy of Rezan. The firſt is in lon. 57. 35. lat. 56. 28. and the ſecond in lon. 59. 30. lat. 54. 38.

PERGA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, ſeated oppoſite to the iſland of Corfu. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 39. 30.

* PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now half ruined, and is inhabited by about 300 Turks, and a few families of poor Chriſtians. It is ſeated on the river Germaſti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. It was here they invented parchment. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 30. 3.

* PERIGORD, a province of France which makes part of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Angounois and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Limoſin; on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigueux is the capital town.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a biſhop's ſee, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is ſeated on the river Iſle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges, 37 S. E. of Angeuleme, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 18.

PERMSKI, or PERMIA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of a province of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. 73. 25. lat. 70. 26. There is another town of the ſame name in this province, called Old Perma. Lon. 74. 55. lat. 52. 6. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides, on the W. by Zirania and Uiatka, and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Braſil in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tamera, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Seregippa, and on the W. by Tapuyers, being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1630; but the Portugueſe took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of ſugar and Braſil wood,

* PERNE, a town of France in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a ſtrong town of the French Netherlands in Artois, ſeated on the river Clarence, 8 miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 50. 29.

PERONNE, a ſtrong town of France in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, becauſe it has never been taken, though often beſieged. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, 25 E. of Amiens, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 36. lat. 49. 55.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Cluſon, 12 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 50.

PERPIGNAN, a conſiderable town of France in Rouſſillon, with a very good citadel, univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Tet, over which there is a handſome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, 37 miles S. of Angouleme, 50 S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 18.

PERSEES, idolaters of Aſia, and in Perſia, now ſcattered into different parts, but chiefly in the Eaſt Indies. They are worſhippers of fire, or at leaſt they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwiſe called Guebres. One object of their worſhip lies about 10 miles from Baku, which is ſeated to the W. of the Caſpian Sea. Among other temples there is a ſmall one, in which the Guebres now worſhip, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame conſtantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind; and they come in pilgrimage to it from their preſent ſettlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with ſaffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSEPOLIS, is ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia, properly ſo called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perſuaded when in liquor, by the courtezan Thais, to ſet it on fire. It is thought to be the ſame as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins ſtill remaining. Some travellers that have ſeen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind

kind in the world. There are inſcriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read; and which ſhew that this place muſt be extremely ancient; almoſt all parts of the ruins are full of ſculptures, repreſenting men and beaſts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Iſpahan. Lon. 51. 35. lat. 30. 30.

PERSHORE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, June 26, and Tueſday before November 1, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge; and it is in the great road from London to Worceſter. It contains about 300 houſes, and has 2 pariſh churches; but it is ſomewhat decayed ſince the diſſolution of its abbey. It is 9 miles E. S. E. of Worceſter, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 18.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Aſia, which conſiſts of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Perſia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It lies between 61 and 86 degrees of longitude, and between 25 and 45 degrees of latitude. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, Caraſm, or Coraſm, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Perſian Gulph and Sea, on the W. by Turky in Aſia, and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Mazandçran, Aſterabad, Jorjon, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Segeſtan, Candahar, Sablaſtan, Khuſiſtan, Fars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, beſides the Tygris and the Amu, are, Khur, Aras, Kezil, Uſan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Karon, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts ſandy and deſart, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for ſeveral months it is very hot. The ſoil produces all ſorts of pulſe and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domeſtick animals, have camels and buffaloes, and their horſes are very numerous. In ſeveral places naptha, a ſort of bitumen, riſes out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, ſilver, iron, Turky-ſtones, and ſalt; but the two firſt of theſe are not worked, on account of the ſcarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton-cloth, ſome pearls, and a great quantity of ſilk, beſides manufactures of ſilk, and very fine carpets. They have alſo all ſorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry trees, with the leaves of which they feed the ſilk-worms. Likewiſe dates, piſtachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna, beſides rhubarb; but this is brought out of Tartary. They have large flocks of ſheep and goats, and the tails of the former are of a monſtrous ſize. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the ſect of Hali, but Kouli Khan being of the ſect of Omar, obliged all the Perſians to conform thereto; but ſince his death it may be preſumed that many of them profeſs their former religion again. This delightful country is now torn to pieces by inteſtine broils, there being ſeveral pretenders to the crown; but how theſe troubles will terminate there is no poſſibility of gueſſing. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is deſcribed. Iſpahan is the capital town.

* PERSIQUE GULPH, a large gulph of Aſia, between Perſia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, agreeably ſeated on the river Tay, near two ſmall foreſts. The tide comes up as far as this place, and is navigable for very ſmall veſſels, for which reaſon it has ſome trade. The ſhire of Perth ſends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 56. 25.

PERTHAMBOY, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New Jerſey, ſeated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York, and ſubject to Great Britain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 45.

PERTOIR, a ſmall diſtrict in Champagne, between Champagne properly ſo called, and the Barrois, lying along the river Marne.

* PER-

* PERTUIS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, in a wholeſome, fertile country. It is 10 miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marſeilles. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 43. 44.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious high mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to ſome 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder is, unleſs towards the top of the above mountains; for, while the mathematicians from France were there to meaſure a degree of latitude, while they were making their obſervations, they not only ſaw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of theſe mountains are covered with ſnow to a very great height, and there are ſeveral volcanoes, which burn continually: ſometimes ſuch torrents of water will fall down from thence, that will overflow the whole country for a certain ſpace. There happened one in December 1742, that in ſome places the flood was 60 feet high, and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houſes, and drowned 8 or 900 perſons: in its courſe it removed pieces of rock 12 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they firſt lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciouſly concluded it came from the melting of the ſnow. The beſt houſes in this country are made of a ſort of reeds like bamboe-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a ſort of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole ſtructure groan. It is not at all probable that this country ever was ſo populous as the Spaniards have repreſented, for the villages are at 30 miles diſtance from each other, and are all near the ſea; and there is the higheſt probability that they were all much in the ſame ſtate they are now. There are large foreſts on the ſides of the mountains, which advance near the ſea-ſide, but none of their trees are like thoſe in Europe. The birds that are therein are much ſuperior to thoſe of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very diſagreeable. There are few birds near the ſea-ſide, and the monkeys alſo get at a diſtance from it. The bird called the Toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fiſh. It has been generally ſaid there are lions here, but that which they call ſo is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tygers are as large and as fierce as thoſe of Africa, though not of the ſame colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but a very few of them. Serpents are very common, and ſeveral ſorts of them are dangerous; particularly the rattle-ſnake, which does not get away from men like the reſt. There are ſeveral inſects like thoſe in Europe, but they are vaſtly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; likewiſe there are ſpiders covered with hair, and ſ large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monſtrous ſize, and will ſuck the blood of horſes, mules, and even of men who ſleep in the fields; and they have entirely deſtroyed the great cattle which the miſſionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a Contor or Condor is perhaps the largeſt in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off a ſheep, and ſome affirm it will carry off a whole buck. The animal called the Guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-ſheep, and has ſomething of the ſhape of a camel, without any bunches on its back; there are two ſorts of them, and one is covered with a very fine reddiſh wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but ſmall in compariſon of a camel, and they were uſed to carry burthens of about fifty pounds weight, before horſes were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards who conquered it, and by the native Americans. Theſe laſt that live among the foreſts form as it were ſo many ſmall republicks, which are directed by a Spaniſh prieſt, and by their governor, aſſiſted by other original natives, that ſerve as officers. They have

no diſtruſt, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibaſhes, and a ſort of aloes, of which they make thread, and ſeveral other ſmall matters which they trade with, and which might be eaſily ſtolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The ſame man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, conſtructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth: but if a large houſe is to be built for common uſe, every one lends a helping hand. Their ſkins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarſe. Thoſe that are not much expoſed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the reſt. The natives who live at Quito ſeem to be of a different temper; for they are all extremely idle, and ſo ſtupid, that they will ſit whole days together upon their heels without ſtirring or ſpeaking. Their garment is a ſort of a ſack, with holes to put their arms thro'; and this is given them by their maſters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards, there ariſes a third kind, called Meſtices, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the perſons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this ſort: theſe behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themſelves, inſomuch that the governor is obliged to repreſs their inſolence. It was ſaid above that it never rains, but this muſt be underſtood of the ſouth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not ſo high, it often rains exceſſively; inſomuch that thoſe who go thither in ſearch of gold, are often carried off by the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate. Thoſe that travel over the Andes, where they are paſſable, find it ſo cold that they are often frozen to death; and if they are aware of a ſtorm coming, they have no other way to ſave themſelves, than by killing their horſes and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, ſome of their phyſical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent uſe, and are well known in druggiſts ſhops, particularly the jeſuits bark, and Peruvian balſam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into five great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De las Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. I believe we hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and ſilver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, becauſe they are ſo generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugino. It is an ancient, handſome, populous, and large city, with a ſtrong citadel, an univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. The churches, and many other buildings, as well public as private, are very handſome. It is ſeated on a hill, 8 miles N. W. of Aſſiſe, 25 W. by N. of Nocera, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 1. lat. 43. 6.

* PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the W. by Tuſcany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the W. by the dutchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citta Caſtellana. It is one of the ſmalleſt provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the ſoil fertile in corn and good wine; beſides, the lake Perugia ſupplies them with plenty of fiſh. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is 8 miles from the city, and is almoſt round, being about 5 miles in diameter, and in it there are three iſlands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PESARO, a town of Italy in the territory of the pope, and dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, whoſe ſtreets are paved with bricks. The caſtle is very well fortified; the harbour is excellent; and the cathedral church is magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they ſend large quantities to Venice. It is ſeated on an eminence at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 150 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 43. 56.

PESCARA, a very ſtrong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Abruzzo. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Citta-di-Penna, 10 S. E. of Atri and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 42. 22.

PESCHIERA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy

Italy in the Veroneſe, with a caſtle, and a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 12 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 45. 23.

* PESENAS, an ancient town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Agde. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Pein, 10 miles N. E. of Beſeirs, and 8 N. of Agde. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 43. 28.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over-againſt Buda, 75 miles S. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 47. 24.

* PETAGUEI, a territory of S. America, in Braſil, bounded on the N. by Dele, on the E. by the ſea, on the S. by the captainſhip of Rio-grande, and on the W. by Tupuys. It contains mines of ſilver.

* PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Styria. It is a handſome place, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Scilly, 108 S. of Vienna, and 150 E. by S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 34. 4. lat. 46. 40.

* PETCHE-LI, a province of Aſia in China, and the chief in the whole empire, being bounded on the E. by the ſea, on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-ſi, and on the S. by Chan-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, which is the principal city of the whole empire, on which 140 towns depend, beſides a vaſt number of villages. The air is temperate, unleſs when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy ſeaſon in the latter end of July, and the beginning of Auguſt; but it ſeldom rains any other time. The ſoil is fertile, and produces all ſorts of corn, and there are plenty of cattle, pulſe, and fruits. They have alſo mines of pit-coal, which is their only fuel. There is great variety of animals, of which a ſort of cat is moſt remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, and particularly to Pekin, where the emperor reſides.

PETERBOROUGH, a town or city of Northamptonſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for all ſorts of ſtock-wrought timber, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonſhire, in marſhy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one pariſh church beſides the cathedral; but the market-place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It ſends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monaſtery, and is a majeſtick ſtructure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 38 miles S. of Boſton, and 76 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 33.

PETERSBURG, a large handſome city of Ruſſia and in Ingria, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, in 1703, and is the capital town of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houſes, great and ſmall. It is ſeated in an iſland, which lies on the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been conſiderably raiſed. The fort has ſix baſtions, and oppoſite to it, on terra firma, is a crowned work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a ſceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, who is the chief patron of Ruſſia. Within this fort or citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high ſteeple, and it is deſigned for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the ſteeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimes which go every hour. In an arm of the river, which is between the crowned work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter ſeaſon. On this ſide the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muſcovites. In the firſt there are the ſummer and winter palaces, the houſes belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ſhips: in the other Slabod is the palace of the empreſs, where ſhe formerly reſided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very ſuperb ſtructures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the iſland, to make Peterſburg reſemble Amſterdam; but the czar did not live to ſee this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military ſchool, and an exchange. The worſt of this place is, that it is not high enough to eſcape inundations, which ſometimes have occaſioned the loſs of vaſt ſums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houſes,

to keep out the water. At firſt proviſions were ſcarce, and the trade was ſmall, becauſe the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large veſſels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconveniency in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finiſhed till the next reign; and now Peterſburg may readily be ſupplied with proviſion. Trade flouriſhes greatly here, becauſe it is the ſeat of the emperors, and becauſe foreigners have the ſame privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are pacquet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants alſo carry on a trade with the Chineſe and Perſians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing ſaltpetre, brimſtone, and elaboratories for fireworks. Here are alſo yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ſhips; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are caſt; as alſo a printing-houſe. And here it will be proper to mention the new road that is made between Peterſburg and Moſcow, in a ſtrait line acroſs the foreſts, planted with trees on each ſide, and which is 555 miles in length. It was finiſhed in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles there are poſts ſet up of 8 feet high, which ſerve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 poſts, or ſtations, at each of which there are at leaſt 20 horſes, kept ready ſaddled and bridled. Some ſtreets of this city are regular and well built; and among the moſt elegant ſtructures may be reckoned the great chancellor's houſe, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and ſome others. They are moſtly brick plaiſtered over; and though the climate is ſo very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who has been ſettled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The ſummer palace, and gardens, lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice ſtatues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of diſtinction are invited to partake of theſe diverſions, as well as to balls, maſquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Ruſſian churches, and 4 Lutheran, beſides thoſe of the Calviniſts, Dutch, Engliſh, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, moſt of whom came to ſettle here from other countries, there being not many original Ruſſians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moſcow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 300 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1250 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 47. 58. lat. 54. 56.

PETERSFIELD, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and Dec. 11, for ſheep and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portſmouth, and is a pretty handſome town. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portſmouth, 18 S. E. of Wincheſter, and 55 S. W. of London, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and conſtable, and has one church built with ſtone. It contains about 200 houſes, formed into a long paved ſtreet, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 51. 5.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Minden, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 52. 20.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Sclavonia, and one of the ſtrongeſt frontier places the houſe of Auſtria has againſt the Turks. It is ſeated on the river Danube, between the Save and the Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 45. 20.

PETHERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is ſeated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14 35. lat. 51. 10.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe. It is ſeated near the confines of the dutchy of Caſtro, 8 miles W. of Caſtro, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 42. 33.

PETIGUAVAS, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſeated on a bay at the W. end of the iſland, and ſubject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 18. 5.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland in the palatinate of Siradia, 90 miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 51. 40.

PETRINA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Croatia, ſeated on the river Petrinia, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 17 miles E. of Carlowſtadt. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 45. 46.

* PETT, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and pedlars ware.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and dutchy of Styria. It is an ancient place, which belongs to the biſhop of Saltzburg, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Scilly, and 30 S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 43. lat. 47. 0.

PETTIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 16. 45.

PETWORTH, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 20, for ſheep and hogs. It is pleaſantly ſeated near the river Arum, and is a ſmall place, but is remarkable for a fine ſeat belonging to the duke of Somerſet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chicheſter, and 46 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 51. lat. 51. 0.

* PETZORA, a province in the N. part of Moſcovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and forests, and is ſo cold that the rivers do not thaw till May, and they begin to freeze again in Auguſt. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town, which is of the ſame name.

* PEVENSEY, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, and pedlars ware.

* PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France in Rouerge, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Diege. It is 10 miles from Cadenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 44. 36.

* PFAFFNHOFEN, a town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, which is a handſome place, with houſes built of ſtone, and a Benedictine monaſtery at a ſmall diſtance. The French troops met with a repulſe here in 1745, after a long diſpute. It is ſeated on the river Ilm, 4 miles S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 49. 5.

PFALTSBURG, or PHALTSBURG, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, between Alſace and Lorrain, with the title of a principality, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Voſgue, 5 miles from Saverne, and 27 N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 34. 56. lat. 48. 46.

* PFIN, a town of Swiſſerland in Turgaw, and the chief place of a bailiwick in the dependence of the canton of Zurich. It is ſeated on the river Thour.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of Germany in Upper Alſace, 10 miles W. of Baſil, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 47. 35.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in the marquiſate of Baden-dourlach, with a handſome caſtle. It is a pretty good town, and is ſeated on the river Entz, 9 miles S. E. of Dourlach, 27 S. W. of Heidelberg, and 20 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 27. 17. lat. 48. 55.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreimt and Nab, 7 miles N. E. of Amberg, and 22 N. by E. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 49. 30.

* PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in Hego. It is ſeated on the river Andelſpach, and is 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 48. 0.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite to Alexandria in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a ſpacious harbour, with which it has a communication by a ſtone cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, from whence the iſland took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips. Lon. 48. 50. lat. 30. 40.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of Theſſaly, now Turky in Europe, a little to the S. of Lariſſa, in the plains of which ſome ſuppoſe the deciſive battle was fought between Cæſar and Pompey; but this is not certain.

* PHASIS, or FACHS, a large and famous river of Aſia, which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE, See FAISANTS.

PHENICIA, a country of Turky in Europe, which extends from Arabia Deſerta to the Mediterranean Sea, and is bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S.

by Paleſtine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damaſcus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damaſcus, and Balbec. It is but a ſmall territory, and yet has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the firſt which we have any account that traded with England for tin. But tho' it was a ſmall territory, it frequently ſent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded conſiderable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Aſia in Natolia. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extenſive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains 7 or 8000 inhabitants; among whom are about 2000 Chriſtians, who have four churches; and it has a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 38. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital town of Penſilvania in North America, and in a county of the ſame name. It is an oblong ſquare, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high ſtreet runs from the middle of one front to another. In the center of the town is a ſquare of ten acres, ſurrounded by the town-houſe, and other public buildings. In each quarter there is another ſquare of eight acres. The high ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it there are eight ſtreets, which are croſſed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is ſeated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill, which are cloſe to it at each end; and there is a fine quay next to the Delawar, to which ſhips of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ſhips, magazines, warehouſes, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houſes are moſt of them built with brick; but there are many more ſtill wanting to compleat the plan. The town-houſe was erected in 1732, in which there are large rooms for the aſſembly and ſupreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-houſe, two Quakers meeting-houſes, two for the Preſbyterians, and one for the Baptiſts. There are alſo a church for the Engliſh ſervice, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calviniſts, and one for the Moravians; beſides a maſs-houſe, an academy, a Quaker's ſchool-houſe, the city alm's-houſe, the Quaker's alm's-houſe, the hoſpital, the priſon, and the workhouſe. In the year 1749, the dwelling houſes were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 50.

PHILIPPVILLE, a ſmall but handſome and ſtrong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It is ſeated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, 12 N. W. of Charlemont, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 8.

PHILIPPE ISLE, or PHILIPPE FORT, is in Dutch Flanders, on the weſtern branch of the river Schelde, oppoſite to Pearl Fort, 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 3 N. of Saſu-van-Gent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, ſeated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulph of Conteſſa, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Mark Anthony and by Auguſtus. It is ſtill in being, and is an archbiſhop's ſee, but it is greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 41. 0.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indian ſea. They were diſcovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil is very fertile in rice, and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original, and the beſt of the iſlands are ſubject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manila, Leyta, Ibabao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu; beſides which there are a vaſt number of ſmall iſlands. Lon. from 132. 0. to 135. 0. lat. from 1. 0. to 23. 8.

* PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwiſe called PALAOS, are iſlands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas the old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about 87 in all, between the Equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

Phi-

PHILIPPOLI, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, though they have a Turkiſh ſangiack. It is ſeated on the river Mariza, 62 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 42. 15.

PHILIPS NORTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on March 21, and Aug. 29, for cattle and cloth; and on March 27, for cloth only. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, 26 S. E. of Briſtol, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 52. 22.

* PHILIPS, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Mechoacan, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very ſtrong, and is looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is ſeated in a moraſs, and is fortified with 7 baſtions, and ſeveral advanced works. The town belongs to the biſhop of Spire, but all the works and fortifications to the empire. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the ſiege; but it was rendered back the year following, in conſequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, 5 miles S. of Spire, 12 E. of Landau, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 26. 8. lat. 49. 14.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, and in Wermland, 20 miles N. E. of Carolſtadt, and 105 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 59. 30.

PHOLEYS. See FOULIES.

PHRYGIA, a country of Aſia Minor, now Natolia. There were two countries of this name, the great and the leſs, the former of which is now called Germiam, and the leſs Sarciam.

* PIANEZA, a town and caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Dora. It is 8 miles from Turin.

PIANOSA, an iſland of Italy, in the Tuſcan Sea, 6 miles S. of that of Elba, and which belongs to Tuſcany. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 42. 36.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which riſes in the mountains of Tyrol, and running by Kadora, Belluna, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of Venice by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the ſea; on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by the Iſle of France, and on the W. by Normandy and the Britiſh Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyſe, the Canche, the Lis, the Scarp, the Deule, and the Aa. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and paſtures, but it produces no wine. They have a conſiderable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are very induſtrious people, but very obſtinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

* PICARA, a large province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada. It is bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICIGITHONE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle, in which Francis I. king of France was impriſoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they reſtored it back. It is ſeated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, 15 S. E. of Lodi, and 30 S. E. of Milan. Lon 27. 18. lat. 45. 12.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on September 14, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook, and is a pretty good town, belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter. It has an old caſtle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour of Pickering, which is alſo called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 54. 20.

PICO, an iſland of the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Azores. It it about 37 miles in circumference, and is pretty fertile, having abundance of cattle. It takes its name from a high mountain in the middle of it called the Pike. It is 8 miles S. E. of Fayal, 10 S. W. of St. George, and 30 S. W. of Tercera. Lon. 332. 32. lat. 38. 35.

PICT'S WALL, a famous barrier againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, it was continued from

from W. to E. acrofs the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curioſity of ſome good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular deſcription of it.

* PIDDLE-TOWN, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday, for horſes, bullock, hogs, and ſheep.

PIED-DE-PORT. See JEAN PIED-DE-PORT.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality, bounded on the N. by Vallois, on the E. by the dutchy of Milan and the dutchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends eleven ſmall provinces, Piedmont Proper, the valleys between France and Italy, the valley of Saluza, the county of Nice, the marquiſate of Suſa, the dutchy of Aoſt, the Canaveſe, the lordſhip of Verſail, the county of Aſt, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which ſeparate France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful valleys, which are as pleaſant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains there are mines of ſeveral kinds, and the foreſts afford a great deal of game. The Piedmonteſe have more ſenſe than the Savoyards, but then they are not ſo ſincere. They are generally ſtrongly attached to the Roman-catholic religion; and they carry on ſo great a trade in raw ſilk, that the Engliſh alone have purchaſed to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Beſides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their ſovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally reſides at Turin, which is the capital of this country. The valleys between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudeſe, who are Proteſtants. Towards the end of the laſt century the French king perſuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in conſequence of which 20,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland, and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman-catholick church in every pariſh.

PIENZA, a ſmall populous town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. of Florence. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 43. 4.

PIERE DE CADORE. See CADORE.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois. It is ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholeſome. It is 17 miles N. W. of Moulins, 128 of Nevers, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 46. 47.

* PIERRE, ST. a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Viviers.

* PIERRE, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the dioceſe of Agen.

* PIERRE-FONDAS, a town of France, in the dutchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provoſtſhip, with an old caſtle.

* PIERRE AND ST. PAUL, a river of America, which has its ſource in the mountains of Chiana, and falls into the ſea near the iſland of Tabaſco.

* PIERRE-SUR-DIVE, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEROL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Peruſa. It was in poſſeſſion of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a caſtle built upon a rock; but it being reſtored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Chiuſon, 17 miles W. of Turin, 50 S. W. of Caſal, and 70 N. of Nice. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 37.

* PIGNEY, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 48. 20.

PILAW, or PILLAW, a ſea-port town of Poland, in Ducal Pruſſia. It is a ſtrong place, ſeated in Samland, upon a point of a peninſula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It is 20 miles W. of Coningſberg. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 54. 45.

PILSEN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, on the frontiers of the upper palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Miſa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52

by S. of Egra. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 49. 46.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland in the palatinate of Sandomir, and on the confines of Cracovia. It is ſeated on the river Wiſlake, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 39. 5. lat. 50. 30.

* PILTEN, a town in the dutchy of Courland, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which is very fertile, and produces a great revenue. It is ſeated on the river Windaw, between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 57. 15.

PINHEL, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, at the confluence of the rivers Coha and Pinhel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 11. 18. lat. 40. 42.

PINNENBERG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holſtein, and capital of a county of the ſame name in Stromaria. It is ſeated on the river Owe, 10 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 54. 10. The county is bounded on the N. by Steinberg, on the E. by Segebert and Trittou, on the S. by the river Elbe, and on the W. by the territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an iſland of N. America, on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, from which it is ſeparated by a deep ſtrait. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has excellent paſtures, but is not inhabited. Lat. 21. 28.

* PINSKO, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a territory, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks. Lon. 44. 25. lat. 51. 58.

PIOMBINO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a fort. It is ſeated on a bay of the Tuſcan Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 28. 18. lat. 42. 57.

* PIOMBINO, the principality of a ſmall territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, lying on the ſea-coaſt. The iſland of Elba depends upon it, and it has its own princes, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put agarri on into the fort.

PIPELY, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is ſeated on the banks of a river, 15 miles from Balaſore, and was formerly a place of trade, and had Engliſh and Dutch factories; but ſince they have been removed to Hugly and Calcutta it is entirely forſaken by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fiſhermen. Lon. 160. 20. lat. 21. 40.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome. It is 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 41. 30.

* PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrannees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be ſeen 50 miles off. Lon. 17. 13. lat. 42. 51.

PIQUIGNI, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Somme, and is 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 49. 55.

PIRANO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Iſtria, and in the territory of Venice. It is ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the bay of Largone, and that of Trieſte. It is 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Iſtria. Lon. 31. 41. lat. 45. 40.

* PIRI, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which is ſaid to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good natured people.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Pomerania, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often reſided here. It is ſeated near the lake Maldui, 17 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 53. 6.

PISA, an ancient, large, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and capital of the Piſano, with an univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and three forts. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the ſea, but is very ſmall, and yet is enriched with ſeveral fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaſter, lapis lazuli, ultramarine, vitriol, and ſalt-works. The town is ſeated on the river Arno, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Piſa, and there are three bridges thereon, of which that in the middle is conſtructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that at Venice. This town is ſo far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that graſs grows in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir is the leaning

tower, fo much talked of. In the great fquare, which is before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble ſtatue, repreſenting the duke Coſmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 43. 42. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

* PISANO, a territory of Italy, in Tuſcany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republick of Lucca, on the E. by the Sianeſe, and on the W. by the ſea. It is one of the beſt countries in all Tuſcany.

PISCA, a handſome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ſhips to ride in. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they ſend to the reſt of the Spaniſh ſettlements. It is about half a mile from the ſea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 304. 0. lat 14. 0.

PISCATAWAY, a harbour of N. America, in New Hampſhire, 70 miles N. of Boſton, in New-England. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 43. 35.

* PISELLO, the moſt northern cape of Natolia, in Aſia, which advances into the Black Sea, over againſt Crim Tartary.

* PISTOJA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houſes of private perſons are generally well built; but notwithſtanding this it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants, but among theſe there are 40 noble families. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, 20 N. E of Lucca, and 30 N. E. of Piſa. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 43. 55.

* PITAN, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Nacracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laſſa and Aſem, on the S. by the province of Jeſuat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Sweditſh Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland of Lulia, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs croſs it. There is a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the W. ſide of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 64. 45.

PITTENWEEM, a ſea port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 56. 12.

* PITSCHEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 35. 57. lat. 51. 10.

* PIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, ſeated on the gulph of St. Eufemia, 4 miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee, a title of a dutchy, and a good caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains. It is 83 miles W. of Toledo, 56 S. of Salamanca, and 67 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 49. 50.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, and in the valley of Marguina. It ſubmitted to the allies in 1706, but afterwards was reduced by the other party. It is ſeated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilbao, and 62 N. W. of Pampelun. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 43. 16.

PLACENTIA, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, ſeated on a bay on the S. E. part of the iſland. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 325. 40. lat. 47. 40.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel; which is a large, handſome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houſes, ſquares, ſtreets, and fountains, render it a very pleaſant town. It has a celebrated univerſity, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among which there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other perſons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took poſſeſſion of it in 1744, in conſequence of the treaty of Worms concluded in 1743, and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully ſeated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N. W. of

W. of Parma, 83 E. of Turin, 35 S. E. of Milan, and 25 W. of Mantua. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 45. 5.

* PLACENZA, the dutchy of, was formerly the weſtern part of the dutchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the dutchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and ſalt-ſprings, from which they make a very white ſalt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in purſuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* PLANAY, or PLANCY, a town of France, in Champagne, in the dioceſe of Troyes, with the title of a marquiſate, and a chapter.

* PLANIEZ, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, and in the road of Marſeilles.

* PLANO, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and half in length.

PLASENDAL, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. E. of Oſtend, ſeated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los-Charcas, with an audience, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It has mines of ſilver, which they have left off working, ſince thoſe of Potoſi have been diſcovered. It is ſeated on the river Chimao, 500 miles S. E. of Cuſco, and 200 W. of Quito. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 314. 8. lat. S. 20. 10.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its ſource in the audience of Los-Charcas, in Peru, and croſſing Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth it is no leſs than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whoſe principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Lufia. There is alſo an iſland of this name in Peru, on the coaſt of the audience of Quito. It is about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is ſurrounded by high craggy rocks.

PLATÆA was anciently a town of Beotia, in Greece. It was ſeated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. W. of Thebes, and to the N. of Megara. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and for a victory gained by Pauſanias with a handful of Greeks over the Perſians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

* PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mechlenburg, on the confines of the marche of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Elbe near a lake of the ſame name, 17 miles S. of Guſtrow, and 90 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 53. 40.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. There are held four great fairs here every year; and it is ſeated on the river Elſter, 50 miles S. E. of Erfort, and 67 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 29. 57. lat. 50. 30.

* PLAYDEN, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 4, for pedlars ware.

* PLEASLY, a village in Derbyſhire, with two fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for ſheep, cattle, and horſes.

* PLEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, ſeated on the river Feiſtez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOW, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is a large place, and is divided into four parts, each of which is ſurrounded with walls. It is ſeated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Pleſcow, 77 miles S. of Narva, 147 N. E. of Riga, and 150 S. by W. of Peterſburg. Lon. 46. 20. lat. 57. 34.

* PLESCOW, a dutchy in Ruſſia, which is part of Muſcovy. It lies between the dutchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria. The capital town is of the ſame name.

PLESSE, a town of Sileſia, on the confines of Poland, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, 35 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 51. lat. 50. 0.

* PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is ſeated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 2, April 5, Auguſt 12,

and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Plime, and once had a caſtle that is now in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 7 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, 20 E. by S. of Dartmouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 50. 25.

* PLINT, a village in Cornwal, with one fair, on July 5, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. The churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine proſpect every way, near the river Viſtula. It is 22 miles S. E. of Uladiſlaw, and 55 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 37. 44. lat. 52. 32.

* PLOCSKO, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal-Pruſſia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the S. by the Viſtula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inovladiſlaw. The capital town is of the ſame name.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name, and is 20 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 10 S. E. of Kiell. Lon. 28. 3. lat. 54. 15.

* PLUCKLEY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on December 5, for pedlars ware.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain, in Voſge. It is famous for its baths, and is ſurrounded with mountains. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 47. 59.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, and chief place of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inſpruch. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 47. 0.

* PLUVIERS, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce. It is 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 48. 10.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thurſdays, and two fairs, on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is ſeated on the river Plime, and near the Tamer, where they fall into the ſea. It contains two pariſh churches, and is one of the moſt important places in the kingdom, being a place of great ſtrength, and very well fortified. It is alſo a ſtation for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, being capable of containing a vaſt number of ſhips. It is a corporation, and has four charity-ſchools, an hoſpital, and a work-houſe, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-counſilmen. Beſides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town conſiſts of about 800 houſes, but indifferently built, with about 600 houſes at the dock, moſt of which laſt are new buildings. The ſtreets are paved. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 7. lat. 50. 26.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the S. end of Plymouth-bay, and is the firſt town that was built in New-England. Lon. 306. 33. lat. 41. 25.

Po, a large celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at mount Viſo in Piedmont, and on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Monferrat, the Milaneſe, and dutchy of Mantua. From thence it runs on the borders of the Parmezan, and a part of the Modeneſe, and having entered the Ferrareſe, it begins to divide at Ficheruolo, and proceeds to diſcharge itſelf in the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it paſſes along it receives ſeveral rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of miſchief; the reaſon of which is, that moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are encreaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 22, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheeſe, cloth, and leathern wares. It is ſeated on a ſtream which falls into the Derwent, and is but a ſmall place. It is 14 miles S. E. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 50.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Bamberg. It is ſeated among large foreſts, near the ſource of the river Futlach, 17 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 49. 50.

* POELACHIA, or POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Pruſſia

Prussia and Lithuania, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W. by that of Mazovia. It is about 88 miles in length, 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Bog and the Narew. Belsko is the capital town.

Podolia, a province of Polish Russia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine, on the S. by Moldavia and Pokussia, and on the W. by Red-Russia. The river Neister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It consists of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartars hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and Kaminiak is the capital of the former and Bracklaw of the latter.

* Poggibonzi, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the river Elsa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 43. 20.

Poggio, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the Great Duke. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 43. 22.

Poirino, or Poverino, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 44. 45.

Poissy, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France. It is seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 19. 42. lat. 48. 56.

Poitiers, an ancient, large, and considerable town of France, capital of Poitou, with a bishop's see, four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. It contains 22 parishes, 9 convents for men, and 12 nunneries; and the Jesuits have an handsome college here. There are several Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished, and hid by the houses, There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. However, this place is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking King John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, 110 S. W. of Orleans, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 46. 35.

Poitou, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and the territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the Kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

* Poix, a town of France, in Picardy, in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a priory, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name.

* Pokusia, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transilvania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Transilvania; and on the W. by Red Russia.

Pola, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are to be seen the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour. It is 45 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 42. lat 45. 6.

Polachia. See Podlachia.

* Polana, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, seated near the sea.

Poland, a large kingdom of Europe. It is bounded on the W. by the Baltick Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Russia. It is divided into three large parts, namely, Great Poland, Little Poland, and the dutchy of Lithuania, each of which is again divided into several palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and aristocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which, at present, is elective. The king is elected by a general diet called together by the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the chief of the republick during the interregnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected

ed for that purpoſe, above a mile from Warſaw. When he is choſen he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republick called the Pacta Conventa. After his coronation he may diſpoſe of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a ſettled revenue of 140,000 l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raiſe any new taxes or change any law. The ariſtocracy of this republick conſiſts in the ſenate and general diet. The ſenate is compoſed of the biſhops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing againſt the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are aſſemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftner when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king ſends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are that the aſſemblies are to deliberate upon. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general conſent; for if one gentleman oppoſes the opinion of the aſſembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewiſe they muſt be all unanimous; for one ſenator, or nuncio, can ſtop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well-made, and robuſt, and the nobility are kind to ſtrangers, and generally ſpeak ſeveral languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no eſtates, but the houſes in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peaſants are poor, miſerable, and clowniſh; and as they poſſeſs nothing, they contribute nothing to the ſupport of the government. They are ſlaves to the gentlemen, who treat them juſt as they pleaſe. It is not ſaid they have ſo much a year, but that they have ſo many peaſants under them. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however it is ſo fertile in corn in many places, that it ſupplies Sweden and Holland in large quantities. There are large paſtures, and they have a large quantity of feather, furs, hemp, flax, ſaltpetre, honey, and wax. There are ſo many bees, eſpecially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mead, or metheglin. They have mines of ſalt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock-ſalt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king muſt always profeſs: however, there are Lutherans, Calviniſts, and a great many Jews. There are three univerſities at Cracow, Vilna, and Koninſburg; two archbiſhopricks, and fifteen biſhopricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neiſter, and the Bog, and Cracow is the capital town, but Warſaw is the general reſidence of the king. Lon. from 34. 0. to 50. 0. lat. from 47. 40. to 56. 30.

POLERON, an iſland of Aſia in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of thoſe which produced nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the Engliſh, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarouſly treated. It lies 60 miles S. of the iſland of Seram, and 120 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 130. 0. lat. S. 4. 0.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſcia in Lithuania. See BRZESCIA.

POLESINO, DI ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republick of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Paduana, on the S. by the Ferrareſe, on the E. by the Polegado, and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 42 miles in length and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital town.

* POLICANDRO, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, being about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a caſtle, and a harbour; but in general there is nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Siſino, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 36. 56.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principate, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now almoſt ruined, and is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 55 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 58 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 40. 7.

* POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a populous place, and is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the ſea, 20 miles S. E. of Bari. Lon. 34. 58. lat. 33. 15.

* Poligni, a town of France, in the Franch Comtè, and capital of a bailiwick of a diocese of Besanzon. It is seated on a rivulet, 12 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Besanzon. Lon. 23. 22. lat. 46. 50.

Politio, or Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 35 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 37. 50.

* Pollina, an ancient small town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 41. 20.

* Polockzki, or Polockzo, a palatinate in the great dutchy of Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Muscovy, on the E. by the palatinate of Wetepsk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

Polockzi, a town of Lithuania, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with two castles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muscovites in 1563, but the Poles retook it the same year. It is seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Wetepsk, and 80 E. of Braslaw. Lon. 47. 30. lat. 55. 33.

* Polten, St. a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the rivulet Drasam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, 8 miles from Vienna.

* Pomegue, one of the three isles of Marseilles, in France, near the island of Iff.

Pomerania, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the dutchy of Mechlenburg; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Persant, the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lobo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but this is compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing several lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good hathours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund; being about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has suffered greatly in the late wars, otherwise it might have been much richer than it is. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this dutchy.

* Pomerella, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by Prussia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Farther Pomerania. Dantzick is the capital town.

* Pomesania, a country of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passerg as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E: It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

Pondesturia, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 22. lat. 45. 0.

Pondicherry, a large, handsome, and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and an half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musket shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandises to the fleet. The fort is built 200 paces from the sea, and is very irregular; it is built with bricks, and covered with fine plaster, which looks like white marble. The governor and other officers lodge in the fort, and there are some French houses about it pretty well built, but only one story high. The hutts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboes mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, livid, and meagre, with a frightful aspect. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed [illegible] Mattees. The country [illegible] is barren, and consequently most of their provisions are brought

brought from other places. Their trade consists in cotton-cloths, silk, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometanns or Moors, who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the brahmins are priests. The custom of women's burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice; however, most of them are afflicted with the French disease, and their wives are common both to the Gentoos and Moors. These wretched people will sell their sisters, daughters, or wives, for a trifle; and they on their parts are very fond of the white men. This place was besieged in 1748, by admiral Boscawen, but the periodical rains obliged him to desist. It is 6 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 98. 7. lat. 11. 56.

* PONDICO, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sill, on the confines of Gallicia, 38 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 42. 36.

* PONS, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Hugenots. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, 10 miles from Saintes. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 43. 34.

PONS DE TOMIERS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a valley surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 22 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 20. 28. lat. 43. 30.

PONTAFELLA. See PONTEFA.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lorrain, with the title of a marquisate, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Premonstrants have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 2 miles N. W. of Nancy, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 48. 52.

* PONT ARLIER, a town of France, in the Franch Comtè, seated on the river Doux, near mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 5.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Bille, 12 miles E. of Honfleur, 17 N. E. of Lisieux, 25 W. of Roen, and 85 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 16. lat. 49. 22.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux, with a good castle. It is seated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handsome bridge, 5 miles N. of Louviers, 8 S. of Rouen, 10 N. W. of Andely, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 49. lat. 49. 18.

PONT DE CE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages, with a castle and a bridge. It is 2 miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 4. lat. 47. 23.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Reissouze, 3 miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 46. 25.

* PONT DE VESLE, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Vesle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 46. 15.

PONTEFA, or PONTEFELLA, a town of Italy, and in Carinthia. It is seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republick of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 25 miles N. of Friuli. Lon. 30. 46. lat. 46. 35.

PONTE DE LIMA, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro and Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, and is 12 miles N. W. of Brague, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 26. lat. 41. 38.

PONTEFRACT, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, September 1, Saturday after November 30, and Saturday after the twelfth day after Christmas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is very pleasantly seated on a branch of the river Are,

Are, and is a corporation, with handſome buildings, and ſends two members to parliament. It had a very handſome caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars. It is 22 miles S. W. of York, and 169 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 42.

PONTE-STURA, a ſmall town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, 3 miles S. W. of Caſal, and 10 S. W. of Verceil. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 45. 7.

* PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia, ſeated almoſt at the mouth of the river Leriz. It is famous for its fiſhery of ſardins, which make its principal riches. Lon. 9. 28. lat. 42. 18.

* PONT DU CHASSEL, a town of France, in Auvergne, ſeated on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 45. 44.

* PONT DU GARD, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which ſerved for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and moſt magnificent work of the ancient Romans, conſiſting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermoſt of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Niſmes, which is 8 miles to the ſouth. They all together are 192 feet high, and the uppermoſt is 580 feet long. They are conſtructed between two rocks. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 43. 58.

* PONT-GIBAUT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and election of Clermont. Near this place there is the village of Rore, with a ſilver mine and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 45. 50.

* PONTHIEU, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the rivers Somme to that of Canche. It is very fertile in corn and fruit.

* PONTIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy, ſeated on the river Serain, remarkable for its famous abbey. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 48. 1.

* PONT L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Touque, 8 miles from Honfleur, 25 from Caen, and 10 from Liſieux. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 49. 17.

PONTOISE, a town of France, and in the Vexin. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Oiſe and Vione, and there is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. It it 52 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 46. lat. 49. 3.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, ſeated on the river Coeſnon, on the confines of Bretagne, 188 miles from Paris, and 20 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 16. 8. lat. 48. 33.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, on the confines of the Parmezan and republick of Genoa, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Spaniards ſold it to the duke of Tuſcany in 1650. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 40 miles E. of Genoa, and 60 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 44. 25.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Uſez. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the fineſt bridges in France; it is 840 yards in length, and conſiſts of 26 arches; and each pier is pierced with an aperture, to facilitate the paſſage of the water when the river is high. The town is large, but the ſtreets are narrow and ill-built. However, it contains ſeveral churches and convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers, 20 N. E. of Uſez, 55 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 22. 21. lat. 44. 17.

* PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 5 miles from Senlis. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 49. 18.

* PONT SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 48. 28.

* PONT SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Sens, on the confines of Champagne and Gatinois, ſeated on the river Yonne, 8 miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 21. 3. lat. 48. 16.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Aſia Minor, near the Euxine Sea, one of whoſe kings was Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horſes, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated between two hills, and is but a ſmall place, though noted for its iron-mills, and great manufacture of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 136 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 45.

Ponza, or Pontia, a ſmall iſland of the Tuſcan Sea, well known to be the place to which many illuſtrious Romans were formerly baniſhed. It is on the coaſt of the Hither Principato, and near Caſſel-a-mar-della-Brucca. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 41. 15.

Pool, in Montgomeryſhire. See Welch Pool.

Pool, a ſea-port town of Doiſetſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thurſdays, and one fair, on the firſt Thurſday in November, for toys. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It formerly was nothing but a place where a few fiſhermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall it round; and it was alſo a county of itſelf, and ſent two members to parliament. Since that time it is much decayed, though the two markets are ſtill kept up. It is governed by a mayor, a ſenior bailiff, four other juſtices, and an indeterminate number of burgeſſes. The town conſiſts of a church and about 600 houſes, with broad paved ſtreets; and has a manufactory of knit hoſe. It is 47 miles W. S. W. of Wincheſter, 24 E. of Dorcheſter, and 110 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 50. 45.

Popa Madre, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the virgin Mary, and where there is her image, to which the Spaniards in thoſe parts go in pilgrimage, eſpecially thoſe who have been at ſea. It is ſeated on a high mountain, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 10. 15.

Popayan, a province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, between the audience of Panama, that of Quito, and the S. Sea, being 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S. and near the ſea the ſoil is ſo ſoaked with almoſt continual rains, that there are few care to reſide there, except for the ſake of the gold that is to be met with in great plenty in the ſands of the rivulets. This bewitching metal brings many in ſearch of it, though it is a great doubt whether they ever return back alive or not. For this reaſon the ſavage Americans are ſtill maſters of a great part of it, who are continually annoying the Spaniards.

Popayan, the capital town of a province of that name in S. America, with a biſhop's ſee, a Spaniſh governor, and where the courts of juſtice are held. The inhabitants are almoſt all Creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 304. 30. lat. 2. 25.

Pope, the territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the territory of the church, and depends upon the holy ſee, the Pope being lord both in ſpirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length, on the coaſt of the Adriatick Sea, from the kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuſcan Sea. The ſubjects of the Pope have the ſame manners, good or bad, as the reſt of the Italians; but, as the Pope ſtiles himſelf the vicar of Chriſt, one would imagine his ſubjects ſhould be the happieſt people in the world: however, the caſe is directly contrary; for the government is ſo abſolute, and ſo ſevere, that, after they have paid all their taxes, they have hardly ſufficient left to live upon. Moſt travellers have taken notice of the great poverty of the Pope's ſubjects, which ſufficiently ſhews what ſort of a maſter they are under. The Pope engroſſes all the corn in the country, paying but half the value of it; but when it is ſold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the Pope's magazines, and have leſs meaſure than what it was bought in by. The Pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are ſeparated by the Appennine Mountains, ſome being to the E. and ſome to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the campagna di Roma, the provincio del Patrimonio, the dutchy of Caſtro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the dutchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the dutchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bologneſe, and the Ferrareſe. The Pope is a ſovereign prince, but is not content with that, pretending to be the vicar of Jeſus Chriſt upon earth. His miniſters of ſtate in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 diſciples of our Saviour. Theſe cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is choſen muſt have

two

two thirds of the votes, for fear of a ſchiſm. The Chriſtian princes ſhould give no directions to the cardinals in this caſe, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an excluſive voice; that is to ſay, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare againſt. Formerly when the Pope died, the cardinals were liable to be ſollicited to follow the views of particular perſons, which cauſed the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpoſe, called the Conclave. Therefore, as ſoon as the Pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue ſhut up till they have choſen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had ſome hopes of being Pope; but, for above 200 years paſt, the Italian cardinals have been only in poſſeſſion of this high dignity. Though the Pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleaſes, yet he is often obliged to pay ſome regard to the recommendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy ſee are governed by legates, but, beſides the 12 above mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not ambaſſadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Liſbon, Madrid, Warſaw, Switzerland, Venice, Bruſſels, and Cologne; and theſe nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latera. The title given to the Pope is His Holineſs, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The daterie's office is the chancellory of the Pope, and the decrees iſſued from thence are called apoſtolick briefs. All the eccleſiaſticks, and all the religious orders who profeſs the Roman catholick religion, are under the Pope; and every one of theſe orders has its general at Rome, by whom the Pope is acquainted with every thing that paſſes in the world. As there is ſcarce a religious houſe that has not a greater revenue than they ſpend, and as they are all deſirous of ſupporting the Pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above twenty millions ſterling. However it is difficult to know what he receives beſides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the firſt fruits, the diſpenſations, the indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. There was a time when his holineſs had an army of 20,000 men on foot, and there is little doubt to be made, that in caſe of neceſſity he could raiſe three times as many. He alſo fits out, from time to time, a few galleys againſt the Turks. However, at preſent his forces are far from being formidable, either by ſea or land. About 600 years ago the Pope could raiſe an army of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land, but in this enlightened age he would find few willing to engage in ſuch an expedition. The Pope has a particular government of Rome, which is one of the higheſt and moſt gainful offices in his diſpoſal. The Roman-catholick religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions, and yet there are about 10,000 Jews ſettled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a ſermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make many converts. The inquiſition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations compoſed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of De propaganda fide, which has been eſtabliſhed to bring about the converſion of pagans and hereticks. It has a printing-houſe belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages, and it is alſo a ſchool, where miſſionaries are brought up, and ſent into all parts of the world. The Pope's guard conſiſts of Swiſs, who are all tall and robuſt. The ſoldiers who patrole through the city every night are called Barries, and the chief Barrigello. The Pope's relations are called his Nephews, and the cuſtom of enriching them is called Nepotiſm.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 5 miles W. of Ipres. Lon. 2. 15. lat. 50. 54.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the ſlave-coaſt of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have ſcarce

any houſes to dwell in, beſides the king's village, which is in an iſland in the midſt of a river. They are ſo harraſſed by their neighbours, that they cannot cultivate their land in quiet, and therefore they would often be ſtarved if they did not get proviſions from other places. Their chief trade is in ſlaves.

Porca, or Porcat, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jeſuits have made ſome converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 200 miles S. of Calicutt. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 9. 15.

Porco, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas, ſeated a little to the W. of the mines of Potoſi. Lon. 325. 0. lat. 22. 0.

Porentru, a town of Switzerland, in Elſgaw, and capital of the territory of the biſhop of Baſle, with a good caſtle, where he reſides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the caſtle. The biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Halle, near mount Jura, 22 miles S. W. of Baſle. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 34.

Porlock, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and 2 fairs, on Thurſday before May 12, Thurſday before October 9, and Thurſday before November 12, for cattle. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and on Briſtol-channel, where it has a good harbour or bay ſo called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, 30 W. N. W. of Bridgewater, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 20.

Portalegra, a handſome and ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a very pleaſant country, 25 miles N. W. of Elvas, 55 N. E. of Evora, and 90 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 11. 4. lat. 39. 9.

* Port aux Prune, ſo called by the French, is a country on the coaſt of Africa, to the N. of the iſland of Madagaſcar. It is a rich country, and is fertile in rice and paſtures; it is inhabited only by the Negroes, who are an induſtrious, good ſort of people, but very ſuperſtitious. There are no towns, but ſeveral villages, and they have ſome cuſtoms which ſeem to incline to Judaiſm.

* Portbury, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and ſheep.

Port-Desire, a harbour in S. America, where ſhips ſometimes touch in their paſſage to the S. Sea. It is 150 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lon. 107. 35. lat. 47. 0.

* Port du Prince, a town of N. America, on the northern coaſt of the Iſle of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is ſeated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 300. 30. lat. 29. 10.

Portheathwry, a village of the Iſle of Angleſea, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on Auguſt 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14, all for cattle.

Portland, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, which is of great ſtrength both by nature and art, being ſurrounded with inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle called Portland Caſtle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the iſland, and that ſtands ſo near the ſea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninſula is chiefly noted for the free ſtone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the fineſt ſtructures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 50. 30.

Port l'Orient. See Orient.

Port Louis, a ſtrong town of France, in Bretagne, in the dioceſe of Vannes, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a ſtation for part of the royal navy, and the E. India companies ſhips belonging to France. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 47. 45.

Port Louis, a French fortreſs of America, on the S. W. coaſt of Hiſpaniola, which was taken and demoliſhed by Admiral Knowles in 1747, but has ſince been rebuilt.

Port Mahon. See Mahon, and Minorca.

* Portici, a palace of the king of Naples, 4 miles from that capital. It has a charming ſituation, on the ſea-ſide, near mount Veſuvius. It is enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which is not far from thence, and which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake which attended an irruption of mount Veſuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

Porto, a rich, handſome, and conſider-

able

able town of Portugal, in the province of Entra douro and Minho, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of great importance, and is by nature almoſt impregnable. It is noted for its ſtrong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Duero, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, 60 N. of Coimbra, and 147 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 34. lat. 41. 0.

Porto Bello, a ſea-port town of N. America, on the northern coaſt of the iſthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, ſecure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demoliſhed the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. For when the Spaniſh galleons are here, it is ſo called. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 257. 30. lat. 9. 33.

Porto Cavallo, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caraccas coaſt. Here the Engliſh met with a repulſe when they attacked it by ſea and land in 1743, and loſt a great many men. Lon. 310. 5. lat. 10. 30.

Porto Farino, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Tunis. It is ſeated to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis, being ſubject to the dey of that place. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 36. 30.

Porto Farraio, a handſome town of Italy, in the iſle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very ſtrong, and is ſeated on a long, high, ſteep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the ſame name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuſcany, who always keeps a good garriſon there. It is 45 miles W. of Orvitello. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 48. 55.

Porto Gallito, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, ſeated on a ſmall river near the ſea, 8 miles N. of Bilboa. Lon. 14. 24. lat. 43. 26.

* Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in Friuli. It is ſeated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marano, and about 3 from the ruins of Concordia, with a biſhop's ſee.

Porto Hercole, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, and in the ſtate del Preſidii, with a good caſtle, and a harbour almoſt filled up, but is defended by two forts.

* Porto Longone, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Italy, and in the Iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortreſs upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garriſon therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is ſeated on the E. end of the iſland, 8 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 42. 45.

* Porto Pedro, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the iſland of Majorca. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 39. 27.

Porto Ricca. See Juan de Puerto Ricca.

Porto Santo, an iſland of the Atlantick Ocean, on the coaſt of Africa, and the leaſt of thoſe called the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vaſt number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, or roſin, called Dragon's Blood; and there is likewiſe a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but there is good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is 300 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 2. 30. lat. 32. 30.

* Porto Segvro, a government of S. America, on the eaſtern coaſt of Braſil, bounded on the N. by the government of Rio dos Hilios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coaſt of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portugueze. Lon. 341. 45. lat. S. 17. 0.

Porto Vecchio, a ſea-port town in the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is ſeated on a bay on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 41. 25.

Porto Venereo, a town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is

45 miles.

45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 44. 5.

PORT ROYAL, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Jamaica. It was once one of the fineſt ſea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the ſea, and in 1744 it ſuffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a ſmall place, and yet it conſiſts of three handſome ſtreets, with ſeveral croſs lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard built here for the king's naval ſtores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built on a ſmall neck of land which jets out ſeveral miles into the ſea, and is guarded by a very ſtrong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garriſon of ſoldiers. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spaniſh-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingſton. Lon. 300. 35. lat. 17. 30.

PORT ROYAL, an iſland in N. America, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the moſt commodious harbours in the Britiſh plantations. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. ſhore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. of Charles-town. Lon. 297. 25. lat. 31. 45.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Andaluſia. The Engliſh made a deſcent here, in 1702, with a deſign to beſiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reimbark their troops without doing any thing to the purpoſe. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 36. 32.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on July 10, for ſilver-ſmiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linnen and woollen drapers, milleners, cutlers, ſhoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the moſt ſecure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the ſea and land-ſide, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are ſome of the fineſt docks, yards, and magazines of naval ſtores, in Europe. It is ſeated in the Iſle of Portſey, being ſurrounded by the ſea except on the N. ſide, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much reſorted to on account of the royal navy, whoſe uſual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is at the E. end of the Iſle of Wight, and oppoſite to Portſmouth. There is a draw-bridge over the river, and there is always a good garriſon. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garriſon, and one in the common, for the uſe of the dock, and others, beſides ſeveral meeting houſes of the diſſenters. The houſes of Portſmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchеſter, 18 S. by W. of Peterſfield, and 73 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 50. 48.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſtern country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the ſame climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ſea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country becauſe the inhabitants are not much addicted to huſbandry; for this reaſon they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made uſe of by the peaſants inſtead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as alſo nuts, almonds, figs, and raiſins. They have ſome horned cattle, whoſe fleſh is generally lean and dry. They alſo make a great deal of ſalt with the ſea-water, eſpecially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade conſiſts either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize which they receive from their plantations and ſettlements in various parts of the world, ſuch as ſugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, many drugs of different ſorts, and excellent in their kinds. Beſides theſe, they have gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones from America, which bring them in immenſe riches. The horſes of Portugal were formerly in great eſteem,

but

but now they are ſo fond of mules, that if they were to raiſe an army, they would want horſes for the troopers. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and ſilver, and the river Tagus, or Tajo, was noted for its golden ſands; but now the Portugueze do not think them worth minding. There are alſo mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and ſome precious ſtones. The principal rivers are, the Tajo, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into ſix provinces, namely, two in the middle called Eſtramadura and Beira, two on the N. which are Entra Minho é Douro, and Tra-los-Montes, alſo two on the S. called Alentejo and Algaw. The principal buſineſs of the Portugueſe is trade, and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profeſſion. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and ſchools are gone to decay. The military art is almoſt forgot, they having enjoyed ſo long a peace. The Portugueſe women are fruitful enough, and if they had not ſent ſo many colonies abroad, this country would have been full of people. The ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reaſon the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchial, and yet there is a great deal of difference between the ſovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the Pope here is very great. Beſides this, the king is always obliged to live in good underſtanding with the ſtates of the kingdom, which are, the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third ſtate. Likewiſe, the authority of the kings is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raiſe any more taxes than were ſettled in 1674, nor can he appoint a ſucceſſor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portugueſe ſhould abound in gold, ſilver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and ſo fond of luxury in every ſenſe, that they ſpend all their wealth in the purchaſe of foreign merchandiſes. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman catholick, and they have 3 archbiſhops, and 10 biſhops, beſides a patriarch. They have three ſevere inquiſitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, and even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the Pope is ſo great, that the King cannot confer any benefice without his conſent. Beſides theſe, there are three orders of eccleſiaſtical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the King was not grand-maſter. In 1580 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got poſſeſſion of the crown; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whoſe deſcendants have enjoyed it ever ſince. Liſbon is the capital town, where the King was lately aſſaſſinated, as is generally believed at the inſtigation of the Jeſuits; but he eſcaped with life, and was ſoon after cured of his hurt by an Engliſh ſurgeon. However, all the Jeſuits not impriſoned were ſhipped off to Italy ſoon after.

Posega, a very ſtrong and conſiderable town of Hungary in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts in 1687. The county is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz, on the W. and Walpon on the E. The town is ſeated in a fertile country on the river Oriana, 65 miles N. E. of Jaicza, 125 S. by W. of Buda, and 108 W. of Belgrade. Lon. 35. 34. lat. 45. 36.

Posen. See Bolzano.

Posnania, or Posen, a handſome and conſiderable town of Great Poland and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, ſurrounded with agreeable hills. It is ſeated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gneſna, 45 N. W. of Caliſh, and 127 W. of Warſaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania, on the E. by Pomerella, and the palatinate of Caliſh, on the S. by the ſame palatinate and Sileſia, and on the W. by Sileſia and the marche of Brandenburg. Lon. 35. 6. lat. 52. 26.

Postdam, or Potsdam, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated in an iſland 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace is very curious, and finely built upon a delightful ſpot, 12 miles W. of Berlin,

ſin, and 13 E. by S. of Brandenburg. Lon. 31. 17. lat. 52. 34.

* POST-DOWN, a village in Hampſhire, with one fair on July 26, for cheeſe, bacon, and horſes.

POTENZA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Baſiento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and 8 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 40. 40.

POTOSI, a very rich, populous, and conſiderable town of S. America in Peru, and in the province of Los Chircas. There is the beſt ſilver mine in all America, which is in a mountain in form of a ſugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron in Europe; however, it is almoſt exhauſted; at leaſt they get but little from it in compariſon of what they did formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country about this place is ſo naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it ſtill brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of Potoſi, 300 miles S. E. of Arica. Lon. 313. 10. lat. S. 20. 40.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Tueſday in January for large horſes, on Tueſday before Eaſter, firſt Tueſday in July, and on Tueſday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a ſandy, gravelly, barren ſoil, and is watered with a ſmall brook. It is 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 43 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 6.

POULTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle, on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and ſmall ware. It is ſeated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other proviſions. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lancaſter, and 209 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 50.

POURSELUC, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 300 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 117. 35. lat. 28. 0.

* POURZAIN, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois. It is ſeated on the river Sioule, 32 miles N. by E. of Clermont, 20 S. of Moulins, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 15.

* POWDER-BATCH, a village in Shropſhire, with one fair on September 27, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

PRABAT, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 118. 35. lat. 16. 0.

PRAGILAS, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers ſay it is in Upper Dauphiny, and in the Brianzonois, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 44 45.

PRAGUE, a handſome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon ſeven mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine proſpect, and it contains a great number of houſes and inhabitants, inſomuch that it can ſend 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loſs of them. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and ſeparates the Old from the New. There is a handſome bridge over it built with freeſtone, and ſupported with 18 arches. It is 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a ſtrong tower at each end, and five ſtatues at each ſide. The Old Town is ſeated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houſes are high, and the ſtreets narrow. There are two large ſtructures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings reſided. The fineſt ornament of this part is the univerſity, frequented by a great number of ſtudents. The jeſuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reſide, where they have nine ſynagogues, and conſiſted of 90,000 perſons, till they diſobliged the king of Pruſſia, who drove them all from it. The New Town ſurrounds the Old, and contains fine ſtructures, handſome gardens, and large ſtreets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul, there is a large column broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the ſpot where there was a foreſt, and there

there is a poplar tree yet ſtanding, which they affirm has grown there above 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Caſtle, the Radſhin, and the Straw-houſe: in the firſt, the elector of Bavaria received the homage of the inhabitants as king of Bohemia in 1741. It contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to ſupport the roof. The palace called Radſhin, is the place where the prince Drahomire was ſwallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-houſe they ſhew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but many of them have ſuffered in the late war. Prague was taken by ſtorm in November 1641, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marſhal Belleiſle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. In 1744 this city was bombarded and taken by the king of Pruſſia, and he made the garriſon of 16,000 men priſoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the ſame year. It was beſieged again by the king of Pruſſia in 1757, but to no purpoſe. It is 75 miles S. E. of Dreſden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, 175 N. E. of Munich, and 135 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 50. 6.

* PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Sileſia, famous for a battle gained here by the king of Pruſſia on December 30, 1745.

* PRATO, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Tuſcany, and in Florentino, ſeated on the river Biſentino, 10 miles E. of Piſtoia, and 12 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 43. 54.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, a little to the north of Florence. It was a country ſeat of the great duke's, and is very richly furniſhed. The gardens are extremely fine and pleaſant, and the grottoes are very well contrived, as well as the water-works. Moſt travellers are of opinion that it is one of the moſt delightful places in Italy, eſpecially in the ſummer-time. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 50.

* PRATS DE MOLO, a ſmall ſtrong town of France in Rouſſillon, ſeated on the river Tec, in the middle of mountains, with a very ſtrong caſtle. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is 22 miles S. E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 42. 26.

* PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, upon an eminence ſurrounded with two rivers. Lon. 355° 40. lat. 15. 0.

PRECOP, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Little Tartary, ſeated at the entrance of an iſthmus which joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary. It is now greatly decayed, it having been plundered twice by the Ruſſians in their late wars with the Turks. Lon. 55. 15. lat. 46. 40.

* PRECOPIA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, ſeated on the river Morave, 20 miles W. of Niſſa, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 43. 20.

* PREMERY, a town of France in Nivernois, in the election of Nevers, with a chapter and a chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town of Red Ruſſia in Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a Greek and a Latin biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 40. 0.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France in Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and territory of Couſy, which is the chief of the order of that name.

* PRENSLOX, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukraine Marche, and is ſeated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the ſame name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESBURG, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Hungary, of which it is capital, with a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a hill, where the crown of Hungary is kept. The archbiſhop of Strigonia reſides here, who has very handſome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the jeſuits have part of a church, and a fine apothecary's ſhop full of rarities: but its houſes are very mean. The Lutherans have alſo a church here. It is ſeated on the Danube in a fine plain, abounding in wine and cattle, 32 miles E. of Vienna, 72 W. of Buda, and 60 S. E. of Znaim. Lon. 35. 14. lat. 48. 12.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horſes, ſmall wares, and toys. It is but a ſmall place, but the market is pretty good for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 8 miles E. of Liverpool, 9 W. of Warrington, and 177 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14° 50. lat. 53. 25.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di La-

voio. It appears by an inſcription that it is the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Colla Rufaria. It is 28 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 12

PRESIDII, a ſmall territory of Italy in Tuſcany, and in the Sieneſe. The proper name of it is Lo Stato Degli Preſidii; and it includes 6 fortreſſes, ſeated on the coaſt of Florence, and which the kings of Spain reſerved for themſelves when they ceded Sienna to the grand duke. The fortreſſes were deſigned to facilitate the communication between the Milaneſe and the king of Naples. The emperor was poſſeſſed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got poſſeſſion of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are, Orbitello, Telamone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Portolongone.

PRESSOVIA, a town of Little Poland, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 20 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 50. 0.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated in a rich and pleaſant valley, and is a large handſome well-built town, with paved regular ſtreets; and here the aſſizes are held, and the county goal is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has ſeveral convenient inns. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Worceſter, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 45.

PRESTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the firſt Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horſes; March 27, for horſes and horned cattle; Auguſt 25, and September 27, for coarſe cloths, and ſmall wares. It is ſeated on the north ſide of the river Ribble, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It has a large market-place, and the ſtreets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of Chancery held, and other offices of juſtice for the county palatine of Lancaſter. It has ſeveral alms-houſes, is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. The markets on Wedneſdays and Fridays are for proviſions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaſter, 29 N. of Warrington, and 212 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made priſoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 15. 9. lat. 53. 45.

* PRESTON, a village in Kent, with one fair on May 23, for pedlars ware.

PRESTON PANS, is a village ſo called, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh in Scotland. It is noted for the defeat of general Cope by the rebels, on Sept. 21, 1745. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 45. 57.

* PRESTON-LONG, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 3 miles S. E. of Settle, with two fairs, on February 18, and September 3, for horned cattle.

PREVESA, an ancient ſea-port town of Albania, ſeated on the gulph of Larta, with a biſhop's ſee. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Auguſtus, to preſerve the memory of his victory gained over Mark Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is ſeated on a mountain 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 103 W. by S. of Larifſa. Lon. 38. 42. lat. 39. 16.

* PREUILLY, a town of France in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Claiſe, and near it there are mines of iron.

PRIAMAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia in the iſland of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 3. 1. 0.

* PRIDDLE, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair on Auguſt 10, for horſes, oxen, and ſheep.

* PRIEST, ST. a town of France in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne, with the title of a barony.

PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE CHARLES, two counties of N. America in Virginia, lying to the N. of James's river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of N. America in Virginia, lying to the S. of James's river.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 2. 0.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ultra, and the Principato Citra, that is the Hither and Farther Principato. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Farther Prin-

Principato, and part of the Terra di Lavoro, on the W. and S. by the Tuſcan Sea, and on the E. by the Baſilicata. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and the ſoil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and ſaffron; and they have a great deal of ſilk, beſides ſeveral mineral ſprings. The capital town is Salerno. The Farther Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Moleſe, and the Terra di Lavoro; on the W. by the Tuſcan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitinata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the ſoil is not very fertile either in corn or wine, but it produces cheſnuts, and paſtures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital town.

* Paisdenia, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Boſnia, near the confines of Servia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent church. It is ſeated on the river Drino, 32 miles N. E. of Albanopoli, 125 S. E. of Raguſa, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 38. lat. 42. 0.

Pristina, a large town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialiſts in 1689; and is ſeated on the river Ruſca, 58 miles N. W. of Niſſa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 39. 40. lat. 42. 43.

* Privas, a town of France in Vivarais, near the paſs of Aleyrou, and near the junction of three ſmall rivers. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 44. 45.

* Probus, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and September 17, for horſes, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

Procita, an iſland of Italy in the gulph of Naples, near that of Iſchia. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital town is of the ſame name. It is a ſmall handſome place, and pretty well fortified, and is built on a high craggy rock by the ſea-ſide. Lon. 31. 33. lat. 40. 50.

Prom, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the kingdom of Ava, ſeated on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 19. 0.

Propontis. See Marmora.

Provence, a province in the S. part of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Languedoc, and on the E. by the Alps and the river Var, which ſeparates it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air of this country is very different; for near the Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, on the ſea-coaſt it is hot, and in the middle it is temperate. In that which is called Upper Provence, the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures; but in Lower Provence the ſoil is dry and ſandy. It however produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, pruens, and pomegranates, along the ſea-coaſt from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees which grown in the open fields. There are alſo many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of ſeveral kinds; and as there are ſeveral good harbours, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It has no conſiderable river except the Durance, and Aix is the capital town. They trade to Italy with cloth, druggets, and ſerges, beſides honey, pruens, figs, ſalted eels, capons, olives, anchovies, and oils; as alſo in cotton manufactures of Marſeilles, ſhirts, ſhifts, linen, and woollen ſtockings, all which manufactures and commodities bring in great ſums of money. To Spain they ſend linen of all kinds, brocaded and other ſilks, box combs, hardware, camblets, and woollen ſtuffs, beſides many other things. They have alſo a very great trade with Turky, whither they carry their own manufactures, as well as thoſe of other countries.

Providence, a plantation or colony of New England, which, with Rhode Iſland, conſtitutes a charter government, independent of any other part of New England. It is inhabited chiefly by Quakers, with ſome few of the church of England; and though it is ſmall, is in a flouriſhing condition. Lon. 307. 5. lat. 41. 30.

Providence, an iſland of the American ocean, and one of the leaſt of thoſe of Bahama; but it is the beſt of thoſe that are planted and fortified by the Engliſh. It belongs to the crown, and is a ſtation for cruiſers. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles E. of the continent of that name. Lon. 300. 0. lat. 25. 0.

Providence, a ſmall iſland in the American ocean, which the Engliſh Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended againſt the Spaniſh guarda coſtas; but they afterwards abandoned it. Lon.

296. 5. lat. 12. 45. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua and the Moſkito country.

PROVINC, a town of France in Brie Champenoiſe, ſeated on the rivers Morin and Vauzie, 30 miles S. E. of Maux, and 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 48. 34.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Auſtria, and on the confines of Hungary. It is ſeated in a good country on the river Leita, 22 miles S. W. of Preſburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 48. 3.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Styria, ſeated on the river Muer, 60 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 47. 28.

PRUSA. See BURSA.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Caſſubia, and is about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth where it is narroweſt. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domeſtic animals, beſides game, which is very common; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes, ſupply them with great plenty of fiſh; beſides the common game there are elks, wild aſſes, and uri, in the foreſts. Theſe laſt are of a monſtrous ſize, and have ſome reſemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and ſtrong, and they ſell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the moſt remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the ſea-coaſt, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are alſo mountains of white ſand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a viſcous ſubſtance, which being expoſed to the air, turns to yellow amber: but the greateſt part proceeds from the ſea, and when the wind begins to blow, the peaſants run to the ſea-ſide, and fiſh for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whiteſt is in the higheſt eſteem. There are two large lakes, beſides the rivers Viſtula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good conſtitution, laborious, robuſt, and good ſoldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. Pruſſia is divided into two parts, Ducal Pruſſia, otherwiſe called Poliſh Pruſſia, and Regal Pruſſia, or rather the kingdom of Pruſſia, becauſe it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Poliſh Pruſſia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania, of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorne is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whoſe principal town is of the ſame name; and the territory of Wermland, whoſe principal place is Braunſberg. Regal Pruſſia is divided into three great circles, and each of theſe circles contains three ſmall provinces. The circles are thoſe of Samland, Nataugen, and Hockerland, which ſee. The inhabitants are generally Proteſtants, after the confeſſion of Augſburg, though there are a great number of the reformed, and Roman Catholicks, who live in harmony with each other. There are two orders of knighthood; the firſt of which is the Black Eagle, inſtituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is compoſed of cyphers of the king's name mixed with eaglets. The mark of the order is a ſtar with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle there are the letters F. R. At the four corners of the eſcutcheon there are four ſpread eagles. The ribband is orange, which is a ſymbol of the houſe of Orange. Beſides, the knights have an embroidered ſtar on their breaſts, in the middle of which there is a black eagle, holding a laurel crown in his claw. Their number is never to exceed 30. The other order is that of Merit, founded by his preſent majeſty in 1740. The mark is a golden croſs with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and on the uppermoſt point there is the letter F. crowned: on the three lowermoſt points the motto is, FOR MERIT: on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's croſs, there are ſo many ſpread eagles in gold. This ſtar is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down to their breaſts.

PRUTH, a river which riſes in Red Ruſſia, and in the mountain of Krapach, croſſes part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Aſmoli.

PRZEMYSLA. See PRZEDISLAW.

PTOLEMAIS, a ſea-port town of Aſia in Phœnicia, now called Acre. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Levant on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 32. [illegible]

P[illegible]

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſeated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 38. 47.

PUEBLA NUOVA, a ſea-port town of America, in Mexico, and in the province of Veragua, ſeated on a bay of the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 273. 35. lat. 8. 45.

* PUENTE DE ARCHOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, which belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is ſeated on the river Tajo, over which there is a handſome bridge, 30 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 39. 46.

PUENTA DEL REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, ſeated on the river Agra, 12 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 43. 5.

PUICERDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagna. It is ſeated on the river Gnegra, on the confines of Rouſſillon. The fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1678. It is 20 miles above Ourgel, and 80 N. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 42. 50.

* PULAON, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, lying to the W. of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and ſubject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lat. 9. 30.

* PULO CANTON, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, and on the coaſt of Cochin China. Lon. 126. 50. lat. 15. 10.

* PULO CONDOR, the name of ſeveral iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, the principal of which is of the ſame name, and is the only one that is inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length and 9 in breadth, but in ſome places it is not above a mile over. The ſoil of theſe iſlands is blackiſh, and pretty deep, only the hills are ſomewhat ſtony. The trees are not very thick, but they are large and tall, and fit for any uſe. The principal fruits are mangoes, a ſort of grapes, and baſtard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in theſe parts. The inhabitants are ſmall of ſtature, of a dark complexion, with ſmall black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black, ſtrait hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of very large trees, that grow here. They are very free of their women, and will bring them on board the ſhips, where they are kept by the ſailors while they ſtay. They are idolaters, but of what kind is not known; however, they have images of elephants in their temples, as well as horſes. Lon. 125. 15. lat. 8. 36.

* PULO DINDING, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

* PULO TIMON, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, on the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the valleys are very pleaſant. It is often touched at for taking wood, water, and other refreſhments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 122. 15. lat. 3. 12.

* PULO WAY, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largeſt of all thoſe that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men that are baniſhed from Achem. Lon. 113. 30. lat. 5. 40.

* PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, ſeated on the river Nareu, 20 miles N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 39. 22. lat. 52. 35.

PULTOWAY, or PULTAVA, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukrain, famous for a battle fought between the czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himſelf wounded, and obliged to fly into Turky. There were 8000 men left on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. This happened on June 27, 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a caſtle, and ſurrounded by a morafs. But after the ſaid battle it was entirely pillaged by the Ruſſians, who found a large treaſure, hid by Mazeppa general of the Coſſacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lon. 55. 10. lat. 49. 2.

PUNA, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guiquill, 120 miles N. of Patay in Peru, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 3. 15.

* PUNTA DEL GUDA, the capital town of the iſland of St. Michael, and one of the Azores, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour. Lon. 354. 0. lat. 38. 0.

PURBECK ISLAND, is a part of Dorſetſhire, and is the S. E. diviſion thereof. There

There are ſeveral towns in it, the principal of which is Corf-caſtle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N. America, which was built and peopled by a colony of Swiſs carried over at the charge of the truſtees of Georgia. It is ſeated on the river Savannah, 30 miles W. of its mouth, and 20 W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 296. 35. lat. 31. 45.

* PUY CERDA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne. It is ſeated between the rivers Carol and Segra, in a pleaſant plain, at the foot of the mountain, 53 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 42. 35.

* PUY EN ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumure, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 47. 6.

PUY LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a dutchy. It had a proteſtant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nants. It is 8 miles S. E. of Caſtres, and 23 E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 42. lat. 43. 35.

* PUY L'EVEQUE, a ſmall town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 44. 35.

* PWLHELLY, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on May 13, Auguſt 19, September 24, and November 11, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, in the S. part of the county, 6 miles E. of Newin, between two rivers, and is a pretty large and indifferently well built baily-town, which has a good market on Wedneſdays, for corn and proviſions. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 52. 50.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, in Africa, formerly counted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its courſe, and which ſeparate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reaſon they were founded, though moſt imagine they were deſigned for tombs, and yet there is no entrance into two of them, for there are three in all. However, there are many more than theſe, at a greater diſtance in the deſert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile. There are four of them that deſerve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in compariſon of the former: the two moſt northerly pyramids are the greateſt, and are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they ſtand on is a continual rock, which however is almoſt covered with moving ſand, in which there are great numbers of ſhells and petrified oyſters, which is the more ſurpriſing, as the Nile never riſes high enough to overflow this plain; beſides, there are no ſhell-fiſh of any ſort in that river. The moſt northern of theſe great pyramids is the only one that is open; and thoſe who enter it, and clamber up to a ſort of room, find a tomb, or ſarcophagus, which ſhews by its dimenſions, that men were of the ſame ſize then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great ſquare ſtones, of an equal ſize; but they have all the figure of a priſm, that they may adhere to each other the cloſer; for they have neither lime nor lead, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. ſide. The opening leads ſucceſſively to five different paſſages, which, though running upwards and downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the middle of the Pyramid. In the upper chamber there is the ſarcophagus juſt mentioned; it is of granite, and if you ſtrike upon it with a key it ſounds like a bell. The aſcent to the top of the pyramid on the out-ſide are by ſteps, which are the height of each ſtone, the lowermoſt of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad, but they were not originally deſigned for this purpoſe. The baſe at the N. ſide of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly ſquare, the other ſides muſt be of the ſame length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we ſhall then have a true notion of the dimenſion and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter

metes of the baſis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the baſe contains 480,049 ſquare feet, or 11 Engliſh acres of ground, and ſomewhat more. However the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or ſquare, where ſome imagine the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, are the mountains which divide France from Spain; and are the moſt celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein they ſtand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the paſſages over them are not ſo difficult, whatever ſome travellers may think who have not croſſed the former.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia. It is a pretty good place, and has a caſtle upon a mountain called Sonnenſtein, which has been ſometimes made uſe of as a priſon of ſtate. Near it is a very fine quarry of ſtone, which is tranſported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is ſeated 10 miles S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 31. 33. lat. 51. 5.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the confines of the dutchy of Brunſwick. Here is a caſtle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck; and at a little diſtance from it there are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by perſons of the higheſt rank; and even the king of Pruſſia has been here to drink the waters. The Proteſtants of this place have the free exerciſe of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 52. 0.

* PYSNCK, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, ſeated on the river Attoway near the Muldaw. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1619, and is 55 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 32. 18. lat. 49. 14.

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* QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Nile, between Eſſeney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug, ſubject to the houſe of Brunſwick. It is ſeated on the river Haſe, 20 miles N. W. of Oſnabrug; and 35 S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 52. 45.

QUANGSI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Koei Tcheau and Hu-Quang, on the E. by Yunan and Quantong, on the S. by the ſame and Tonguin, and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by ſeveral large rivers. The ſouthern part is a flat country and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all ſorts; and there is a gold mine lately opened. They have a particular tree of whoſe pith they make bread; and there are little inſects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroſes. The capital town is Quic-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Quangſi, and Hu-quang, on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on the S. by the ocean; and on the W. by Ton-quin. This province is diverſified by valleys and mountains; and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, ſilk, pearls, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, braſs, iron, ſteel, ſalt-petre, ebony, and ſeveral ſorts of odoriferous wood; beſides fruits of all ſorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the ſize of a man's head; and another ſort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whoſe rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whoſe eggs they hatch in ovens; and they have a remarkable tree, whoſe wood is almoſt as hard and as heavy as iron; and is therefore called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a ſort of oſiers which creep along the ground, and are ſo tough that they make baſkets, hurdles, matts, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

* QUARTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, with a bailiwick near the lake Vallenſtadt, 5 miles E. of Glaris. This bailiwick is not very great, and it is common to the Cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handſome and large town of America,

America, and capital of Canada, the principal French ſettlement. The firſt place taken notice of upon landing here, is a ſquare of an irregular figure, with well built houſes on one ſide; on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a ſmall church, and on the right are two rows of houſes, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as alſo, another long row on the ſide of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of a ſuburb, and between this and the great ſtreet there is a very ſteep aſcent, in which they have made ſteps for the foot paſſengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the biſhop's palace; and between two large ſquares there is a fort where the governor lodges. The recolets have handſome houſes over againſt it, and on the right is the cathedral church, over againſt this is the Jeſuit's college, and between them there are well built houſes; in the fort there runs two ſtreets, which are croſſed by a third, and between theſe is a church and a convent. In the ſecond ſquare there is two deſcents to the river of St. Charles. The hotel dieu is in the midway, and from thence there are ſmall houſes, which reach to the houſe of the intendant. On the other ſide of the Jeſuit's college, where the church ſtands, there is a pretty long ſtreet in which is a nunnery. Almoſt all the houſes are built of ſtone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handſome building, but it was not quite finiſhed a few years ago. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but they are endeavouring to make it ſtronger every year. However, it cannot eaſily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two baſtions, which at high tides, are almoſt level with the water. A little above one of the baſtions is a demi-baſtion, which is partly taken out of the rock, and above it, on the ſide of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: ſtill above this is a ſquare fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another, are difficult to aſcend. To the left of the harbour, on the ſide of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and ſome mortars: beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other fortifications, not very eaſy to be deſcribed. In 1711, the Engliſh fitted out a fleet with a deſign to conquer Canada, but miſcarried on account of the [illegible] admiral, who contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Iſles, and ſo loſt his largeſt ſhips, and 3000 of his beſt ſoldiers. It is about 300 miles N. W. of Boſton, in New-England. On October 18, 1759, after the above was written, it was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of general Wolf, who loſt his life in the battle, after he had the ſatisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a ſquadron of men of war, and did immenſe ſervice in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy, but what was active on this occaſion, not excepting the ſailors belonging to the tranſport veſſels. After this valuable acquiſition, all Canada came under the juriſdiction of the crown of Great-Britain. Lon. 307. 47. lat. 46. 55.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Peninſula, beyond the Ganges, and near the ſtrait of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam, and the principal town is of the ſame name. It is ſaid to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is ſubject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 116. 50. lat. 6. 25.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the dutchy of Brunſwick; with a famous abbey, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and who ſends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horſeman, and ten footman; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. of Halberſtadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 29. 6. lat. 51. 58.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppy, whoſe market is diſcontinued, and it has but one fair on Auguſt 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, but is now very poor; however, it ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has one ſmall church built with ſtone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houſes; few being above two ſtories high. It conſiſts of one wide ſtreet paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a ſtrong caſtle, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants, is oyſter drudging; oyſters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 12 miles W. of Canterbury, and 39 E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on October 25, for all sorts of cattle.

QUEENS-COUNTY, in Ireland, which is 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, is bounded on the N. by Kings-county, on the E. by Kildare, on the S. by Kilkenny, and on the W. by the province of Munster. It is full of woods, and bogs; and the capital place is Queens-Town. It contains 10418 houses, 39 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and two each for Maryborough, Ballynakill, and Portarlington.

QUEENS-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, seated on the S. side of the river Forth, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 56. 0.

QUEICH, a river of France, in Alsace, that runs through Landaw, and falls into the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUENTIN-ST. an ancient, famous, and strong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of the Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finest in France, and is famous for a battle fought here in 1557, between the French and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence by the river Somme, 22 miles S. of Cambray, 37 S. E. of Amiens, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 49. 50.

QUERCI, a province of France in Guienne, bounded on the N. by Limosin, on the E. by Rouergue, and Auvergne, on the S. by Upper Languedoc, and on the W. by Agenois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and Cahors is the capital town.

QUERNFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfield, and 15 N. of Naumberg. Lon. 29. 52. lat. 51. 28.

* QUERGUENECY, an island of the Mediterranean-Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It has a fort, and several villages of the Beriberries.

QUESNOY, a small town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken by the French in 1713. It is seated in a large plain, 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, 15 N. E. of Cambray, 20 S. W. of Mons; and 115 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 50. 15.

QUIBO, an island of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coast of the province of Veragua, in New Spain, where there are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

* QUIBRON or QUIBERON, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, in the bishopric of Vannes, and to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the point of Quibron, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen: the walls, and fortifications, are demolished. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 49. 30.

* QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 59. 55. lat. S. 2.

QUILOA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Mosambique. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 8. 30.

* QUIMBAIA, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER, see KIMPER.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 5 miles from the sea, and 8 N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 47. 52.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the Franche comtè, and in the district of Dole. It is seated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 35 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 23. 14. lat. 47. 5.

* QUINTEN, a town of France in Bretagne, with the title of a dutchy, and a handsome castle. It is seated in a valley near the river Goy, and near a large forest of the same name, 8 miles S. of St. Brieu, and 225 W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 44. lat. 48. 26.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, seated

an eminence near the river Rhone, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 45. 45.

QUIRIMBA, the name of ſeveral iſlands of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguabar. They are all fertile in fruits and paſtures. Lat. from 10. 0. to 12. 0.

* QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portugueſe get abundance of ſalt out of it. Lat. from 9. 25. to 10. 50.

* QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Dras, with a caſtle. It is inhabited by Beriberries. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 28. 6.

* QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Seccia, 3 miles diſtant from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialiſts in 1734, when marſhal Broglio was ſurprized in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 44. 55.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the ſea, according to very exact obſervations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſities, under the direction of the Jeſuits and the Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All ſorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the ſeat of the treaſurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Lon. 302. 15. lat. S. 0. 35.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtrait, and reſpect the four corners of the world; and indeed all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, inſomuch that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tygers and ſerpents are below in the foreſts. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an excluſive privilege of making it themſelves. They have no vicunas or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the ſame kind, called by the natives Lamas, which is like a ſmall camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all ſorts of materials proper for dying, and indigo is very plenty. They have ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beſides thoſe that naturally grow there. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. In the N. parts they likewiſe get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

* QUIZIRA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the deſert of Garet to the river Nocor, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be rich and warlike.

* QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt, and contains, beſides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Giln, Quilliga, and Caredabu; but all theſe countries are very little known.

R

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſtrong frontier bulwark againſt the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country is plain about it, and there is nothing that ſeems to command it but a ſmall hill at ſome diſtance,

ſtance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. after the loſs of 20,000 men; but it was ſurprized ſoon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 32 miles W. of Gran, 25 S. E. of Preſburg, 15 N. W. of Buda, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 47. 45.

* RABASTEENS, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alby, with an old caſtle, which is almoſt gone to ruin. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 43. 50.

RABAT, a large and handſome ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Tremecen, with a good caſtle and a harbour. There are fine moſques and handſome palaces, and it is ſeated at the mouth of the river Burrigrig, almoſt in the mid-way between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 30. 40.

* RACKHAM, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 13, for horned cattle and horſes.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Styria. It is a ſtrong, ancient place, and there is a caſtle near it ſeated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten near it in 1418. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Muer, and there is good wine in its environs. It is 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 28. lat. 46. 54.

RACLIA, a ſmall, uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handſome caſtle here. It is 5 miles from Savillan, and 5 from Carignan. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 44. 36.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, near the frontiers of the Sienneſe. It is ſeated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel ſtanding on an adjacent hill. It is 40 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 42. 50.

* RADMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on October 29, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated near the ſpring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleaſant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a caſtle formerly ſtood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and ſends one member to parliament. Its market is now diſuſed. It is 28 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 52. 20.

* RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Herefordſhire, on the W. by Cardiganſhire, on the S. by Brecknockſhire, and on the N. by Montgomeryſhire. It contains 3160 houſes, 18,960 inhabitants, 52 pariſhes, 4 market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for Radnor, and one for the county. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which renders the air very cold. It has ſeveral rivers, of which the Wye, the Terne, the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a brook that falls into the Viſtula, 50 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of Warſaw. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 51. 15.

* RADSTAT, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, ſeated on the river Elns.

* RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the dutchy of Mantua, ſeated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 15 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 32. 26. lat. 37. 8.

RAGUSA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Raguſan. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is pretty well built. It is ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land-ſide, and on the ſide of the ſea it is defended by a ſtrong fort. It is an archbiſhop's ſee and a republick, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari, 210 W. of Belgrade, and 110 N. of Brindiſi. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 42. 30.

* RAGUSAN, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, which lies along the coaſt of the gulph of Venice, and is about 55 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It

is a republick under the protection of the Turks and of the Venetians. Ragusa is the capital town.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, which was carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugly. Lon. 104. 15. lat. 23. 20.

RAJAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Malabar. It is in the kingdom of Visapore, and the French have a house there, where they purchase salt-petre, pepper, and cottons. It is seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 91. 15. lat. 17. 0.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, 5 miles E. of Donawert, and 8 W. of Luburg. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 48. 44. * There is another town of the same name in Lower Styria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 46. 14.

RAKKA, a town of Asia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Mesopotamia, and is the residence of a beglerbeg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whose ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. It is 110 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 57. 30. lat. 35. 54.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Bohemia. It is seated on a river which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 52. 6.

* RAMA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is seated in a plain, on a rising ground; the streets are narrow and the houses contemptible, though built of free-stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it has been formerly. It is 8 miles from Jaffa, and 20 from Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 32. 0.

RAMADA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is seated at the foot of the snowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 308. 55. lat. 11. 10.

* RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and towards the S. end of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; it is a very sandy place, for which reason there are only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 97. 20. lat. 9. 25.

* RAMBERT LE JOUG, a town of France, in Burgey, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 23. 3. lat. 35. 53.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorrain, and capital of Chatellany, where there is a great deal of corn bought for the Vosgue. It is seated on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marsal. Lon. 24. 19. lat. 48. 21.

* RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the Isle of France, and in Hurepoix, 25 miles from Paris, with a superb castle, and the title of a dutchy.

RAMEKINS, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcherin, about 4 miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 30.

RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 52. lat. 48. 36.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 46.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine, which lies between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

* RAMPANO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 40. 52. lat. 36. 54.

* RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a small place, and has no market; but it has

two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and toys. It is 46 miles E. of Briſtol, and 69 W. of London.

* RAMSEY, a village in Huntingdonſhire, with a ſmall fair, on July 22, for pedlars ware.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and a fair on July 22, for ſmall pedlars ware. It is ſeated in the fens, among rich ground proper for tillage and paſtures, and near the meers of Ramſey and Whitleſey, which afford excellent fiſh. It is a pretty good place, and was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought ſuch great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramſey the Rich. It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 67 N. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 52. 26.

RAMSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire. It is about two miles in length, and a mile and an half broad. Near it are ſeveral ſmall ones, and theſe are known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford-haven. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 51. 55.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent in the iſle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the ſecurity of ſhips that come into the harbour, being ſeated near the Downs between the N. and S. Foreland, and is 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 20.

RANCHIERA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl-fiſhery here, and the Spaniards deſtroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their ſtrength. It is ſeated on a coaſt of the N. Sea. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 11. 34.

RANDANS, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, near the river Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a dutchy. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 45. 50.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark in N. Jutland, ſeated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltick Sea. Near it is a plentiful ſalmon-fiſhery. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 56. 50.

* RANGAMATI, a town of Aſia in the E. Indies, ſeated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Daca to Rangamati there is a river which is full of crocodiles, over which the paſſage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. 0.

* RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Pruſſia, on the confines of Samogitia, and ſeated on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Koningſburg. Lon. 40. 45. lat. 44. 59.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It is 8 miles N. of Eutin, and 21 N. of Lubeck, ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 54. 45.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place, which is 120 miles N. W. of Maſſulapatan, and 150 N. E. of Golconda. Lon. 94. 35. lat. 14. 30.

* RAON L'ETAPE, a town of Lorrain in the county of Salm. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Voſgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30 miles above Nancy. Lon. 24. 32. lat. 48. 26.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 17 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 44. 22.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Swiſſerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaſter, with an old caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long. It is ſubject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 15 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 47. 20.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. In September 1694 an earthquake threw down above 100 houſes, and ſhook many more. It is 60 miles W. of Barri, and 66 E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 1. lat. 41. 0.

* RAPOLETEIN, a town of France in Upper Alſace, with the title of a barony. All the violins of Alſace depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their inſtruments. It is called in French Ribau-Pierre, and is 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 25. 3. lat. 48. 15.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which riſing in mountains W. of Virgi-

nia,

nia, and running E. S. E. falls into Chefapeak-Bay.

* RASCARANSCHI, a cape on the S. coaſt of Val-di-Noto in Sicily, which is ſurrounded with ſmall iſlands, and lies 5 miles E. of Camarana.

* RASCIA, a territory of Turky in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Raſca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Nyland. It is ſeated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 42. 3. lat. 60. 20.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on October 6, for horned cattle. It is commonly called Market Raſen, and is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankone, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is good. It is 14 miles N. of Lincoln, and 145 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 53. 22.

* RASLAPHA, an ancient town of Aſia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deſerta.

* RASOCALMO, a cape of the Val di Demona in Sicily, lying on the N. coaſt, near a town of the ſame name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Meſſina.

RASTAT, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It is ſeated on the river Ens, on the confines of Auſtria and Styria, and 45 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 47. 35.

RASTAT, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and marquiſate of Baden, with a handſome caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialiſts in 1714, and is ſeated on the river Merg near the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Baden, and 21 S. W. of Philipſburg. Lon. 26. 49. lat. 48. 52.

* RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the dutchy of Magdeburg. It is ſeated on the river Aavel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 29. lat. 52. 40.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany in the Tirol, and ſeated on the river Inn, with a caſtle. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 47. 10.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and an half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there was 4000 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners.

RATISBON, a town of Germany in Silefia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is ſeated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, 35 S. E. of Opellin, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 39. 59. lat. 50. 14.

RATIPORE, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 25. 0.

RATISBON, an ancient, large, rich, handſome, and ſtrong town of Germany in Bavaria, which is free and imperial, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handſome ſtructures, particularly three monaſteries, and three abbeys. The town-houſe is very magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1740, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Francfort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is ſeated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a ſtone bridge of 15 arches, ſo that in the time of war it is a paſſage of very great conſequence. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and all their magiſtrates muſt be of that perſuaſion; however, the Roman Catholicks have the liberty of ſaying maſs there once a week. The preſent biſhop is the elector of Cologne, and the abbot, and the two abbeſſes have the rank of prelates of the empire. Proviſions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it ſtands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, 62 N. E. of Augſburg, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 48. 56.

RATOLFZEL, a ſtrong town of Germany in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Conſtance. It is ſeated on that part of it called Bodenſee, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, who took it from the duke of Wirtemburg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Conſtance.

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RATZEBURG, or RATZEMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lawenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. The town depends on the dutchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is ſeated on an eminence, and almoſt ſurrounded with a lake which is 25 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 28. 33. lat. 53. 47.

RATZIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Sclavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, whoſe inhabitants are called Raſcians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, where they keep ſtate priſoners. The houſes are built of wood, and there is a jeſuit's college. It is ſeated in a moraſs covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is ſurrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Bloſko, and 50 S. W. of Warſaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Bloſko, on the E. by that of Mazovia, on the S. by that of Sandomer, and on the W. by that of Lencicza. Lon. 37. 54. lat. 51. 50.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is 3 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 23. 17. lat. 50. 40.

* RAUDEN, a town of Germany in Sileſia, and in the principality of Lignitz, ſeated on a ſmall river.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houſes, and it has a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, 3 N. E. of Scala, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 40. 38.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, horned cattle, and yarn. It is ſeated between the rivers Irt and Eſk, which, with the ſea, encompaſs three parts of it; and it has a good road for ſhipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-built place. It is 17 miles S. of Cockermouth, 44 S. W. of Carliſle, and 272 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 54. 20.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbiſhop's ſee, two academies, ſeveral colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houſes. They had a very flouriſhing trade, but it has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths reſided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, and was remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, which is 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is ſeated near the river Montone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, 37 E. of Bologna, 58 E. of Florence, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 44. 22.

* RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by the biſhopricks of Minden and Oſnabrug, on the E. by Lemgow, on the S. by the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and on the W. by that of Munſter. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and has its name from the caſtle of Ravenſburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is well built, and the public ſtructures are handſome. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants, and partly Papiſts; and without the walls there is a houſe belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Cheuſs, 10 miles N. of Bukhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 21. lat. 47. 44.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garriſon therein. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Boiſleduc. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 50.

* RAVIERES, a town of France in Champagne, in the diocefe of Langres. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, 5 miles from Ancy le Franc, 20 from

from Tonniere, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 47. 38.

RAGLEIGH, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Trinity-Monday for horſes and toys. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very ſmall. It is 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 35 E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 51. 37.

• RAUMO, a town of Sweden in N. Finland, ſeated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a ſmall river.

• RAUSCHENBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handſome caſtle.

RE, an iſland of France on its weſtern coaſt, and in the territory of Aunis, 8 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and ſalt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 16. 8. lat. 46. 15.

READING, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 1, for cheeſe, and horſes; on May 1, chiefly for horſes; on July 25, for horſes and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheeſe. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Kennet, near the confluence with the Thames, and is the largeſt and beſt town in the county, with three pariſh churches, and large handſome ſtreets. It had once a fine rich monaſtery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It alſo had a caſtle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys ſeveral privileges, and ſends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place for trade. It is 75 miles E. of Briſtol, and 40 W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 25.

REAL. See CHIAPA.

REALAIO. See RIALEXA.

REALMONT, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 43. 50.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is ſeated on the lake Muritz, 10 miles S. of Waren, and 32 S. E. of Guſtrow. Lon. 30. 17. lat. 53. 28.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, ſeated on the river Aluta, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 45 miles S. W. of Targowiſk.

RECANATI, a town of Italy in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and there is a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church. It is ſeated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine proſpect, near the river Muſone, 12 miles S. of Ancona, 5 S. W. of Loretto, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 19. lat. 43. 23.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 25 from Rhynberg. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 51. 35.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland, on the N. by Lithuania, on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars, and on the S. by Moldavia, Tranſilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Ruſſia, properly ſo called, Volhinhia, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It conſiſts chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and becauſe there is no water-carriage. It had the name of Red Ruſſia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Ruſſia, properly ſo called, comprehends the three palatinates of Leopol, or Lemburg, Beliko, and Chelm, which ſee.

• REDBURN, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunſtable, in Hertfordſhire, with no market, nor yet any conſiderable fair, for they are all for toys. They are, on Wedneſday after January 1, Eaſter-Wedneſday, and Whit-ſun-Wedneſday. It is 6 miles N. W. of St. Albans.

• REDDICH, a village in Worceſterſhire, with one fair on the firſt Monday in Auguſt, for all ſorts of cattle.

• RED-LINCH, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair on June 29, for oxen and ſheep.

• REDON, a town of France in Lower Bretagne, in the dioceſe of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, 11 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 15. 34. lat. 47. 38.

• REDONDELLA, a ſmall but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a good caſtle. It was pillaged by the

English in 1702; and there is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 15 miles S. of Pontevedra. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 42. 6.

* REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good castle, and a manufactory of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 39. 57.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Helstone, 18 W. N. W. of Penzance, and 273 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 50. 17.

RED SEA, a name given to the Arabick gulph, through a mistake; for that which was anciently and more properly called the Red Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Persia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Suph.

* REES, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the Rhine, on which there is a fort that is the principal defence of the town, 12 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 15 N. W. of Wesel. Lon. 24. 2. lat. 51. 45.

* REETH, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, near Bernard-castle, with four fairs, on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'nnight before May 12, Friday before August 24, and Friday se'nnight before November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers and pedlars ware.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which has its source in Bohemia, runs cross part of the circle of Bavaria, passing by Chamb, and falling into the Danube over against Ratisbon.

REGENSBERG, a handsome tho' small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a mountain which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well sunk through a rock, which is 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the streight or pharos of Messina, and is a large populous place. It is 12 miles S. E. of Messina, 85 S. by W. of Cosenza, and 200 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 38. lat. 38. 6.

REGGIO, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral there are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square there is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country to the S. of the Appennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, 15 S. E. of Parma, 30 S. W. of Mantua, and 83 S. E. of Milan. The dutchy of this name is bounded on the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 44. 43.

REGINA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, 14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 39. 35.

* REGNANO, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 42. 15.

REICHENAU, an island of Germany in Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it there is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which are curious manuscripts. It is 3 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place. It has also the title of a barony.

* REICHENBACH, a town of Germany in Voigtland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is another town of the same name in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Sweidnitz, seated on a river of the same name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

* REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels. Lon. 25. 22. lat. 50. 4.

* REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany

in Silesia, 5 miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, where there is one of gold. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 50. 25.

* Reichenswein, a town of France in Alsace, below Keyserburg.

* Reichersberg, a town of Germany in Bavaria, seated on the river Inn.

* Reichshofen, a town of France in Lower Alsace, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Hakenaw. It was taken by the Count Palatine in 1633.

* Reifercheid, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eiffel, with a castle.

* Reifenberg, a town of Germany in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

* Reillane, a town of France in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, with the title of a viscounty.

* Reine, St. a town of France in Burgundy, and the bailiwick of Semur-en-Auxois, seated on a mountain, and is frequented by pilgrims.

Remiremont, a town of Lorrain in the diocese of Toule, and in the Vosgue, with an illustrious chapter of canonesses, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbess is a princess of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosgue, 42 miles S. by E. of Nancy, 27 N. W. of Montbeliard, and 55 N. E. of Besanzon. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 48. 5.

* Remy, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

* Rendsburg, a town of Germany in the dutchy of Holstein, on the confines of the dutchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It is not large, but is strong by situation, as it stands upon an island formed by the river Eyder, in marshy ground. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 54. 30.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 46 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament. Lon. 13. 1[illegible]. lat. 55. 50.

Rennes, a town of France in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see, two abbeys, a famous parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, for the houses are six and seven stories high, and the suburbs are of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-house is a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, which was formerly a pagan temple, and it now contains the town-clock. There are few springs, because there are no mountains near it; but yet the streets being narrow, and the houses extremely high, they are always dirty. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is seated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, 110 N. W. of Tours, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 8. 7.

Renti, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Aa, on the confines of Picardy, 12 miles S. W. of Aire, 10 S. W. of St. Omers, and 5 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 19. 45. lat. [illegible]. 36.

Rech[illegible], a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Garonne, 2[illegible] miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 35.

* Re[illegible], a town of Savoy in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is 3 miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 46. 23.

Re[illegible], a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 29, for ordinary houses, and petty chapmen. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, said to be built by two sisters. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and [illegible] N. E. of London. Lon. 1[illegible]. lat. [illegible].

Requena, a strong town of Spain in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 17[illegible]6, and retaken by the French next year. It is seated on the river Oliana, which falls into the Xucer, 42 miles W. of Valencia, 60 S. E. of Cuenza, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 39. 30.

Resht, a large town of Asia in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name,

name, and of all Ghilan. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, ſurrounded with mountains. Near 40 years ago it was ſurrounded by a thick wood, which rendered it extremely unwholeſome; but when the Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of it, they cleared the ground for 15 miles to the ſouthward. No province in Perſia produces ſuch plenty of rice and ſilk; but the land being low, and often under water, it ſwarmed with frogs, gnats, and ſpiders. The women, mules, and poultry, enjoy health, when all other animals pine away with ſickneſs. It is remarkable for producing great quantities of box-trees, which the camels are fond of, though it is immediate death if they are not prevented from eating it. It is ſeated on the S. W. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, and 5 miles from it, being alſo 120 N. of Caſbin. Lon. 63. 25. lat. 37. 28.

* RESOVIA, or REZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Ruſſia, with a caſtle. There is a great fair held here every year. It is ſeated on the river Wiſoch. Lon. 40. 12. lat. 40. 53.

* RESSEL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the Lake Zain. A body of Tartars were defeated here in 1120.

RETFORD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 25, and October 2, for horſes and horned cattle. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 47. lat. 53. 23.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France in Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Aiſne, 22 miles N. of Rheims, 42 N. of Chalons, 30 S. W. of Sedan, and 108 N. E of Paris. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 49. 35. Rethelois is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clermontois, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Laonois. It contains a great deal of timber, forges, and good paſtures.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Echetz, near the Neckar. It is 20 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 48. 18.

* RETIMO, a town of the iſland of Candia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a baſhaw reſides. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, who have kept it ever ſince. All along the ſhore there is nothing to be ſeen but gardens, and the fruits are well taſted. The ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, in a pleaſant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 42. 20. lat. 35. 22.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is 5 miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 19. 41. lat. 43. 20.

REVEL, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Eſthonia, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and is defended by a caſtle and good baſtions. The houſes are well built, and there are very fine gardens about the town. There is a college with four profeſſors, and in 1733 two churches were allowed to the Proteſtants. It is now a place of great trade, ſince the Ruſſians had it in poſſeſſion, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by Engliſh and Dutch merchants. The Ruſſians ſeized on this important place in 1711, without the loſs of a man, becauſe moſt of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleaſant plain, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. E. of Abo, 100 W. of Narva, 125 N. of Riga, and 133 W. by S. of Peterſburg. Lon. 42. 42. lat. 59. 23.

REVERO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, over againſt Oſtiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 44. lat. 44. 58.

* REUTLINGEN, a handſome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Eſchez, near the Neckar, and is adorned with handſome publick buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 48. 31.

REUX, a fortified town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county. It is 8 miles N. E. of Mons.

* REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on a plain, with a caſtle built upon an eminence, 3 miles

from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonſo IX.

Rez, a town of Germany, in Auſtria, on the frontiers of Moravia, ſeated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

Rezan, or Kezanskoi, an ancient town of Ruſſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly conſiderable for its extent and riches, but it was almoſt ruined by the Tartars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is ſeated on the river Occa, 155 miles S. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 60. 12. lat. 54. 54.

Rhaiodergwy, a town of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on Auguſt 6, Auguſt 27, and September 26, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the country, and is but a ſmall place. It is 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 170 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 2. lat. 52. 25.

Rheims, a town of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the moſt ancient, celebrated, and largeſt towns in the kingdom, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop is duke and peer of France. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral fine ſquares, large ſtreets, well built houſes, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is conſiderable for its largeneſs and fine architecture, and for the beauty of it's front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an univerſity, and 5 abbeys, the moſt famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are alſo ſeveral triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Veſle, 62 miles N. of Troyes, 85 N. E. of Paris, 110 N. W of Nancy, and 125 N. by E. of Digon. Lon. 21. 43. lat. 40. 14.

Rhine, a great river of Europe, which has its ſource in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preſerves the name of the Rhine, and proceeds to loſe itſelf in the ſands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Meriwe 5 miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It paſſes by a great number of towns and places in its very long courſe, all which will be taken notice of, as being ſeated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

Rhine, the lower circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compoſe the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Weſtphalia which lies to the N. to the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of the palatinate of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

Rhine, the circle of the Upper Rhine is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Lower comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel, Darmſtadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanaw, Iſenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenſtein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the biſhopricks of Baſle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the dutchy of Deux-ponts. The counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alſace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but now they do not belong to Germany. The directors are the biſhop of Worms and the count of Sponheim.

Rhinfeldt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocefe of Cologne. It was in the poſſeſſion of the French, but was reſtored to the archbiſhop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 42 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 51. 50.

Rhinow, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 52. 27. There is another town of the ſame name in Swiſſerland, capital of Rhinthal, ſeated on

on the Rhine, near the lake Conſtance, with a good caſtle. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 47. 38.

RHINFELD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the beſt of the four foreſt-towns, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which there is a handſome bridge, 8 miles E. of Baſle, 22 S. E. of Briſach, and 20 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 47. 40.

RHINFELS, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the ſame name. It is looked upon as one of the moſt important places that are ſeated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its ſtrength as ſituation. It is near St. Goar, and is ſeated on a craggy rock, which defends that place. This fortreſs commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and thoſe who paſs are always obliged to pay a conſiderable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to the maſter of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 25. 18. lat. 50. 3.

* RHINLAND, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both ſides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and biſhoprick of Spire, with a caſtle. Over againſt it, on the other ſide of the Rhine, is the town called Sckeck, near which prince Charles of Lorrain paſſed that river with the Auſtrian army in 1744. It is 18 miles S. W. of Spire. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* RHINTHAL, a valley of Swiſſerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake Conſtance. It is a fertile country, eſpecially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its ſource.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſia, on the S. ſide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the reſidence of the knights of Jeruſalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got poſſeſſion of it. The principal town is of the ſame name, which is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which there are two towers built to defend the paſſage. It was in this place, as is generally believed, that the famous coloſſus ſtood, which was of bronze, and 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world, for a ſhip with all its ſails might paſs between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks as above. It is the only town in the iſland, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortreſs, being ſurrounded with triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, they not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 36. 24.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in Mount Fourche, which is on the confines of the bailiwick of Swiſſerland, and runs croſs the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva. After which it ſeparates Breſſe from Savoy, and from Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then it proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, by ſeveral mouths. It receives ſeveral rivers in its paſſage, and waſhes ſeveral towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyſill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it paſſes Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Eſprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Taraſcon, and Arles.

* RHOS FAIR, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on Auguſt 5, Auguſt 26, and October 13, for cattle, horſes, wool, and pedlars ware.

RHYTYLAFARD, a village of Carnarvonſhire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

* RIALEXA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua. It is ſeated on a plain, on a ſmall river, 5 miles from the S. Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholeſome, on account of the moraſſes. It is 60 miles W. of Leon,

and the lake Nicaragua. Lon 290. 25 lat. 12. 25.

* RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine safe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and ſtands upon a rock. Lon. 10. 48. lat. 43. 44.

* RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the beſt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W. of Orenſe. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 42. 13.

* RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with the title of a marquiſate; it is ſeated on the river Xarama, 8 miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, runs acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh channel below Preſton.

* RIBEMONT, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated near the river Oiſe, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 49. 48.

* RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verde iſlands, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee. The general of theſe iſlands reſides here. It is ſeated between two high mountains, between which a river runs. Lon. 353. 50. lat. 15. 0.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mechlenburg. There is a nunnery for noble-women, and it is ſeated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, 12 miles from Roſtock, and 40 E. of Wiſmar. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 54. 20.

RICHLIEU, a handſome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and dioceſe of Poitiers, with the title of a dutchy, and a handſome caſtle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637; the ſtreets are as ſtrait as a line, and it contains a handſome ſquare. It is ſeated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, 25 S. W. of Tours, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 47. 0.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surry, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly reſided. It has a very fine park, with delightful [illegible] and is viſited by a great number of [illegible]. It is 12 miles W. [illegible]. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 20.

[illegible] a town in the N. Riding of [illegible] a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the firſt Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Swale, over which there is a ſtone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handſome houſes, many of which are of free-ſtone. The ſtreets are handſome, the market-place large, and it ſends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for ſtockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. 20.

* RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Coine, in a low and wateriſh place, 8 miles S. W. of St. Albans, and 22 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 51. 4.

* RIETBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and chief place of a county of the ſame name, which is 15 miles long and 5 broad. It [illegible] near Paderborn, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

RIETI, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories and dutchy of Spoleto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and [illegible] N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 42. 23.

RIEUX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Riſe, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouſe, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 18. 52. lat. 43. 16.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a pleaſant, populous place, tho' ſmall, but was formerly much larger than it is at preſent. It is ſeated on the river Auveſtre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruit, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, 25 S. E. of [illegible], and 52 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. [illegible] lat. 43. 52.

RIGA, a large, ſtrong, populous, and rich town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a great trading place, and has a conſiderable fortreſs; the trade conſiſts in corn, ſkins, leather, and naval ſtores. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The caſtle is ſquare, and is defended by four towers and ſix baſtions;

bastions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a handsome college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, 5 miles from its mouth, in the Baltick Sea, 95 miles S. E. of Stockholm, and 215 W. of Petersburg. Lon. 42. 0. lat. 56. 53.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy in Romagne, which is part of the territory of the church, with a bishop's see, an old castle and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, 17 W. of Pezzaro, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 14. lat. 44. 6.

* RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1633.

* RINGAUD, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINGCOPING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ripen, seated on the western coast of that province.

* RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a baliwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place, the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 58. 28.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on July 10, and December 11, for pedlars wares, and forest colts. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful mark t It is governed by a constable, and has one church, with about 400 houses; the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 96 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 50. 50.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with a unniversity. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 26. 46. lat 52. 18.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the Equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantick ocean, in 11 degrees of lat. Some take it to be a branch of the Niger, of which there is not the least proof.

* RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which has in source, in an unknown country; however, it crosses the captainship of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO DE LA PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running W. through that country, falls into the Atlantick ocean, in lat. S. 23. 30. The province of Janeiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones.

* RIO-DE-VOLTA, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guinea, on the gold coast, which falls into the sea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne. It is seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is 8 miles N. E. of Clermont, 47 S. W. of Moulins, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 45. 51.

* RIONS, a town of France in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, 8 miles from Bourdeaux.

* RIOXA, a small province of Spain, in Old-Castile, which is a very fine country, and abounds in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Oxa, runs through it, from whence it has its name.

* RIPA TRANSONE, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. t is 5 miles from the gulph of Venice, 5 from Mont Alto, and 8 from Fermo. Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 57.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a publick library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark, are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, that has contributed greatly

greatly to the profperity of this place, is at a fmall diftance from it, it being feated at the mouth of the river Nipfaa, in a country which fupplies the beft beeves in Denmark. It is 45 miles N. W. of Slefwick, and 25 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 26 29. lat. 55. 25. The diocefe is bounded on the N. by thofe of Wiburg, and Arhuys, on the S. by the dutchy of Slefwick, and on the E. and W. by the fea.

RIPHEAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Ruffia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are faid to be the fineft fables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the W. riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Fridays, and 1 fair on Auguft 25, 26, 27, for fheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is feated on the river Nyd, is but a fmall place, and is 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 14. lat. 54. 6.

* RIPLEY, a village in Derbyfhire, with one fair on October 23, for horfes, and horned cattle.

RIPPON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Thurfdays, and 6 fairs on Thurfday after January 24, on Thurfday after March 21, on May 12, and 13, Holy Thurfday, firft Thurfday after Auguft 12, and November 22, for horfes and fheep. It is feated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houfes. It is at prefent a large well built corporation, fends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty fpires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, 190 N. N. W. of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hard ware, particularly fpurs. Lon. 16. 19. lat. 54. 12.

* RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey. It is feated on the river Cardon, 5 miles N. E. of Abbeville, 15 N. W. of Amiens, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 50. 10.

* RIS, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. It is feated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamfhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on May 6, for cattle. It is but an indifferent place, and is feated on the hills, 14 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 34 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 40.

RISENBERG, the higheft mountain in Silefia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol; as alfo, fome gold and filver, and feveral forts of precious ftones; feveral rivers have their fources here, and it is feated between the countries Jawn and Bohemia.

RITBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and capital of a county of the fame name, which is about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has a caftle, and is feated on the river Embs, 10 miles W. of Paderborn, and 35 S. E. of Munfter. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 50.

RIVA, a fmall ftrong town of Italy, in the bifhoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who abandoned it foon after. It is feated at the mouth of a fmall river, on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 45. 48.

RIVADEA. See BIBADEO.

RIVADEO, a fea port town of Spain, in Galicia, 37 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 14. lat. 43. 41.

* RIVALTO, a handfome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, feated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

* RIVESALTES, a town of France in Rouffillion, and in the diocefe of Perpignan, feated on the river Egly. It is famous for its fine wine.

* RIVIERE, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne.

RIVIERE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

* RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent caftle. It is 7 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 44. 50.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronefe, feated on the E. fide of the Lake Garda, 20 miles W. of Verona, and fubject to Venice. Lon. 28. 37. lat. 45. 36.

* ROA, a ftrong town of Spain, in Old Caftile, with a citadel and a handfome caftle. It is feated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 75 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 41. 48.

* ROAD, a village in Somerfetfhire, with one fair on Monday after Auguft 29, for cattle, and cheefe.

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Naples.
, a town of France in Roſ-
the dioceſe of Perpignan,
iver Egly. It is famous for

town of France, in Forez,
ſion of St. Etienne.
N, a territory of France,
part of Armagnac, near
Comminges. It lies along
onne, and forms an elec-

wn of Italy, in Piedmont,
cent caſtle. It is 7 miles
Lon. 25. 6. lat. 44. 50.
n of Italy, in the Vene-
the E. ſide of the Lake
es W. of Verona, and ſub-
ce. Lon. 28. 37. lat.

g town of Spain, in Old
citadel and a handſome
ated on the river Douero,
rile in c. n and wine, 10
of Aranda, and 75 N. of
. 14. 20. lat. 41. 48.
ge in Somerſetſhire, with
Monday after Auguſt 29,
cheeſe.

ROAN

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANOAK, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Here the Engliſh firſt attempted to ſettle in 1585; but for want of being ſupplied with proviſions, were forced to abandon it. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 35. 40.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which riſes in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the ſea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

* ROBEN EILAND, an iſland on Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, lying at the entrance of the Table bay. It is 8 miles in circumference, and is not inhabited. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 33. 40.

* ROBIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Muretz.

* ROCCA D'ANFO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breſſano, ſeated on the lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 45. 50.

* ROCCA D'ANNONE, and ROCCA D'ARAZZE, are two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, each of which are ſeated on a mountain, in the road from Aſti to Alexandria.

* ROCH-BERNARD, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the dioceſe of Nantes, ſeated on the river Villaine, 10 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tueſday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen-cloth. It is ſeated in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is very conſiderable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, 51 E. N. E. of Cheſter, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 53. 36.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and in the foreſt of Ardenne, with a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 26. lat. 50. 5.

ROCHE, a ſtrait to the S. of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 35. 5. S. It was paſſed through in 1675, by a captain of the ſame name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

* ROCHE, a village in Cambridgeſhire, with one fair, on Rogation Monday, for horſes.

* ROCHE-CHOUART, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy, and a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is ſeated, on a ſmall river that falls into the Vienne. It is 62 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 45. 43.

* ROCHE DIRIEN, a town of France, in Brittany, 5 miles from Friguere, famous for the ſieges it has ſuſtained, and for the battle fought here in 1347.

ROCHFORD, a town of Eſſex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now 2 fairs, on Eaſter Tueſday, for toys, and on the Wedneſday after Michaelmas-day, for wholeſale taylors, glovers, and toys. It is 10 miles S. of Maldon. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 51. 35. It is ſeated in a country ſubject to agues, as is all that part of the country called the hundreds.

ROCHEFORT, a handſome, and conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the moſt famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval ſtores. There is alſo one of the fineſt halls of arms in the kingdom, where there is a great many workmen employed in making them; there are alſo forges for anchors, work-houſes for ſhip-carpenters, who are employed in every thing, which relates to the fitting out of ſhips, that comes within the compaſs of their province. They likewiſe found great guns here; and have others, whoſe employment is ſculpture and painting. There are alſo ſtocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of proviſions, a foundery, magazines of powder, a manufactory of ſail-cloth, a hoſpital for ſailors, and proper places to clean the ſhips in. Add to theſe, the houſe of the intendant, the ſquare of the capuchins, and the ſuperb ſtructure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards; where they are taught the buſineſs and exerciſes which belong to ſeamen and officers, which go on board the men of war. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 4 miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by ſeveral forts. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 41. lat. 46. 3.

ROCHFORT, a town of the Auſtrian Nether-

lands, in Condros, with a handsome caſtle. It is ſeated among the rocks, on the confines of the biſhopric of Liege, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 50. 9.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Tardeuere, 12 miles N. W. of Angoulême, and 258 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 3. lat. 45. 4.

ROCHELLE, a handſome, large, ſtrong, rich, and celebrated town of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and ſafe harbour, a biſhop's ſee, a college for humanities, an academy, a ſchool for medicine, anatomy and botany, and a mint. The houſes are fine, and are ſupported with piazzas, under which perſons may walk in all weathers; and the ſtreets are generally as ſtrait as a line: there are ſeveral handſome churches, and other ſtructures, beſides a remarkable pump in the ſquare of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through ſeveral pipes. There are no remains of the old fortifications, except on the ſide of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and ſtrong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. They carry on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in wines, brandy, ſalt, paper, linen-cloth, and ſerge, which they ſend to America. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Hugonots in 1628, after 13 months ſiege. It is ſeated on the ocean, 67 miles S. by E. of Mantz, 172 S. W. of Orleans, and 258 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 24. lat. 46. 10.

* ROCHE MACHERAS, a town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a very ſtrong caſtle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 24. 6. lat. 46. 36.

* ROCHE-POSAY, a town of France, in Touraine, ſeated on the river Creuſe, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 18. 32. lat. 46. 25.

* ROCHE SUR-YON, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated near the river Yon, 12 miles N. W. of Luzon, and 212 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 46. 28.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It is ſeated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handſome ſtone bridge, with ſtrong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at preſent. Its caſtle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here alſo ſome remains of a priory. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has an handſome cathedral, with 3 pariſh churches, built with ſtone and flints. It contains about 700 houſes, and about 2000 inhabitants. It conſiſts of only one principal ſtreet, which is wide, and paved with flints. The houſes are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradeſmen and innkeepers: it has alſo four narrow ſtreets; but no ſort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-ſchools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here alſo an almshouſe for 6 poor travellers, who are ſupplied with a ſupper, a bed, and breakfaſt, with four-pence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to ſtay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the Eaſt. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 9. lat. 51. 22.

* ROCHLITZ, an ancient town of Germany in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipſick, with a caſtle, copper-mines, and an handſome bridge over the river Muldaw.

* ROCHO, a large river of Aſia in China, which riſes in the province of Yunnan, from whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochin-China.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on September 25, for horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which falls into the river Nen, and is a ſmall place, which was formerly of note for its caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It is 11 miles S. of Oakham, and 85 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 30.

* ROCKINHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenſtein.

* ROKISAW, a town of Germany in Bohemia, in the circle of Piſſen. It was taken

taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has since been rebuilt.

* Rocoux, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

Rocroy, a town of France in Champagne, and in the Retelois. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, on the confines of Hainault, 7 miles from the river Maese, 12 S. E. of Marienburg, and 25 N. of Rethel. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 49. 56.

* Rodas, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It is a very strong place, and is seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 10. 2. lat. 25. 22.

* Rodesto, or Rodosto, or Rudisto, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is a populous trading place, and is seated on the side of a hill on the coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 62 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 45. 12. lat. 40. 56.

Rodez, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. The jesuits have a very handsome college here, and the steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the best built in France. It is seated on the river Aveiro, 22 miles W. by S. of Mende, 70 N. E. of Toulouse, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 20. 14. lat. 44. 21.

R...er, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs across the dutchy of Westphalia and by Erringsburg, and then passing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Rhine below Duisburg.

Roer, or Reur, a river of the circle of Westphalia, which rises in the dutchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, as also Ruremond in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

Roermond. See Ruremond.

* Roeux, a handsome town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with the title of a county. It is 8 miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 50. 29

Rogaroff, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, seated on the river Nieper, 150 miles N. of Kioff, or Kiow. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 52. 45.

* Rogate, a village in Sussex, with one fair on September 25, for horned cattle and horses.

* Rohaczow, a considerable town of Europe in Poland, and in the dutchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Ordiwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rzeczica, and 138 N. of Kioff, or Kiow. Lon. 49. 15. lat. 53. 12.

Rohan, a town of France in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Van, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the river Aoust, 25 miles N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 43. lat. 48. 2.

Roldue, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is 12 miles E. of Valkenburg, and 8 N. of Aix-la Chapelle. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 50. 52.

* Rom, or Roem, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the S. by Tuscany and the dutchy of Urbino, on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, pastures, mines, mineral waters, and especially in salt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

* Romain-le-Puy, St. a town of France in Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

* Romain-Motier, a small handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

* Romand, a territory of Switzerland, bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy, on the W. by the territory of Gex, and in the Franche comté. It extends into the cantons of Berne and Friburg, and is of a triangular figure. It is 60 miles in length, and is divided into 13 bailiwicks.

Romania, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria, being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess

in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and paſtures, and there are mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or ſangiacates; namely, Kirtel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whoſe capital is of the ſame name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Conſtantinople is the capital. The Turks beſtow the name of Romelia on all the territories they poſſeſs in Europe.

* ROMANO, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy in Bergamaſco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is ſeated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has ſome trade. There is a handſome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the ſuburbs, over the river Iſere, on which it is ſeated. It is 25 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienne. Lon. 22. 42. lat. 45. 6.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, which was founded 750 years before the birth of Chriſt. It was formerly three times as large as it is at preſent, and yet it is one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; ſuch as baths, obeliſks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mauſoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches, beſides a prodigious number of fine ſtatues. The pope has three ſuperb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which ſtands by St. Peter's church, where he reſides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and 3 galleries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange trees, water-works, and many other fine ornaments. His ſummer houſe is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, which is near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largeſt in all Chriſtendom; and it is incruſted within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2460 in circumference; 23 popes have died ſince it began to be built; and it has coſt twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great ſquare before this church, there is an obeliſk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedeſtal, which is 82 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran is the cathedral of the biſhop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Scala Santa, which has 28 ſteps of white marble, on which every one muſt aſcend on their knees, becauſe they pretend it is the ſame Chriſt went up in the palace of the high prieſt Caiphas. The Rotonda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and it was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and all ſaints; but about two years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient ſtructure. The library of the Vatican is the largeſt and moſt complete in the world, eſpecially ſince that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome above 100 years ago. There is a vaſt number of manuſcripts in all languages, and of all ages, beſides excellent pictures by the beſt maſters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the caſtle of St. Angelo is ſufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with 5 baſtions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mauſoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a ſepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treaſure of the church; and there is a ſubterranean paſſage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the moſt remarkable of which are thoſe of Farneſe and Borgheſe. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hoſpitals where they take care of the poor, the ſick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hoſpitals for each particular nation, but there are houſes of charity for widows, old maids, women that have bad huſbands, and repenting proſtitutes. The univerſity called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jeſuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of ſcholars. Rome is ſaid to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are ſaid to be very polite, and very far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well ſupplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all ſorts of proviſions, with a great

variety

variety of wines; but they have ſet prices upon every thing by the magiſtrates. It has been ſeveral times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and laſt of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reaſon it has loſt ſo much of its ancient ſplendor. See POPE, territories of the. It is ſeated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and it is 670 miles S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vienna, 900 S. by E. of London, 875 S. by E. of Amſterdam, 625 S. by W. of Cracow, 750 N. E. of Madrid, and 750 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 41. 54.

* ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany in Franconia, with a caſtle. It belongs to the duke of Sax Altenburg.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on Auguſt 21, for pedlars ware. It is one of the cinque port towns, and is ſeated in a marſh of the ſame name, which is famous for feeding cattle; but the air is very unhealthy. It was once a very large place, containing 5 churches, a priory, and an hoſpital; but ſince the ſea has left it, it is reduced to a ſmall place.

* ROMONT, or RONDMONT, a handſome and ſtrong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. It is ſeated on a round mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 40. 50.

* ROMORANTIN, a town of France in Blaiſoir, and in Sologne, with a caſtle. It is 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 47. 20.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name in the Pope's territories. It is ſeated on the river Tereia, near a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 27 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 42. 15.

RONDA, a handſome and ſtrong town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, on the frontiers of Andaluſia, with a caſtle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is ſeated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 62 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12 43. lat. 36. 32.

* RONNEBY, a populous town of Sweden in Blecingia, which is ſurrounded with rocks, and is 3 miles from the ſea.

RONNE. See ROUANE.

* RONSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Pilſen, near the river Heiſtein, with a caſtle.

* ROQUE, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Niſmes. It is finely ſituated in a place difficult of acceſs.

* ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy in the principality of Monico, with a caſtle, ſeated near the ſea. It is 3 miles from Monico.

* ROQUEFORT, a town of France in Rouergue, and in the election of Millhaud.

* ROQUE-DE-MARSAN, a town of France in Gaſcony, in the dioceſe of Aire, ſeated on the river Douſe, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marſan.

* ROQUELAURE, a town of France in Armagnac, with the title of a dutchy.

* ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France in Quercy, and in the dioceſe of Cahors.

* ROQUEMAURE, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, ſeated on a craggy rock near the Rhone, 5 miles from Avignon. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 44. 3.

* ROSANA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec. There are very handſome buildings, and it is the reſidence of the prince Sapicha. It is ſeated near the river Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec. Lon. 43. 10. lat. 53. 20.

* ROSAY, a town of France in Brie, with a magnificent caſtle near it. It is 15 miles from Meaux, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 48. 40.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained here by the king of Pruſſia over the French on November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken priſoners, with the loſs of no more than 500 Pruſſians.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark in the iſle of Zealand, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſmall univerſity. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church there are ſeveral tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is ſeated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, 15 miles S. W. of Copenhagen, and 65 S. E. of Arhuys. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 55. 40.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length and 28 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Longford and Eaſtmeath, on the N. by Slego and Letrim, on the S. by Galway, and on the W. by another part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a level,

level, fruitful county, and by the help of good husbandry yields good corn. It contains 8780 houses, 59 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk. The principal town is Athlone.

Rosenrugge, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 55.

Rosenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Tayah, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz. Lon. 26. 24. lat. 48. 10.

Roses, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Emperdan, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, on a bay of the same name, 17 miles N. E. of Gironne, 3 S. of Perpignan, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 48. lat. 42. 6.

Rosetto, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raschid, and it is accounted one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above 2 or 3 streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linnens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and from thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, 100 W. of Damietta, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 59. 10. lat. 31. 10.

Rosienne, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, which is very thin of people. It is seated on the river Dubissa, 62 miles S. of Mittau, and 188 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 41. 57. lat. 55. 20.

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus has made here are much admired. It is seated on the river Muert, 5 miles S. E. of Nancy, 8 S. W. of Luneville, and 180 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 2. lat. 48. 32.

Rosley Hill, a village in Cumberland, with a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth.

Ross, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday, and 5 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is a handsome town, containing about 300 houses, and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 15 miles N. E. by E. of Gloucester, 13 S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 117 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 55.

Ross, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathnavern, on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean, on the S. by Invernes, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, they have flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

Rossano, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and is seated on an eminence surrounded with rocks, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, 30 N. E. of Cosenza, 45 N. by W. of St. Severina, and 140 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 27. lat. 39. 45.

Rosse, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean, 22 miles W. of Kinsale. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 20. 0.

Rostock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and dutchy of Mecklenburg, with an university and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arsenal. Some years since the duke has built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a citadel: there are several handsome churches, and

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It was formerly one of the Hanſiatick Towns. It is divided into three parts, which are, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is ſtill imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg. It is ſeated on a lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, 3 miles from the Baltick Sea, 12 N. W. of Guſtrow, 37 N. E. of Wiſmar, and 70 E. by N. of Lubeck. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 54. 8.

ROSTOFF, or ROSTOW, a large town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Lake Coteri, 95 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 57. 5. The dutchy of Roſtoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroſlow, on the E. by Suidal, on the S. by the dutchy of Moſcow, and on the W. by that of Tuere.

ROTA, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Andaluſia. It is ſeated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 36. 32.

ROTENBURG, a handſome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handſome publick buildings. It is ſeated on the river Tauber, 22 miles W. of Nuremburg, and 15 N. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 27. 48. lat. 49. 22.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Neckar, 8 miles W. of Tubingen, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 48. 25.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſeated on the river Fuld, with a caſtle, 25 miles S. of Caſſel. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 50. 55.

• ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſcontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Eaſter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, linnen and woollen cloth. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcaſtle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 25.

ROTHERAM, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Don, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is a well built place, with ſtone houſes, and the market is great for proviſions, cattle, and corn. It is 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 161 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 53. 25.

• ROTHERFIELD, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on June 18, and October 20, for cattle and pedlars ware.

• ROTHERSTRIDGE, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on September 25, for pedlars ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the iſle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 55. 50.

• ROTHWELL, or ROWEL, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horſes, horned cattle, and leather. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is but an indifferent place. It is 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 52. lat. 52. 25.

ROTTERDAM, a large, ſtrong, handſome, and rich town in the United Provinces in Holland, with one of the fineſt harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the moſt conſiderable place in Holland, for largeneſs, for the beauty of its buildings, for trade, and for riches, next to Amſterdam. Indeed the whole city may be ſaid to be a harbour, there is ſuch a great number of fine deep canals, that will bear the greateſt ſhips, and they may unload them at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, conſiſting of 24 counſellors, and 4 burgo-maſters. There are a great many handſome buildings, and the town-houſe, the bank, thoſe of the E. India company, and the arſenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by Britiſh merchants than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice goes away ſooner, and becauſe a ſingle tide in two or three hours will carry a veſſel into the open ſea. The Engliſh and Scotch have each of them a church here. Eraſmus was born here, and his ſtatue in bronze is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, 30 S. S. W. of Amſterdam, 9 N. W. of Dort, and 22 S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 22 0. lat. 51. 57.

ROTWEIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Hegow. It is a free, imperial city, and in alliance with the Swiſs cantons ſince the year 1513. A mile and half from this place there is a famous abbey, where they re-

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ceive none but noble women. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, near its ſource, and alſo near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tubingen, 22 N. of Schaffhauſen, and 37 N. of Briſach. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 48. 5.

* ROUANE, or ROANE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lower Forez, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Loir, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 42 miles N. E. of Clermont, 25 N. W. of Fures, and 215 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 44. lat. 46. 2. There is a Jeſuits college here, and ſome convents.

ROUEN, a town of France, and capital of Normandy, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a parliament, a mint, a handſome college, an academy, two abbeys, and an old caſtle: It is 7 miles in circumference, and is ſurrounded with 6 ſuburbs; and in the city and ſuburbs there are 35 pariſhes, and 24 convents, for men and women. The metropolitan church has a very handſome front, on which there are two high tower ſteeples, from whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament houſe is adorned with beautiful tapeſtry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, tho' the houſes are but ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleaſant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have a great number of woollen manufactures. It is ſeated on the river Seine, and the tide comes up ſo high, that veſſels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greateſt curioſities is the bridge of 270 paces in length, ſupported by boats, and conſequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for the foot paſſengers on each ſide, with benches to ſit upon; and coaches may paſs over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often mentioned by the name of Roan by Engliſh hiſtorians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, 105 N. by W. of Orleans, 102 N. E. of Mans, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 47. lat. 49. 26.

ROVERE, or ROVEREDO, a ſtrong town of the Tyrol, on the confines of the republick of Venice. It is ſeated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſide of a ſtream over which there is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a ſtrong caſtle. It is 10 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 28. 36. lat. 46. 12.

* ROVEREIT, a town of Italy, in the Tyrol, on the confines of the republick of Venice. It is ſeated near the river Etch, and belongs to the Venetians.

ROUERGUE, a province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the ſame and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; it is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and there are mines of copper, iron, allum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It is divided into a county, and the upper and lower marche. Rhodez is the capital town.

* ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Iſtria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninſula on the weſtern coaſt, 8 miles S. of Perenzo, and 35 S. W. of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 45. 14.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the river Adigeſto, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 45. 4.

* ROUMOIS, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the dioceſe of Rouen, and is between the rivers Seine and Rille.

ROUSSELART, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Oſtend. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 51. 0.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean ſea, on the W. by Cerdogne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenneus. It is a fertile country, and is about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

* ROWELL, a village in Northamptonſhire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horſes, horned cattle, and leather.

ROXBURGH, a ſhire in Scotland, which ſends one member to parliament.

ROXENT CAPE, or the ROCK OF LISBON,

BON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tayo, 22 miles W. of Liſbon. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 38. 50.

ROYAN, was formerly a large town in Saintonge, and famous for a ſiege maintained by the Huguenots againſt Lewis XIII. in 1622. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Garonne, and is almoſt entirely ruined, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 38. lat. 45. 38.

ROYE, a ſtrong town of France, in Upper Picardy, and in the territory of Santerre, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is 5 miles S. W. of Neſle, 12 N. W. of Noyon, and 65 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 27. lat. 49. 42.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and 4 fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, Eaſter-Wedneſday, Whit-Wedneſday, firſt Wedneſday in July, and the Wedneſday after September 29, for all ſorts of cattle. It is a large place, ſeated in a fertile vale between hills, and is full of inns; the market is very conſiderable for corn. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 38 N. of London. There was lately diſcovered here, almoſt under the market-place, a ſubterranean chapel of one Roſia, a Saxon Lady; it has ſeveral altars and images cut out of the chalky ſides, and is in the form of a ſugar loaf, having no entrance but at the top. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 52. 3.

* RUABON, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on the laſt Friday in February, May 22, and November 20, for cattle.

RUATAN, an iſland of N. America, in the gulph of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the Engliſh, having a good harbour, proper for ſhips that reſort to this gulph for the cutting of Logwood. However, it is now abandoned.

* RUBIERA, a ſmall, but very ſtrong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modeneſe. It is ſeated on the river Secchia, 8 miles from Modena. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 44. 34.

RUBININSKOI, a northern province of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by Syrianes, on the S. by Belozero, and on the W. by the Lake Onega.

* RUDELSTAT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzburg, near the river Sala, with a caſtle.

* RUDEN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Moen; it is on the confines of the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologn.

* RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhingow, 3 miles from Bingen, and 3 from Geiſenheim. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 49. 55.

* RUDGWICK, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

* RUDHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 17, and October 2, for horſes.

* RUDLAM, a village in Flintſhire, in N. Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Aſaph, with three fairs, on February 2, March 25, and September 8, for cattle.

RUDOLFWERD, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, and the title of a principality, which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; it is ſeated on the river Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Metlin, and 45 S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 46. 3.

* RUE, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, ſeated on the river Maye, 3 miles from Crotoy. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 50. 16.

* RUEL, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris, ſeated on the river Seine, with a handſome caſtle built by cardinal Richlieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richlieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alſace, capital of the territory of Mundat. It is ſeated on the river Rotbach, 7 miles S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Baſle. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 47. 57.

* RUFFECQ, a town of France, in Angoumois, and in the dioceſe of Angouleſme, ſeated on the rivulet Lieu, with the title of a marquiſate.

* RUFFORD, a village in Lancaſhire, with one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Auguſt 21, and November 22, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-ſchool, and four alms-houſes, being 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, 19 N. W. of Northampton, and 86 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 22.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on June 6 and October 21, for horſes,

sheep, and cattle. It is seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cankwood, on the road from London to Chester, and is a good thoroughfare town. It is 7 miles N. W. of Litchfield, 9 W. S. W. of Stafford, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 45.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltick Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, over against Stralsund, about 23 miles in length and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 54. 32.

* RUGENWALD, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the dutchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. it belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, 8 miles from the sea, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 54. 35.

RUGLAN, or RUTHERGLIN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, 3 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 13. 28. lat. 55. 48.

* RUISHTON, a village in Essex, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

* RUITON, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and sheep.

RUMELIA. See ROMANIA.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 24, for cattle. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 51. 36.

* RUMILLY, a handsome town of Savoy, seated in an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Seran and Nepha, 5 miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 45. 50.

RUMNEY, NEW, a small borough in Kent, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It has one church, which is built with stone, and consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains about 100 houses built with brick. It has no trade or manufactury.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, and 2 serjeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houses; the streets are mostly broad, and have very little pavement. Here is a large manufactory of shaloons, which are esteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are several paper and corn mills. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Southampton, 17 E. of Salisbury, and 78 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 53. lat. 51. 0.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Maesland. It is seated on the river Scheld, over against the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 51. 8.

RUPERT FORT, is in N. America, and belongs to the Hudson's-bay company, being seated on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's-bay, 390 miles N. of Crown-point. Lon. 297. 35. lat. 51. 3.

* RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a dutchy of the same name; it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, but was very well furnished, because the present king of Prussia, before his father's death, often resided there; and there is a small town built near it. New Rupin is seated on a Lake, and is become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 58. lat. 53. 0.

RUREMONDE, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times in the late and present wars. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S. W. of Venlow, 8 S. W. of Guelderland, and 70 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 12.

RUSH-

RUSHLAKE GREEN, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

RUSSE, a river of Ruſſia, otherwiſe called NIEMEN, which ſee.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Aſia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, and Perſia; on the E. by the ſea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Ruſſia, namely, Red Ruſſia, which now belongs to Poland, and has before been taken notice of, White Ruſſia, which comprehends the great dutchy of Lithuania, which has alſo been deſcribed, and Black Ruſſia, otherwiſe called Muſcovy, which is a large country. This empire taken all together, that is, with the conqueſts lately made in Aſia, may be likened to a ſquare, whoſe ſides are 2000 miles each. The ſeas of Ruſſia are, the Baltick, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turky, and the Caſpian Sea. There are alſo five large rivers, namely, the Nieper or Boriſthenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland, the Welga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caſpian Sea; the Don, which after ſeveral turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the ſea of Aſoph; the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Oby, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may eaſily be conceived, that a country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, and that the ſoil muſt be very different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inſomuch that the inhabitants are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn: the N. part is not only more cold, but very marſhy, and over-run with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild-beaſts. Beſides domeſtick animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermins, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world; as alſo hyænas, called by the Ruſſians Roſamacha, which ſignifies gluttons, for they are voracious animals; thoſe that hunt theſe creatures for their ſkins, uſe no fire-arms, for fear of ſpoiling them. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, ſupply the inhabitants with large quantities of fiſh, of which they dry part, and ſell to the Ruſſian monks. There are a vaſt number of ſturgeons, and in ſome places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds weight; they had very few vines, before Peter the Great cauſed them to be planted in different places. In Ruſſia there are alſo large quantities of cotton and ſilk, with which they make all ſorts of ſtuffs; the other merchandizes are, ſkins, furs, Ruſſia-leather, tale, tallow, hemp, Ruſſia-cloth, honey, wax, and almoſt all the merchandizes of China, India, Perſia, Turky, and ſome European countries. It is divided into Weſtern Ruſſia, Eaſtern Ruſſia, Muſcovite Lapland, and Muſcovite Tartary; which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces, which are taken notice of in their proper places. The inhabitants in general are robuſt, well ſhaped, and of pretty good complection; they are great eaters, and are very fond of brandy; they uſe bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonour the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of ſnuff made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the moſt ignorant, brutiſh people in the world, and many of them are now little better; and we ſee what the ſoldiers are, by their ravages and cruelties committed in their march towards the king of Pruſſia's dominions: however, they were once happily defeated, 30000 of them were ſlain, their military cheſt and moſt of their artillery taken. Formerly no Ruſſians were ſeen in foreign countries, and they ſeldom or never ſent ambaſſadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and ſtudy the intereſts of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous, and their victories are to be attributed more to that than to their valour. They had no men of war, nor merchant ſhips, before the reign of Peter the Great; and he firſt ſent a fleet into the Baltick Sea againſt the Turks. They then employed their ſea-force againſt Sweden; but a fleet of Engliſh men of war ſent into the Baltick is always ſufficient to keep them in awe. The empreſs Ann augmented her forces ſo much by ſea and land, that in the laſt war againſt the Turks and Tartars ſhe had conſiderable ſucceſs. Since her reign Ruſſia has undergone ſeveral revolutions; and the court had ſo little policy, that after the

peace in 1739, they sent home a great number of German officers who had done very great service. Formerly the Ruſſian women were ſhut up, and their dreſs was very ridiculous; likewiſe a man never ſaw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unleſs their huſbands beat them very often; but now the caſe is greatly altered, for they dreſs like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who reſided at Conſtantinople. When they baptize their children they plunge them into the water up to the head. They uſe red wine at the ſacrament, and give it by ſpoonfuls mixed with crumbs of bread; and for eight days before the communion they eat no fleſh. They will not allow Jeſus Chriſt to be an interceſſor, but ſay it is the virgin Mary and St. Anthony that perform this office. They have images in their churches, and they believe no man ſure of ſalvation in this life; for which reaſon the prieſts give a paſſport to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed to St. Nicholas, who is deſired to intreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Chriſtian. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him there are four metropolitans, and 8 archbiſhops. Every prieſt is called a Pope, and of theſe there are 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and ſciences, and in 1724 the firſt univerſity was founded that ever was in Ruſſia; and there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburg, ſupplied with ſome of the beſt profeſſors in Europe. The czar is an abſolute and deſpotick prince, and all his ſubjects are reckoned ſlaves; but this is felt moſt by tradeſmen and peaſants. There are 32 great councils, called in their language Priceſdes, and each have their proper department. The name of the preſent empreſs is Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great; and her ſucceſſor is Peter Feodorovitz, duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, born in 1728. They can raiſe at any time an army of 300,000 men, and they generally keep 100,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the empreſs Catharine they had 240 galleys, on which they embarked 30,000 men; but the harbour of Cronſlot has a very great effect; for the water being freſh, veſſels cannot lie there long without rotting. The ordinary revenue of this vaſt empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and partly from farms. The orders of knighthood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newſki, which are all of late inſtitution. The puniſhment of their criminals is very barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair tryal, for they extort confeſſions by racks and tortures. The loweſt puniſhment is the knout, in purſuance of which the criminal is whipt with inſtruments that tear his fleſh, or beaten with cudgels till he is not able to ſtand.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, Auguſt 8, September 30, and November 12, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a vale on the river Cluyd, and had once a large caſtle, now in ruins. It is a large corporation, well inhabited, with a large hoſpital, and a free-ſchool, and the market is the beſt in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, 10 S. E. of Denbigh, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 53. 6.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the leaſt of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leiceſterſhire, on the N. by Nottinghamſhire and Lincolnſhire, and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire. It contains 2360 houſes, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 pariſhes, and two market-towns, and ſends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the ſoil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and ſheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guaſh, in which are plenty of fiſh. The ſhire town is Oakam.

* RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, 5 miles from the town of that name.

RUVO, a populous town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bari, and 10 W. of Bitonto. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 41. 13.

RYE, a town in Suſſex, with two markets

on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has a church built with stone, and a town-hall, and consists of three streets, paved with stone. One side of the town has been walled in, and the other is guarded by the sea. It has two gates, and is a place of considerable trade in the shipping way. From hence large quantities of corn are exported, and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of late choaked up with sand, which, if well opened, would be a good station for privateers that cruize against the French. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 0.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and Sept. 14, for bullocks and horses. It is seated in a valley called Homesdale, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 15.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, seated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 52. 8.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name in White Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedrzwck with the Nieper, 105 miles N. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 50. 22.

* RZEVA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N. by the dutchies of Tvere and Moscow, on the S. by Biela, on the E. by the palatinate of Vitepsk, and on the W. by Pleskow. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lon. 54. 45. lat. 55. 56. * There is another town of the same name in this province, called Rzeva the Desart. Lon. 48. 10. lat. 56. 22.

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* SAADAH, a town of Arabia-Felix in Asia, which is very strong and populous, and where they make fine Turky leather. It is about 108 miles N. E. of Almacharana. Lon. 62. 30. lat. 17. 50.

SABA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is about 12 miles in circumference, and is pleasant and fertile, being inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of Eustachia, and they are almost all shoemakers. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 314. 0. lat. 17. 35.

* SABA, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, and is seated in a large plain. Lon. 83. 0. lat. 34. 56.

* SABAKZAR, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the S. of the river Volga, and the isle of Mokritz.

* SABBATO, a river of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Hither Principato, crosses the Farther Principato, and receives the Calore a little below Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavoro.

SABIA, a cape of Africa on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and at the bottom of the Gulph of Sidra, on the confines of the kingdom of Barca.

SABINA, a province of Italy in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Farther Abruzzo, on the S. by the Campagna of Rome, and on the W. by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, being watered by several small rivers, rendering it fertile, and it abounds in oil and wine. There is no walled town in it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republick of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the Gulph of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Cursola and Meleda.

* SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy on the confines of Mantua, and Cremona, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 45. 2.

SABLE, an ancient town of France in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Sarte, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N. E. of Angiers, 27 S. W. of Mantz, and

235 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 47. 50.

SABLE CAPE, the moſt ſouthern province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod fiſhery. Lon. 312. 34. lat. 43. 45.

SABLESTAN, or SABLUSTAN, a province of Aſia in Perſia, on the frontiers of Indoſtan. It is bounded on the N. by Khoraſan, on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar, on the S. by Segeſtan, or Segeſtan, and on the W. by Herat. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; however, it is ſaid there are ſeveral ſprings, lakes, and rivers. It is not certain which is the capital town.

* SAO, a territory, called a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guiney, which is hardly two miles in length of along the ſhore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains ſeveral villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Naſſau. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 5. 6.

* SACANIA, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the Gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as alſo between the dutchy of Clarence and the iſthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a very ſtrong town, and one of the moſt famous in Japan, and in the kingdom of Quito, with ſeveral fortified caſtles, handſome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, having a mountain on one ſide which ſerves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 153 0. lat. 34. 0.

* SACILE, a town of Italy in the marche of Treviſano, which makes part of the ſtate of Venice, and it is called the Garden of the Republick of Venice.

SADERASAPATAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 12. 30.

* SADUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county. It is ſeated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

* SAFIA, a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Duquela, with a caſtle. The Portugueſe were in poſſeſſion of it a long while, but they forſook it in 1641. It is a trading place, and is ſurrounded by ſeveral eminencies which command the town. Lon. 9. 40. lat. lat. 32. 0.

SAGAN, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty ſtrong place, well built, and whoſe fortifications conſiſt of double walls. It has a handſome caſtle, which is not yet finiſhed; and there is a priory belonging to monks of the Auguſtine order. There was a jeſuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permiſſion of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran ſchool built here. It is ſeated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 12. lat. 51. 35.

* SAGRES, a very ſtrong town of Portugal in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a ſtrong garriſon. It is about 4 miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 2. lat. 36. 50.

* SAGUENAY, a province of N. America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGUNTUM. See MORVEDRO.

* SAHAGUN, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is ſeated on the river Sea, in a plain fertile in corn, 17 miles from Palencia. Lon. 13. 14. lat. 42. 31.

* SAHARA, or ZARA, a large deſart of Africa, commonly called the Deſart of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Negro-Land from the river Albach, over-againſt the Canary Iſlands, as far as Egypt and Nubia, that is, from W. to E. It conſiſts of little elſe except barren burning ſands, and is almoſt uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beaſts than men. There are caravans paſs over it from Barbary to Negro-Land, who ſometimes meet with no water for 8 or 9 days together; and there have been inſtances wherein great numbers have been buried in the ſands.

SAID, a town of Africa in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, 200 miles N. of Cairo. Some authors pretend that it is the

the ancient Thebes. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 27. 0.

* SAINT ANNE, the name of three iſlands of America, on the coaſt of Braſil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called Boubies, which are eaſily taken. Lon. 346. 0. lat. S. 1. 47.

* SAINT ANNE, an iſland, and harbour of North America, on the coaſt of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fiſhery is plentiful.

* SAINT ANN's HILL, a place in Wiltſhire, near the Devizes, with one fair on Auguſt 6, for horſes, cheeſe, and ſheep.

* SAINT AVIULD, a town of Lorrain in the biſhoprick of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey.

* SAINT DECUMANS, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair on Auguſt 24, for cattle, and all ſorts of goods.

* SAINT HARMON, a village of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, with one fair on Auguſt 15, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* SAINT LAWRENCE, a village in Kent, with one fair on Auguſt 10, for toys.

* SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Wiltſhire, near Marlborough, with one fair on July 31, for horſes, cows, and ſheep.

* SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Kent, with one fair on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

* SAINT MARY-CRAY, a village in Kent, with one fair on September 10, for toys.

* SAINT NINION, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair on September 27, for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and merchants goods.

* SAINT STEVENS, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* SAINTES, the name of three ſmall iſlands of America in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, and capital of Saintonge, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are, the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge, which is over the river Charente. The caſtle is ſeated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has a ſteeple, which is one of the largeſt in France. There are ſeveral convents, beſides a jeſuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its ſteeple, built with ſmall ſtones, which lets the light through. It is ſeated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, 58 N. of Bourdeaux, and 262 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 37. 1. lat. 45. 38.

* SAINTONGE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the ocean, and on the S. by Bourdelois and Giron, being about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and it is one of the fineſt and moſt fertile provinces in France, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, and they make the beſt ſalt here in Europe.

SAL, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd's. It lies to the E. of St. Nicholas, and is about 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of ſalt made here from ſea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 354. 0. lat. 17. 0.

SALA, a river of Germany, which riſes in Franconia, enters Saxony, and paſſing through ſeveral territories, falls into the river Elb below Deſſaw.

SALA, a town of Sweden in Weſtmanland, on the frontiers of Upland. It is 30 miles W. of Upſal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of ſilver, but they have done working them. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 39. 58.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, populous, and trading town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity, with 24 handſome colleges. The ſtructure called the Schools, where all ſorts of ſciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free ſtone. It is adorned with handſome ſtructures, magnificent churches, a large publick ſquare, fine fountains, and every thing elſe that can contribute to the beauty and commodiouſneſs of a city. There were formerly 7000 ſtudents, when the Spaniſh monarchy was in a flouriſhing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The ſcholars are all cloathed like prieſts, having their heads ſhaved, and caps thereon. In every college there are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The large church is one of the handſomeſt in Spain, and has a fine ſteeple,

ſteeple, about which there are galleries walk in. There are alſo ſeveral fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and ſome with curious pictures. It is ſeated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, being ſurrounded with a wall. It contains 8000 houſes, and is accounted one of the beſt cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which waſhes its walls, has a bridge over it 302 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls there is a fine Roman cauſeway, as appears from the inſcriptions. It is 37 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 33. lat. 41. 5.

SALAMANCA, a town of N. America in Mexico, and in the province of Jucatan, near the Gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconſiderable place, and almoſt reduced to a village. Lon. 284. .. lat. 17. 15.

SALAMIS. See COLOURS.

* SALANCHES, a town of Italy in Savoy, on the Upper Fauſſigny, on a brook which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N. of Cluſes.

SALANKAMEN, a town of Hungary in Sclavonia, and territory of Sirmium. It is remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks in 1691. It is ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Peterwaraden. Lon. 38. 28. lat. 45. 14.

* SALE, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and ſeveral forts. It is famous for its pyracies, and is ſeated on the river Guerou, which divides it into two parts. It is 100 miles W. of Fez. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 34. 0.

SALEM, a ſea-port town of New England in N. America, a little to the N. of Boſton, which was the firſt ſettlement of the Engliſh in New England. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 42. 20.

SALERNO, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a caſtle, a harbour, and an univerſity, principally for medicine. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 30 S. of Benevento. Lon. 32. 19. lat. 40. 45.

* SALERS, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, ſeated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

* SALHBERG, a town of Sweden in Weſtermania, ſeated on the river Salha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of ſilver.

* SALIES, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its ſprings of ſalt water, wherewith they make very white ſalt.

* SALIGNAC, a town of France in Upper Perigord. Lon. 18. 58. lat. 45. 40.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain in Biſcay, and territory of Guipuſcoa, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa. It is ſeated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles N. of Vittoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 47. 45. lat. 43. 15.

SALINES, a conſiderable town of France in the Franche comtè, with a fort that commands it. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, on a ſtream that has its ſource in the town, 20 miles S. of Beſanzon, 20 S. E. of Dole, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 36. lat. 46. 58.

SALISBURY, a town or city of Wiltſhire, of which it is capital, with two markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Tueſday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tueſday, for broad cloth and pedlars ware; and on Tueſday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheeſe. It is a biſhop's ſee, has the title of an earldom, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Avon, that waters moſt of the principal ſtreets, which are large and ſpacious. It has ſeveral handſome buildings, of which the cathedral is the chief. It is a ſtately handſome ſtructure, and is commonly ſaid to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year; as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days in the year. It is adorned with a lofty ſpire ſteeple, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. It has alſo a large cloiſter of curious workmanſhip; and near it is the biſhop's palace. The town-hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles N. W. of Southampton, 58 S. W. of Oxford, 27 S. by W. of Marlborough, and 84 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 51. 3.

SALLEE, an ancient, conſiderable, and ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez,

Fez, with a harbour and feveral forts. It is one of the beſt harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies crois it, ſhips of the ſmalleſt draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are hardly ever uſed, for want of ſkill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pyrates, which make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 34. 0.

SAIM, a town of France, in Lorrain, on the frontiers of Alſace, and in the Voſgue, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the ſource of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasburg, and 55 S.E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 57. lat. 48. 34.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in the Breſciano. It is ſeated on the Lake Digarda, 10 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Breſcia. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 45. 38.

• SALOBRENA, or SOLOBRENA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſugar, and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. E. of Almunecar, and 30 S. of Granada. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 36. 45.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marſeilles. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 43. 40.

SALONA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, ſeated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, and its ruins ſhew that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 5 miles N. of Spalatta, and 58 N. W. of Raguſa. It is ſubject to Venice. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 43. 15.

• SALONE, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are Chriſtians and Turks, which are pretty equal in number, but the Jews are not ſuffered to live there. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 40. 36. lat. 38. 50.

SALONICHI, formerly called THESSALONICA, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues; likewiſe the Turks have a few moſques. It is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and is defended on the land ſide by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is ſilk. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name, partly on the top, and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N. of Lariſſa, 123 S. W. of Sophia, and 270 W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 40. 48. lat. 40. 41. The Engliſh have a conſul that reſides here, as alſo a Turkiſh baſhaw.

SALSES, a very ſtrong caſtle of France, in Rouſſillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 43. 35.

• SALSETTA, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian ocean, near the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of the kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and ſugar-canes. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and the Jeſuits poſſeſs the beſt part of it. It has a great many villages, and churches, but has no town in it, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the ſide of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiouſly carved in the rock; at preſent it has no inhabitants, but wild beaſts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fiſh, becauſe it is ſo near Bombay, being only ſeparated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a deſcent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the prieſts. They alſo carried away 1400 people into ſlavery. In 1720 the prieſts wanted to diſturb the Engliſh; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1722, they wanted to be troubleſome again, but after 40 of them were ſlain, the reſt ran away. Lon. 89. 50. lat. 19. 0.

SAISONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the river Lobregat, 46 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 41. 50.

* SALTA, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade, in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Eſtreco. Lon. 314. 15. lat. 25. 50.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on February 2, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated at the deſcent of a ſteep hill, and conſiſts of three ſtreets, which are waſhed clean by every ſhower of rain. It is a corporation, has ſome trade, eſpecially in malt, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 6 miles N. by W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 56. 0.

* SALTZA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the ſalt pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 52. 25.

SALTZBURG, a large, ancient, and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, belonging to the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who is a ſovereign prince. It is populous, well built, and is defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. The archbiſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure, which has a magnificent garden, adorned with ſtatues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his ſummer-houſe, but that for winter contains 103 apartments, all richly furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houſes are 5 ſtories high, but the ſtreets are narrow; the univerſity depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1727, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five organs. It is ſeated on both ſides the river Saltz, 25 miles S. of Paſſaw, 67 E. by S. of Munich, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 47. 42. Near it there are ſalt-works, which bring in a great income.

* SALTZBURG, the archbiſhoprick of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Auſtria, on the S. by Carinthia, and Tyrol, on the W. by the ſame, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, and yet is pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, ſilver, and iron. It is about 72 miles in length and 60 in breadth, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

* SALVADOR, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace where the king reſides, and a Portugueſe biſhop. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 32. 0. lat. S. 5. 0.

* SALVADORE-St. a large, populous, and handſome town of S. America, in Brazil, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and ſeveral forts. It is the reſidence of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral religious houſes; and the Jeſuits have a large and magnificent college. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious, but carry on a conſiderable trade. The houſes are two or three ſtories high, and the walls thick and ſtrong, being built with ſtone. The principal ſtreet is large, and there are many gardens full of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, fallads, and flowers. The chief commodities are ſugar, tobacco, woods for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train oil. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is juſt below it. Lon. 339. 35. lat. S. 13. 0.

* SALVAGES, is the name of two ſmall iſlands, between Madeira and the Canaries. They have no inhabitants, but there is a vaſt number of Canary birds.

* SALVATAT, a town of France, in Rouergue, in the election of Ville Franche, ſeated near a rivulet.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, and where there is a royal palace. Lon. 9. 44. lat. 38. 59.

* SALVATIERRA, a very ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſeated on the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtramadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is ſeated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Placentia. Lon. 11. 48. lat. 39. 33.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, ſeated on the river Minho, 30 miles N. W. of Braga, and 58 S. of Compoſtella. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 48.

* SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alava. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 21 miles E. of Vittoria. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 50.

SALUZZO, a town and caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; and the cathedral church is very magnificent and

and rich. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 35. 8. lat. 44. 35. The French call it Saluces, and it is ſubject to the king of Sardinia.

* Saluzzo, the marquiſate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, and the province of the four valleys, on the E. by thoſe of Saviglano and Foſſano, on the S. by that of Cona, and the county of Nice, and on the W. by Barcelonetta. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1601.

* Samarand, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, ſeated on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Java, which is very populous.

Samarcand or Sarmacand, an ancient, large, ſtrong, handſome, famous, and populous town of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the country of the Uſbeck Tartars, with a caſtle and the famous univerſity. The houſes are built with ſtone, and it was the ſeat of a famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleaſantly ſeated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo, 120 miles E. by N. of Bokharia. Lon. 86. 35. lat. 39. 50.

* Samari or Tanday, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon; from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samaria, formerly a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, now entirely deſtroyed, though it is ſaid the ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen.

Sambellas, ſeveral iſlands of America, on the N. coaſt of the iſthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards who live on the iſthmus of Darien. They are ſo ſituated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests, they yield a charming proſpect, and were formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which has its ſource at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and paſſing by Landrecky, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maeſe at Namur.

* Samland, a circle [illegible] called in Regal Pruſſia, lying near the Gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the [illegible] it has got on the coaſt. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town is Coninſberg.

* Sammatan, a town of France, in Comminges, which was formerly a ſtrong place, and has now a very ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Save, 3 miles S. E. of Lombez. Lon. 18. 37. lat. 43. 34.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland, on the E. by Lithuania, on the W. by the Baltick Sea, and on the S. by Regal Pruſſia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of foreſts and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are alſo very active horſes, which are in high eſteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honeſt; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roſſenna and Wonia are the principal places.

Samoeida, a country of the Ruſſian empire, between Aſiatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the ſea coaſt as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are ſo rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little underſtanding, and in many things, reſemble voracious animals, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the ſnow on ſledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a ſtag. Thoſe that have ſeen them affirm, that no people on the earth make ſuch ſhocking figures; their ſtature is ſhort, their ſhoulders and faces broad, with flat broad noſes, great blubber hanging lips, and ſtaring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there has been ſome attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch-bark ſewed together, which are laid upon ſtakes ſet in the ground, and at the top there is a hole to let out the ſmoke; the fire is made in the middle, and both men and women lie naked round them all night. They have little regard to the nearneſs of kin, and take as many wives as they can keep. The ſtories about their conjurations are ridiculous, and not worth repeating; their only employment is hunting and fiſhing.

Samos, an iſland of the Archipelago, on

the coaſt of Natolia, bounded on the N. by a gulph of the ſame name, on the S. by the gulph of Epheſus, and on the E. by the iſle of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and is extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their eaſe, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very naſty and ugly, and they never ſhift above once a month. They are clothed in the Turkiſh manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of ſilver, or block tin, faſtened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent Muſkadine, grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common ſort, but not ſo well taſted. Their ſilk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This iſland abounds with wild fowls, ſuch as partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, wood pigeons, turtle doves, and wheat ears; beſides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and moſt of the ſoil is of a ruſty colour: they have alſo emery ſtone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12000, who are almoſt all Greeks, and the monks and prieſts occupy moſt part of the iſland. They have a biſhop who reſides at Cora. Lon. from 44. 20. to 45. 0. lat. from 37. 45. to 37. 57.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called SAMANDRACHI, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the coaſt of Romania, and to the N. of the iſle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and is pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 44. 42. lat. 40. 34.

• SAMPFORD-PEVERIL, a village in Devonſhire, with two fairs on April 21, and Auguſt 29, for cattle.

• SAMSHA, a province of Aſia, in Georgia, bounded on the S. by Armenia, on the W. by Guerel, on the N. by Immeretta, and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.

• SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, bounded on the N. by Fionia, and on the E. by Jutland, from whence it is 8 miles diſtant. It is 8 miles long and 3 broad, and is very fertile and pleaſant. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 55. 0.

• SAMSON-ST. a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Rille, 5 miles from Pontaudemer. There is another town of that name in Maine, and in the election of Mans; as alſo another in Anjou, and election of Angiers.

• SANAA, a large, populous, and handſome town of Aſia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in proper Yemen; the air is temperate, and the days are pretty equal all the year. Its ſituation is very pleaſant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 14. 58.

SANBACH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Thurſday after September 10, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Weſlok, and is not large, but it has a handſome church. In the market-place are two ſquare ſtone croſſes, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Cheſter, and 152 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 53. 6.

SANBENETTO. See BENEDETTO.

• SANCERRE, a town of France in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, 25 N. E. of Bourges, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 47. 16.

• SANCIAN, a ſmall iſland of Aſia on the coaſt of the province of Quantong in China. It is about 42 miles in circumference, and is famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier.

• SANCOINS, a town of France in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a ſtrong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is capital of a chatellany. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 38. 56. lat. 49. 50.

• SANDHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair on May 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

• SANDO, an iſland of Japan, on the N. coaſt of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name, and is about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 156. 0. lat. 37. 15.

SANDOMIR, a ſtrong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill on the river Viſtula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warſaw. Lon. 49. 52. lat. 50. 23.

• SANDOMIR, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia, on the E. by the

those of Lublin and Russia, and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The soil is very fertile, and it has mines of gold, silver, copper, and excellent fruits. The capital town is of the same name.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Scheld, 10 miles N. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 43. lat. 51. 25.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair on September 4, for drapery goods, haberdashery wares, shoes and hard ware; and, it has the title of an earldom. It is a corporation and cinque port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats; and it sends two members to parliament, who are called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow streets paved, and 30 cross streets or alleys, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory is carried on. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but though the walls are much decayed, four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being so choaked up with sand, that a ship of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Canterbury, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 20.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the frontiers of Arragon. It is seated on the river Aragon, 20 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 42. 28.

* SANQUHAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithdale, 21 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 55. 50.

SAN MATHEO, a town of Valencia in Spain, 58 miles N. of the city of Valencia. Lon. 17. 12. lat. 40. 31.

SANTA CLARA, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guyaquil, on the coast of Peru, 80 miles S. W. of the city of Guyaquil. Lon. 297. 44. lat. 3. 18. S.

* SANTA CRUZ, a town of Africa on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Suz and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on the Cape Aguer. Lon. 7. 40. lat. 36. 30.

* SANTA CRUZ, a large island of the S. Sea, and one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 200. 0. lat. 20. 21.

* SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapay. Lon. 318. 0. lat. S. 20. 40.

SANTA CRUZ, a sea port town of N. America, in the island of Cuba, seated at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 272. 0. lat. 22. 30.

SANTA FEE, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio del Norte, 750 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 271. 0. lat. 35. 32.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, a supreme court of justice, and an university. It is seated on the river Magdelena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 307. 30. lat. 3. 58.

* SANTA MARIA. See MARIA ST.

SANTAREN, a handsome town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvest here two months after they have sown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 35 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 39. 12.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the Papists, wherein is an image of the virgin Mary, which they pretend performs a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Wesel, from which it is 5 miles distant to the N. W. Lon. 24. 8. lat. 51. 38.

SANTERRE, a small territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambresis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the

the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILLANE, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, of which it is capital. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 55 miles E. of Oviedo, 95 N. W. of Burgos, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 2. lat. 43. 30.

SANTORINI, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Nanphio. It is 8 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, and is covered with pumice-ſtone. The ſoil in general muſt conſequently be dry and barren; however, it is greatly improved by the labour and induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a-year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard at length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are ſeveral little towns and villages. They have but one ſpring in the iſland, for which reaſon they preſerve the rain water in ciſterns, and though they are ſubject to the Turks, they chuſe their own magiſtrates. Lon. 43. 33. lat. 39. 10.

SAONE, a conſiderable river of France, which has its ſource in mount Voſgue, near Darney, runs through the Franche Comté, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It paſſes by Gray, Chalons, and Matcon.

SAPIENZA, an iſland and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turky in Europe. It is very near the S. coaſt of the iſland of the Morea, and is very ſmall, and badly cultivated. The pyrates of Barbary hide themſelves behind it, to ſurprize veſſels which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coaſts of Sicily. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 36. 45.

SAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in Alſace, and running N. enters Lorrain, paſſing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sar-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Moſelle a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people which made a great noiſe ſome centuries ago, and who came from the deſerts of Arabia; Sarra, in their language, ſignifying a deſert. They were the firſt diſciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept poſſeſſion of Spain ſeveral hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long while againſt the weſtern Chriſtians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for thoſe who conquered Spain, that is, the deſcendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a town or city of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a court of inquiſition. It is ſaid to be built by the Phenicians, and the Romans ſent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Auguſtus, whence it had the name of Cæſar Auguſta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is large, handſome, and well built. The ſtreets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean; and the houſes are from three to ſix ſtories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handſome monaſteries, not to mention others leſs conſiderable. There are four gates into the city, correſponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs croſs the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handſome quay, which ſerves for a publick walk. The Holy-ſtreet is the largeſt, and ſo broad it may be taken for a ſquare; and here they have their bull-fights: in this ſtreet there are ſeveral noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The convents are handſome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a ſpacious building, after the Gothic taſte; but the fineſt church is that of Nueſtra Signora del Pilar, ſeated on the ſide of the Ebro, and is a place of the greateſt devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James who was preaching the goſpel, and left him her image, with a handſome pillar of jaſper; it is ſtill in this church, which they pretend is the firſt in the world built to her honour. This image ſtands on a marble pillar, with a little Jeſus in her arms; but the place is ſo dark, that it cannot be ſeen without the aſſiſtance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of ſilver. There are alſo chandeliers and baſtins.

lustrades of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, a Roman crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; in short, there is scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels, and there are a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in a corner of it is St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. It is seated in a very large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers, and over it there are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought to be the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the Allies soon after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 60 W. of Lerida, 137 W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 57. lat. 41. 47.

* Saraio, a large and strong town of Turky, in Europe, and in Bosnia. It is 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, 60 N. E. of Bamaluck, and 67 S. E. of Jaicza. Lon. 36. 28. lat. 34. 4[illegible].

Saratos, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, most of whose inhabitants are soldiers. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Casan, and 300 N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 52. 4.

* Saravi, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, where they have the best horses in all these parts.

Sarburg, or Sarbruck, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, 8 miles S. of Triers. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 49. 35.

* Sarbruck or Sarburg, an ancient town of Lorrain, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alsace. It is seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, a the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Marsal, and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 48. 44

Sarbruck, an ancient town of German Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name, and formerly imperial. It has been often ravaged during the wars of Germany. It is seated on the river Sare, 8 miles from Sarguemine, and 15 from Sar Louis. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 49. 18.

Sardam, a sea-port town of Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights. It is seated on the N. side of the river Wye, 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 52. 28.

Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast there is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are very common, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game, and in that of Asinaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, which is caused by the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly so rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their state-prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed full liberty till they set up an inquisition at Sassari. However, as the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur and allum, and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions; in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Cagliari is the capital town.

Sardo, a town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis and was the seat of the famous king Crœsus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priests. Lon. 4[illegible]. [illegible]

* Sare, a river of France, in Lorrain

which has its fource in German Lorrain, a little above the Sarm, which falls into the Mofelle a little above Treves, or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Swifferland, and capital of a county of the fame name in the canton of Zurich, with a caftle feated on a rock. It is feated on the top of a hill, and near it there are mineral fprings good for various difeafes.

* SARGEL, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremecen, with a caftle and a harbour. It is 25 miles from Tenez, 25 from Algiers, and is feated on the fea-coaft. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 33. 30.

* SARGUEMINE, a town in German Lorrain, feated on the river Sare, 8 miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 49. 4.

SARK, a little ifland belonging to Great Britain, lying between the iflands of Guernfey and Jerfey, on the coaft of Normandy in France.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bifhop's fee. It is but a poor place, and is feated on a bottom furrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 54. lat 45. 3.

SAR-LOUIS, a ftrong town of France, in Lorrain, fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is feated on the river Sare, 30 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 49. 22.

* SARMAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberies, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Afia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caſpian Seas, but at prefent the bounds are hardly known, the beft geographers not being agreed about them.

CARNFOLGRIN, a village of Carnarvonfhire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on June 27, for cattle.

SARNO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bifhop's fee, and the title of a dutchy. It is feated on the river Sarno, near its fource, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 40. 48.

* SARNO, a fmall river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rifes near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato and the Terra di Lavoro, and falls into the Bay of Naples.

* SAROZ, a ftrong caftle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the fame name, on the frontiers of Poland. It is feated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles from Eperies, capital of the county. Lon. 39. 28. lat. 49. 12.

* SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, feated on the river Francoli, in whofe neighbourhood there are quarries of alabafter, which is fo tranſparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 19. 35. lat 41. 30.

SARSINA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Romagna, with a bifhop's fee. It is feated on the frontiers of Tufcany, but is now gone to decay, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, 30 S. of Ravenna, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 43. 58.

SARUM, commonly called OLD-SARUM, is a place almoft without inhabitants, in Wiltfhire, though it fends two members to parliament. It did fill up the fummit of a high fteep hill, and was formerly ftrongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be feen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 51. 9.

* SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the fame name. It is feated on the river Sare, 5 miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 59.

* SARVITZA, a town of Turky, in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenolotari, which is feated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a fmall river.

* SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the fame name, feated on the river Rab, at the place where a fmall river runs into it. Lon. 35. 23. lat. 47. 10.

SARZANA, an ancient and ftrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bifhop's fee. It was given to the Genoefe, by the great duke of Tufcany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is feated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tufcany, 10 miles N. W. of Maſſa, 32 N. W. of Piſa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 44. 8.

* SASERON, a large town of Afia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It is feated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which there is an ifland, where there is a fuperb mofque,

que, with a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 102. 20. lat. 26. 10.

Sassari, a town of Italy, and one of the principal of the iſland of Sardinia, being the capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains about 30000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be much more magnificent than the beſt at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, Chi non vidde Roſſel, non vidde mondo; that is, who has not ſeen Roſſel, has not ſeen the world. It was taken by the French, who plundered it in 1527. It is ſeated in a plain, 5 miles N. of Alghier, and 20 S. of Villa-Aragonenſe. Lon. 26. 14. lat. 40. 46.

* Sassebes, a ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 42. 15. lat. 46. 16.

Sas van Ghent, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, and is about 8 miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 51. 15.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 28. 24. lat. 44. 32.

* Satalia, a large and very ſtrong town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia. It is ſeated on the coaſt of Carimania, with a ſmall harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 275 S. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 48. 46. lat. 37. 8.

Savanna, a town of N. America, in Georgia, belonging to Great-Britain. It was built not many years ago, by the truſtees of Georgia, and ſtands on a bank of the river, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lon. 276. 15. lat. 32. 0.

Save, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia. It runs through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards ſeparates Sclavonia from Croatia, Boſnia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

* Saverdun, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the county of Foix, which was formerly very ſtrong. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and the Lower is divided into the town and ſuburbs. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, 15 miles from Foix, and 25 from Thouloufe. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 43. 10.

* Saverne, or Zabern, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, on the frontiers of Lorrain, with a handſome palace, where the biſhop of Strasburg ſometimes reſides. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Voſgue, in a pleaſant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 12 miles N. W. of Straſburg, and 120 from Paris. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 44.

* Saugues, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gevaudan. There is another town of the ſame name in Auvergne, and in the election of Brioude.

Savigliano, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It advantageouſly ſeated on the river Maira, 5 miles W. of Foſſano, 8 miles E. of Saluzzo, or Saluces, 10 N. of Coni, and 22 S. of Turin. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 30.

* Savigliano, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by thoſe of Chieraſco, and Foſſano, on the S. by the province of Coni, on the W. by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and on the N. by Carmagnola.

* Saulge-St. a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict, ſeated in a valley.

Saulgen, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the principal place of a county of the ſame name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

* Saulieu, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is ſeated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 45 miles W. of Dijon, 100 N. by W. of Lyons, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 47. 17.

* Sault, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of a valley of the ſame name.

Saumur, a conſiderable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient caſtle. Here is an important paſſage over the Loir, upon which there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles

S. E. of Angiers, 37 S. W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 47. 15.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Cajania, on the E. by Kexholm, on the S. by Carelia, and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marſhes, and is almoſt a deſart. Nyſlot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, and in the territory of Genoa, with two caſtles and a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches, and other well built ſtructures. The Genoeſe fearing that it would hurt the trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large veſſels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746: the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in ſilk and all ſorts of fruits. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 44. 20.

* SAVONIERS, a town of France, in Touraine, 5 miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a ſovereign dutchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which ſeparates it from Switzerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais, on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Breſſe, and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is divided into Propre Savoy, the Geneveſe, Chablais, Faucigni, the Tarenteſe, Moriennia, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almoſt always covered with ſnow; however, the ſoil is pretty fertile, and ſupplies the inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, but they can ſupply their [illegible] with nothing but cheſnuts and [illegible]. The mountains which [illegible] covered with ſnow in winter, [illegible] that feed a great [illegible]. There is alſo a great [illegible] which are ſtags, [illegible], wild-boars, bears, [illegible], and grey [illegible] and pheaſants. The [illegible] the principal [illegible] the Iſer, the Arc, and the [illegible]. The country [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The inhabitants are laborious, ſober, good ſoldiers, and faithful ſubjects, and Chamberry is the capital town.

* SAUVANT-ST. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the dioceſe of Poitiers.

* SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alais, ſeated on the river Vidourle, with a Benedictine abbey.

* SAUVETERRE, a town of France in Bearn, with an old ruined caſtle, 17 miles from Pau.

* SAUVEUR LE VISCOMTE ST. a town of France in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Coutances, ſeated on a morais on the river Beaupries, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* SAUXILANGES, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Iſſoire, with a famous monaſtery of the order of Cleuni.

* SAUBRIDGEWORTH, a village in Hertfordſhire, with two fairs on April 23, and October 19, for horſes.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 26. 41. lat. 52. 35.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on Midſummer day, which laſts two days. It is ſituated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a diſſenting meeting houſe. The town conſiſts of about 400 houſes, which are in general pretty good, and but the ſtreets are narrow, and ill paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 19 miles N. E. of Ipſwich, 35 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 13. lat. 52. 22.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the dutchy of Saxony. The circle of Lower Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Pruſſia, and a part of Poland and Sileſia, on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia, on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony, on the N. by the Baltick Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhault, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margravate of Miſnia, the marche of Brandenburg.

burg, and the dutchy of Pomerania; and these again are subdivided into many leſſer diſtricts, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, and the dutchy of Sleſwick, on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Weſtphalia, on the S. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony, and which alſo bounds it on the E. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhoprick of Magdeburg, the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhoprick of Bremen, the biſhoprick of Halberſtadt, the biſhoprick of Schweren, the biſhoprick of Ratzburg, the biſhoprick of Lubeck, and the biſhoprick of Sleſwick. All theſe have been ſecularized, except Lubeck and Hildeſheim. The other territories are the dutchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Ranſtein and Blanburg; as alſo the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Gotlar, Mulhauſen and Northhauſen, which ſee in their places. The dutchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Lower Luſatia, on the S. by Miſnia, and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elb. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital town.

SAYBROOK, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, ſeated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 85 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 41. 0.

SAYOCK, one of the iſlands of Aſia, in Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W. ſide of this. Lon. 147. 35. lat. 32. 0.

SAYD. See SIPON.

SCAGEN, or SCAGERIF, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the paſſage, out of the ocean into the Baltick Sea. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 58. 0.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is 5 miles N. of Amalfi. Lon 32. 7 lat. 40. 38.

* SCALANOVA, a handſome town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a caſtle and harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 8 miles from Epheſus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 45. 6. lat. 37. 54.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous paſſage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is ſeated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Preſburg, and 45 N. W. of Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 48. 58.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Mainland, being one of thoſe of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney. 130 miles N. E. of Cathneſs. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 61. 12.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Europe, formerly ſo called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

SCARA, or SCAREN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, ſeated to the S. of the Lake Wenar, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 58. 36.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs on Holy Thurſday, and November 22 for toys. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs, that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock is a green large plain, with a little well of freſh-water, ſpringing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented, on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number, and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was loſt; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered to the great joy of the town. Here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of ſome trade, and has a very good harbour, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 42 miles N.E by E. of York, and 204 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 54. 18.

SCARDONNA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the river Cherca, with a biſhop's ſee. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, by the Turks and Venetians, and theſe laſt

ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have ſince put it in a ſtate of defence. It is 45 miles N. of Spolatto, Lon. 35. 0. lat. 43. 55.

* Scarlino, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea coaſt, 5 miles S. of Maſſo, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 28. 32. lat. 42. 58.

* Scaro, a town of the iſland of Santorini, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 43. 33. lat. 36. 10.

Scaros. See Saroz.

Scarpanto, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the iſle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and there are ſeveral high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. from 44. 45. to 45. 12. lat. from 35. 26. to 35. 46.

Scarff, a river of the Netherlands, which has its ſource near Aubigny in Artois, where it waſhes Arras and Douay, after which, it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, paſſing by St. Amand, and a little after falls into the Scheld.

* Scella, a province of Africa, in Abyſſinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, and they are full of good paſtures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Schaffhausen, a large, handſome and ſtrong town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, with a caſtle in the form of a citadel. It is well built with fine large ſtreets, and adorned with ſeveral fountains; and the greateſt part of the houſes are painted on the outſide. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largeſt church in Switzerland; beſides which, the minſter with the monaſtery adjoining thereto, the arſenal, the town-houſe, the great clock, which ſhews the courſe of the ſun and moon, with their eclipſes; and the ſtone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the obſervation of a traveller. That river is of great conſequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade, and it is 22 miles N. of Zurich, 22 W. of Conſtance, and 40 E. of Baſle, or Baſil. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 47. 39.

Schaffhausen, the canton of, in Switzerland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia, on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the biſhoprick of Conſtance, and on the S. by the ſame, and by Thurgaw. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; but it produces not only all the neceſſaries of life, as wine, fiſh, wood, flax, horſes, ſheep, wool, black-cattle and deer, but alſo other particulars in ſuch abundance, as to enable the inhabitants to export large quantities to adjacent countries. The principal town is of the ſame name.

Schalholt, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a biſhop's ſee and a college. Lon. 358. 25. lat. 64. 30.

Schamachya, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Schervan. They have very large manufactories of ſilks and cottons, and it is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Caſpian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. It is ſeated in a valley between two mountains. Lon. 54. 40. lat. 40. 50.

Schantz Sterney, a fortreſs of Ruſſian-Finland, in the province of Carelia, ſeated on the river Neva, a little to the eaſtward of Peterſburg. Lon. 48. 50. lat. 60. 0.

Scharding, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Paſſaw. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 48. 28.

* Scharnitz, a town of France, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Tyrol. It is ſeated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a paſſage of great importance, and well fortified.

Schawenburg, a ſmall territory of Weſtphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

Scheld, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its ſource in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It paſſes through Flanders, and ſome miles below Fort Lillo, it divides into two branches, one of which runs through Berg-op-zoom, and is called the eaſtern Scheld, and the other to Fluſhing, which is called the weſtern Scheld: they both fall into the German ocean.

* Schelestadt, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Upper Alſace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however,

however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 48. 1.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, ſeated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it there is a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 48. 32.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 48. 44.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zueder-Zee, between Vly-Iſland and Ameland. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 53. 34.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the ſeven mountain-towns, with three caſtles. It is famous for mines of ſilver, and other metals; as alſo for its hot baths. Near it there is a high rock of a ſhining blew ſtone, mixed with green and ſome ſpots of yellow, which is a charming ſight. It is 50 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 40.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortreſs of N. America, in New-York, ſeated on Hudſon's river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquis, belonging to Great-Britain, 100 miles N. of New-York town. Lon. 305. 5. lat. 42. 30.

* SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a fertile country, and in a good air, 8 miles S. E. of Waltena. Lon. 33. 22. lat. 58. 12.

SCHENKENSHANS, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It is ſeated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preſerves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 12 miles E. of Nimeguen, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 52.

* SCHER, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, and it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

* SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Paſſaw.

SCHETLAND, iſlands ſo called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which ſome reckon them part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Cathneſs, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fishery on their coaſt. The Dutch begin here on Midſummer-day, and follow the ſhoals of herring, down to the coaſts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of theſe iſlands are reckoned to be 40, beſides 30 which are naked rocks, and the chief of them is Mainland. The inhabitants live by fiſhing, and they are very like the Norwegians, being honeſt people who live a long time. Two months in the ſummer the ſun never ſets, and in two of the winter months he never riſes.

* SCHEVE, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the dioceſe of Wyburg, ſeated at the mouth of a river in the Gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horſes bred.

* SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maeſe. It is 3 miles from Rotterdam, and 5 from Delft. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 51. 55.

* SCHILTA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, ſeated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Perſia, capital of Farniſtan. It is 3 miles in length, from E. to W. but not ſo much in breadth. It is ſeated at the N. W. end of a ſpacious plain, ſurrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town ſtands. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun, and are but low, the roofs being flat and terraſſed. There are 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a blewiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, ſurrounded with walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almoſt of every kind, beſides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but as ſome think in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradiſe by ſome. The ruins of the famous palace called Perſepolis, are at a little diſtance from hence; that is 30 miles to the N. E. It is 225 mile S. E. of Iſpahan. Lon. 73. 35. lat. 29. 36.

SCHLESTADT, a town of France, in Alſace, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Weſtphalia, and

is

is ſeated on the river Ill, 18 miles S. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 48. 17.

* Schleusingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Henneburg, ſeated on the river Schleus.

* Schmiberg, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the dutchy of Jaur, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the river Bauber. Almoſt all the inhabitants are ſmiths, from whence this place takes its name.

* Schomberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

Schoneck, or Schoineck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nyms, 20 miles N. of Treves, and 23 S. of Limburg. Lon. 23. 41. lat. 50. 15.

Schonen, or Scania, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the ſtrait of the Sound, which ſeparates it from Zealand, on the N. by Halland and Smalland, on the E. by Bleckingia, and by the Baltick Sea, which alſo bounds it on the S. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Londen is the capital town.

* Schongaw, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

* Schonrein, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Wirtzberg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is ſeated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the biſhoprick of Wirtzberg.

Schoonhoven, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is ſeated on the river Lech, in which there is a good ſalmon fiſhery, 14 miles [illegible] of Rotterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51.

Schorndorf, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſalt-ſprings, with which they make a great deal of ſalt. It [illegible] on the river Reins, [illegible] miles [illegible], 27 S. E. of Hailbron, [illegible] W. of Germ[illegible]

* Schou[illegible] the S. Sea, [illegible] They were diſcovered by William Schouten a Du[illegible] lat. [illegible]

Schowen, an iſland of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the iſlands of Gorce and Beveland, being 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Zirickzee is the capital town.

Schut, a large iſland of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 35 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumaraine are the principal towns.

Schwalbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naſſau. It is ſeated on the river Aar, 8 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 50. 8.

Schwartz, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is ſeated on the river P[illegible], [illegible] miles N. E. of Inſpruc, and 8 S. E. of Rottenburg. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 47. 6. Some call it Schwatz.

Schwartzburg, a town and caſtle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Schwartz, [illegible] miles S. E. of Erford, and 25 N. of Culembach. Lon. 29. 2. lat. 50. 45.

Schwartzemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. The caſtle is ſeated on the river Lec, [illegible] N. W. of Nuremburg, and 2[illegible] Wertzburg, ſubject to its own [illegible] Lon. 28. 2. lat. 49. 43.

Schweidnitz, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is the handſomeſt town of Sileſia, [illegible] Breſlaw. The ſtreets are large, the church is fine, and the houſes well built. The fortifications are not very conſiderable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magiſtrates are Roman catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, who have a church without the town; as alſo a publick ſchool and bells. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Weiſtritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 23. lat. 50. 46.

Schweinfurt, a very ſtrong, free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are proteſtants,

teſtants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade, in woollen and linen-cloth, goose-quills and feathers. It is ſeated on the river Islam, 27 miles N. E. of Witzburg, 45 N. W. of Nuremburg, and 22 W. of Bamburg. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 50. 4.

* SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Fionia, over againſt the iſlands of Arroa and Langeland. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 55. 8.

* SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons, on the S. by the canton of Uri, on the E. by that of Glaris, and on the N. by thoſe of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches conſiſt in cattle, and the principal town is of the ſame name. This is a large, handſome place, ſeated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleaſant country among the mountains, 10 miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Zug. Lon. 26. 16. lat. 47. 2.

* SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Janna, to the N. of Negropont, and almoſt at the entrance of the Gulph of Salonichi. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. from 41. 50. to 42. 8. lat. from 39. 29. to 39. 40.

SCIO, one of the moſt beautiful, pleaſant, and celebrated iſlands of the Archipelago, near to the coaſt of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, being a mountainous country and yet pleaſant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields; ſuch as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries and pomegranates. There is alſo a large quantity of pleaſant wine, which they export to the neighbouring iſlands; but their principal trade is in ſilks. They have alſo a ſmall commerce in wool, cheeſe, figs, and maſtick. Their women are better bred then in other parts of the Levant; though the dreſs is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being ſent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whiſtle. The town called Scio, is large, pleaſant, and the beſt built of any in the Levant, the houſes being beautiful and commodious, ſome of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The ſtreets are paved with flint ſtones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their poſſeſſion, made a great many alterations for the better. The caſtle is an old citadel built by the Genoeſe, in which the Turks have a garriſon of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all ſhipping, that goes to or comes from Conſtantinople, and it will hold a fleet of fourſcore veſſels. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10000 Latins, on this iſland. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the ſea ſide, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. from 53. 50. to 54. 10. lat. from 35. 8. to 38. 37.

SCILLY, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, which are dangerous for ſtrangers to ſail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ſhips wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudeſley Shovel with 4 men of war, were caſt away here, in the night of October 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common ſailors, but people of diſtinction loſt. St. Mary's is the largeſt and moſt cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the reſt put together, and who are alſo the richeſt. Likewiſe in this, and in two or three other of the largeſt iſlands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament of this iſland, is the light-houſe of 61 feet high, and the gallery is four. The faſh lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It ſtands on high land, and is a very fine column.

SCIRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but there are no mines in it. The vines make the beauty of the iſland, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a ſugar loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of Saint George. The inhabitants are all Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them. Lon. from 42. 40. to 42. 54. lat. from 39. 4. to 39. 2[illegible].

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Sawe, the Drave and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Poſega, Zabiab, Creis, Waraſden, Zreian, and Walpon, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being

being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Belgrade. The eaſtern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. Theſe from a particular nation, are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia, is the mother of four others, namely thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Ruſſia.

* SCOLE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Eaſter Tueſday, for horſes and toys.

SCONE, or SCOON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were uſually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 56. 28.

* SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 5 miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the Gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12000 inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

* SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, a town of Turky, in Europe, on the confines of Boſnia, and capital of a ſangiacate. It is ſeated on the river Vardar, over which there is a bridge of 12 arches, and it is an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 39. 50. lat. 42. 20.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the iſland of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, except the S. from which it is ſeparated by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot-hills, and the river Eſk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the iſle of Mull, to Buchaneſs, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadeſt. But it is ſo cut by the inlets of the ſea, that there is not a houſe 60 miles from it, beſides the main land: there are 200 iſlands belonging to Scotland, ſome of which are very conſiderable. Theſe are called the weſtern iſlands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland iſles. The air is generally wholeſome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty ſtrong and frequent. In the northern parts the days are very long, and in the ſummer ſolſtice, the night is not above an hour and half long in the Iſle of Sky. The ſoil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain moſtly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the ſame as in England, though not in ſo great plenty. In the low lands there is but little timber, but in the more northern parts there are foreſts of fir-trees, which might afford maſts for the largeſt men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the ſea-ſide. They burn coals in ſeveral parts, and in the Highlands they have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of ſheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for ſale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very ſmall. They have alſo a great number of horſes, which, though ſmall, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The ſoil produces great plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places, and at Edinburgh particularly, they have brought all ſorts of linen to the greateſt perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that cuſtom is pretty much laid aſide. This was likewiſe the chief dreſs of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament, they have been obliged to lay them aſide, and conform to the Lowland dreſs. No country in the world has greater plenty of fiſh, eggs and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fiſheries. They have mines of ſeveral ſorts, and particularly of lead, with quarries of free-ſtone for building; inſomuch, that the principal towns are conſtructed with nothing elſe. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is ſaid of their precious ſtones, gold and ſilver mines, and other uncommon productions, we ſhall paſs over in ſilence. The eſtabliſhed religion in Scotland, is the Preſbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at leaſt connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we ſhall take notice of the principal, in their proper places. Lon. from 12. 20. to 16. 50. lat. from 54. 40. to 58. 30. This account of the latitude, is according to the beſt and lateſt map of Scotland, from which it appears, that the length

length of it is no more than 266 ſtatute miles, which is no wonder, becauſe the extent of the northern part was never rightly determined before; but then the Orkney and Shetland iſlands are not included.

SCOTLAND NEW. See ACADIA.

* SCOTTER, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair on July 10, for horſes and goods.

* SCOTTO, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Eaſter Tueſday, for horſes and petty chapmen.

SCRIVAN, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lon. 265. 35 lat. 10. 0.

SCUTARI, a large and populous town of Turky, in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania. It is ſeated on the Lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 37. 10. lat. 42. 5.

SCUTARI, a large and handſome town of Turky in Aſia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of Conſtantinople, to which it is looked upon as a ſuburb, being directly over againſt it. It contains a very handſome moſque, and is built on the ſide of a hill. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 41. 45.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Faro of Meſſina, over againſt a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Seglio, and make a great noiſe, and are very dangerous when the ſea is much agitated.

SCYTHIA, anciently a large country of Aſia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whoſe bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included modern Tartary.

* SDILLES, a famous iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings; near to this, there is another called Little Sdilles. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 37. 22.

SEAFORD, a ſea-port town in Suſſex, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has two fairs, on March 14, and July 25, for pedlars wares. It is 8 miles S. by E. of Lewis, and 101 S. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 44. lat. 50. 52.

* SEAMORE, a village in Yorkſhire, with one fair, on July 25, for boots, ſhoes, and horſes.

SEATON, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſeated on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 56. 0.

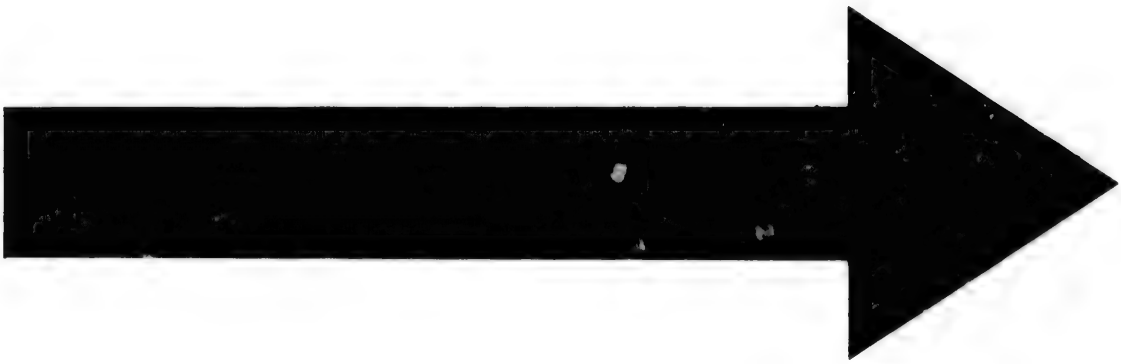
* SEATON, a village of Devonſhire, with one fair on March 1, for cattle.

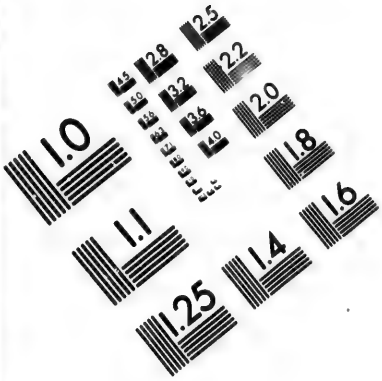
* SEAUX, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or caſtle, now belonging to the dutcheſs of Maine, whoſe gardens are extremely pleaſant.

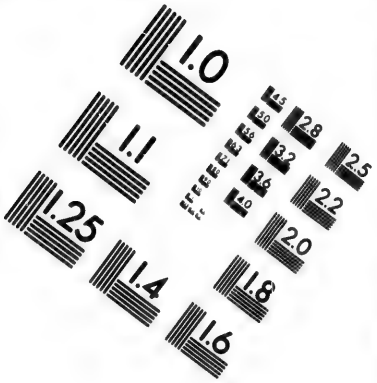
SEBASTIAN, ST. a handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is ſecured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ſhips. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, and to the ſea ſide it is fortified with baſtions and half-moons. The ſtreets are long, broad and ſtrait, and paved with white flag ſtones. The houſes are pretty handſome, the churches very neat, and the environs are very pleaſant. It carries on a great trade, and is ſo populous, that ſeveral families are obliged to live in the ſame houſe. At the top of the mountain is a ſtrong citadel, well furniſhed with cannon, having a garriſon. Their greateſt trade conſiſts of iron and ſteel, which ſome take to be the beſt in Europe; they alſo deal in wool, which comes from Old-Caſtile. In time of war with the Engliſh, there are many privateers here, and the prizes are generally brought into the harbour. It is 50 miles E. of Bilboa, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 43. 23.

* SEBASTIAN, ST. a large and handſome town of S. America, in Braſil, with a biſhop's ſee, a large harbour, and a ſmall fort. The Jeſuits and the Benedictine monks have houſes here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleaſure, and practiſe all ſorts of debauchery. It is the reſidence of the governor of the province. Lon. 33. 0. lat. S. 23. 45.

SEBENICO, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a large harbour, a fort, and a caſtle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles N. of







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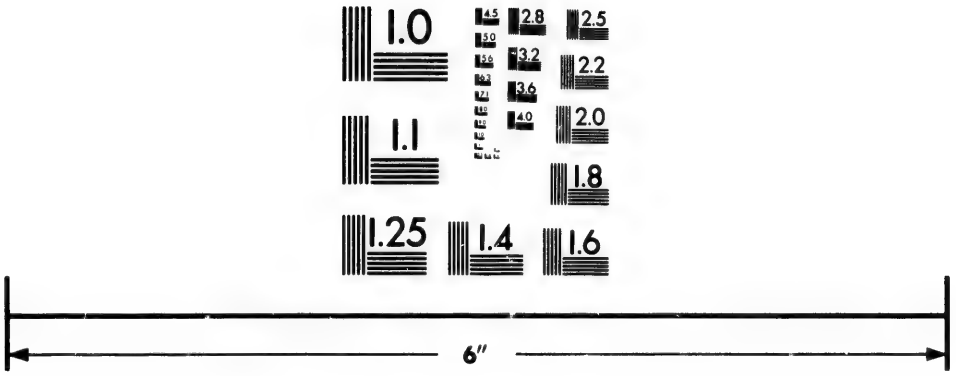

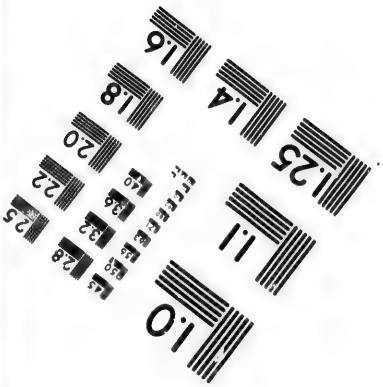

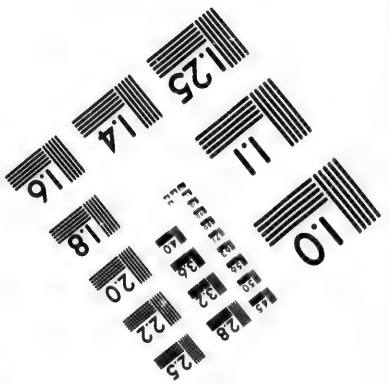

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Spolatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 44. 10.

SEBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. of Conde. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 50. 24.

SECANDRA, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the province of Agra. This is ſuppoſed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmoſt bounds of Alexander's conqueſts. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 26. 30.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the dutchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po a little below St. Beneditto.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Upper Styria, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Gayle, 8 miles N. E. of Judenburgh, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 52. lat. 47. 24.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the foreſt towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large ſquare, and it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on an iſle, formed by the Rhine, 6 miles S. E. of Rheinfeld, 13 S. E. of Baſle, and 27 W. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 25. 39. lat. 47. 38.

SEDAN, a ſtrong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg. It is one of the moſt important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very ſtrong caſtle, with a well furniſhed arſenal. They have a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and ſtuffs; and it is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 32 miles S. E. of Charlemont, 45 W. by N. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 37. lat. 49. 42.

SEDBURG, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, on the borders of Lancaſhire, with two fairs, on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.

SEECHING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every ſecond Tueſday, for fat bullocks, but has no fairs. It is ſeated on a ſmall navigable river, near which there are rich paſtures for cattle. It is 4 miles S. of Kinſlyn, 26 N. of Ely, and 94 N. by E. from London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 52. 44.

SEEZ, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, on the river Orne, near the foreſt of Eſcouves, 12 miles N. of Alenzon, 65 S. E. of Rouen, and 102 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 36.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, and in Wagria, with a caſtle ſtanding on an high mountain, which is gone to decay. This mountain conſiſts of lime-ſtone, and large quantities of it are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is ſeated on the river Trave, 25 miles S. of Kiell, and 27 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 58. lat. 54. 5.

SEGEDIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a caſtle. The Imperialiſts took it from the Turks in 1686. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Teiſſe and Maſroch, 5 miles S. E. of Colocza, and 62 S. W. of Waradin. Lon. 38. 0. lat. 46. 15.

SEGESWAR, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the ſide of a hill, near the river Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronſtadt, and 37 N. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 41. 30. lat. 46. 55.

SEGEWOLD, or SEWOLD, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, ſeated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 42. 48. lat. 57. 14.

SEGNA, or SEGNI, a ſtrong town of Croatia, and in Morlachia, with a ſtrong fort, a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the coaſt of the Gulph of Venice, upon an eminence, 112 miles N. W. of Spolatto. Lon. 32. 37. lat. 45. 4.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſaid that organs were firſt invented here. It is ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Paleſtrino, and 32 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 41. 40.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a dutchy, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, between the mountains, in a ſoil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry ſome of the marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia,

Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 17. 13. lat. 39. 54.

Segovia, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a handſome caſtle, called Alcazar. It is adorned with handſome ſtructures, and there are about 7000 houſes, comprehending the ſuburbs. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is in this place, that the beſt cloth in Spain is made; and the fine Spaniſh wool ſo much eſteemed in other countries, that it is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral church ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, in maſſy ſilver. The alcazar is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, and is covered with lead. There are 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapeſtry. There is a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with very fine paintings. The next moſt remarkable ſtructure is the Caſa de la Moneda, or the mint, whoſe towers are all covered with lead. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded with a river, on which are mills, that are employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an inſtant; for they can coin as much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and ſerves to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and ſupported by 177 arches, of a prodigious height. They conſiſt of two rows, and one is placed above the other. It is ſeated on a mountain, between two hills, near the river Arayada, 35 miles N. W. of Madrid, 67 E. by S. of Salamancha, and 52 S. by E. of Valladolid. Lon. 13. 56. lat. 40. 56.

Segovia New, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala. It is ſeated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 293. 0. lat. 13. 25.

Segovia, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is ſeated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo. Lon. 311. 50. lat. 7. 55.

Segovia, a town of Aſia, in the iſland of Manila, and one of the largeſt of the Philippines. It is ſeated at the N. end of the iſland, 240 miles N. of Manila, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 126. 35. lat. 18. 30.

Segra, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Alps, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, paſſing by Puicerda, Urgel, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Branco, on the confines of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia, and Tajo, 8 miles S. E. of Caſtel-Branco, and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

Segura, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, and territory of La Mancha, ſeated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 14. 25.

* Segura, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Segura, in Andaluſia, croſſes Mercia, and part of Valencia, then falls into the ſea at Guardamar.

* Seid, or Sayd, a town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Syria, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It is now inconſiderable to what it was formerly, and is ſeated on an iſland, where there is a citadel, and there is a magnificent bridge to paſs through it. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 33. 10.

* Seigneley, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocefe of Auxerre, ſeated on a hill, half a mile from the rivers Senain and Jonne, with the title of a marquiſate, and a caſtle.

* Seine, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocefe of Dijon, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* Seine, a river of France, which has its ſource in Burgundy, near Chanceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and, after having watered part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean at Havre-de-Grace.

Seinsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a caſtle, 35 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 40.

Seir, or Hor, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and ſeparated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

Seland. See Zealand.

Selby, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, and

three fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, line tin, and copper ware. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, on which ſmall veſſels paſs to York, and is a place of ſome trade, being 12 miles S. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 53. 48.

* SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Aſia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is now in Carimania, 10 miles from the ſea-coaſt, and 58 W. of Tarſus. It is at preſent called Seleſhia.

* SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Aſia Minor, in Iſauria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is at preſent in Carimania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died, and it is at preſent called Carazafat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an epiſcopal town of Aſia, in Meſopotamia, and in Aſſyria, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as is now called Bagdad, which ſee.

* SELEUCIA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Aſia, in Syria, called at preſent Seleuca Ilber. It is ſeated on the ſea coaſt, 8 miles N. of Antioch.

* SELINGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Aſia, in the Ruſſian empire, and in the province of Siberia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, and is the moſt advanced fortreſs towards China in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians; and the caravans commonly paſs by it in travelling to China. Lon. 112. 35. lat. 50. 0.

SELINGSTADT, or SELINGUNSTAD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, which was formerly imperial, and now belongs to the elector of Mentz. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Gernſpentz and Main, 6 miles S. W. of Francfort, and 10 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 7. lat. 50. 0.

* SELIVREA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 45. 42. lat 41. 3.

SELKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, 35 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 55. 26. The ſhire of Selkirk ſends one member to parliament.

SELLES, a town of France, in Berri, with a handſome caſtle, and an abbey. It is ſeated on the river Cher, over which there is a handſome bridge, 22 miles S. E. of Blois, 22 E. of Amboiſe, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 47. 15.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, and in the dioceſe of Spire, ſeated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 48. 53.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel, and is the capital of a ſangiacate. It was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeſwaer. Lon. 39. 0. lat. 45. 4.

SEMIGALLIA, the eaſtern part of the dutchy of Courland, in Poland, which is ſeparated by the river Maſza almoſt entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 33. 56. lat. 38. 20.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the W. ſide of the rivers Danube and Save, oppoſite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Eſſeck, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* SEMPACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, to the N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 47. 12.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a caſtle, and a good manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handſome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, 32 N. W. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 47. 28.

* SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Autunnois, capital of Briennois. It is is 46 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 46. 14.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENEF, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the confines of Hainault, and in Brabant, 5 miles S. of Nivelle, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange in 1674. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 50. 26.

SENEGA, or SENEGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which ſome ſuppoſe to be a branch of the Niger; but this is

is very uncertain, there having been no European who has travelled so far up, as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil is sandy and barren; for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and they get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and they were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, and was taken by the English on the first of May 1758, who have since sent proper reinforcements to keep possession of it, and it is a very valuable acquisition to the crown of Great Britain. See GAMBIA.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a rough, barren country, 42 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 24. 17. lat. 43. 53.

SENLISS, an ancient town of France, in the isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a steeple, which is one of the highest in France, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 49. 13.

* SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, which are covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, and is nothing but a confused heap of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy season begins, and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are, elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. There is a market every day in the week in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods; they have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism, but they are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and are adorned with rings of various metals, which they wear on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and nostrils, as also on their fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single foal fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have cloaths wrapt round them from the waist to the knee, and likewise the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar, are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass-beads, and a black drug with which they colour their eye-lids and eye-brows. There are a few merchants here who travel to Suaquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the E. Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 50. 25. lat. 13. 4.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

* SENONCHES, a town of France, in Perche, and the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick, lying near a forest.

* SENONES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salms, with a famous Benedictine abbey.

* SENONOIS, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and capital of the Senonois, with an archbishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front is adorned with different figures;

figures; the body of it is as large as that of Noſtre Dame, at Paris. There are ſeveral convents, and a jeſuits college, as alſo two abbeys. There are ſmall ſtreams run through the ſtreets, which are uſeful to the inhabitants on ſeveral accounts. It is very advantageouſly ſeated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, 30 W. of Troyes, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 48. 12.

* SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 44. 20.

SERCELLI, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 37. 0.

* SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the Appennines, and in Modena. It croſſes the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuſcan Sea, 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SEREGIPPE DEL REY, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name. It is 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and is ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 340. 5. lat. S. 11. 0.

SERENA. See COQUIMBO.

* SERFO, or SERFANTE, an iſland of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia, being 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadſtones. The inhabitants are ſo proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the partridges which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their anceſtors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor, beggarly place. The women are very fond of ſtrangers, and in their dances they uſe all ſorts of lafcivous poſtures, in order to tempt them. Lon. 42. 36. lat. 37. 10.

* SERIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beziers, with the ſeat of an admiralty.

* SEMAZE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, ſeated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral ſpring excellent for the gravel.

* SERONGE, a large town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Moſt of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in painted calicoes. Lon. 95. 40. lat. 24. 15.

SERPA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andaluſia. It is ſeated on a rough eminence, where there is a good caſtle, 3 miles from the river Guadiana, 83 S. E. of Liſbon, and 30 S. E. of Evora. Lon. 10. 28. lat. 37. 52.

* SERRA LEONE, or SIERRA LEONE, a great river of Africa, in Guinea, and on the Malagueta coaſt. Its ſource is uncertain, but the mouth of it is 10 miles wide. A little within the mouth is Bens-Iſland, which is very ſmall, where the Engliſh have a factory. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and that of Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the beſt in Africa, and the ſoil is very fertile.

* SERRES, a town of Turky in Europe, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is in Macedonia, between Salonichi, Amphipoli, and Philippi, being a place moderately large. It is ſeated on the river Calicot. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 40. 54.

SERRES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the election of the Romans.

SERVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Boſnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. It is about 190 miles in length from E. to W. and 95 in breadth from N. to S. and is divided into four ſangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Chriſtians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are, Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVULO, a caſtle ſeated upon a high mountain, which is about 4 miles from Trieſte, and from whence there is a charming proſpect. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

Sesane, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 35 N. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 48. 40.

Sesia, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Valaſin; and running through part of Piedmont and the vallies of Seſia, falls into the Po a little below Caſal.

Sessa, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It was formerly very conſiderable, and is 20 miles N. E. of Capua, and 32 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 34. lat. 41. 20.

* Sesto, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, to the W. of the river Teſin, ſeated at the place where it proceeds from the Lago Magiore.

Sestos, a ſtrong caſtle of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated on the European ſide of the ſtrait of Dardanelles, 24 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 45. 6. lat. 40. 10.

* Sestri di Levante, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the reſidence of the biſhop of Brugnana, and is 25 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 4. lat. 44. 32.

* Sestri di Ponente, a town in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 44. 24.

Setimo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, 8 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 45. 10.

Setines. See Athens.

Sette, or Cette, a town of France, in Languedoc, otherwiſe called Port St. Louis, ſeated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, it being 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 43. 26.

Settle, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and 5 fairs; on Tueſday before Palm-Sunday, and Good-Friday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for ſheep; on Auguſt 18, 19, 20, 21, and the firſt Tueſday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, ſheep, and lambs. It is ſeated on the river Ribble, over which there is a ſtone-bridge, and is 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaſter, 60 W. by N. of York, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 54. 6.

Setuan, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chan-ſi, on the S. by Koei-tcheou and Yun-nan, and on the W. by the kingdom of Thebet and ſome other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 diſtricts, which comprehend 10 cities of the firſt rank, and 88 of the ſecond and third, beſides a great number of garriſons and forts. The great river Yang-tſe-kiang runs through it, and it is vaſtly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of ſilk that it produces, but for its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, ſugar-canes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewiſe abounds in muſk, pretty ſmall ſwift horſes, ſtags, fallow-deer, partridges, parrots, and a ſort of tame fowl with wool inſtead of feathers. As this province is far from the ſea, they have no ſalt but what they make from brine-pits, which they dig in the mountains.

Setufal. See St. Ubes.

Sevenoaks, or Sennock, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good town, with an hoſpital and a free-ſchool, and is 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 44. lat. 51. 20.

Sevennes. See Cevennes.

Sever, St. a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the diocefe of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, 15 N. W. of Aire, and 65 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 43. 45.

* Severia, a province of the Ruſſian empire, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Smolenſko and Muſcovy, on the E. by Vorotinſki, and the country of the Coſſacks; on the S. by the ſame, and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over-run with woods, and on the S. part there is a foreſt of a great length. Novogrodec, or Novogorod, is the capital town.

Severina, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is very well fortified, and is ſeated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 miles from the ſea, 37 S. E. of Coſenza, and 45 E. of Roſſano. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 39. 15.

Severino, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. There are fine vineyards round about it; and it is ſeated between two two hills, on the river Petenza, 8 miles N. W. of Tolentino, 12 N. E. of Camerino,

merino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 43. 10.

Severino San, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, ſeated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the houſe of San Severino.

Severn, a river of England, which riſes near Plinnilliom hill, in Montgomeryſhire, and before it enters Shropſhire, receives about 30 ſtreams, and paſſes down to Laudring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oſweſtry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, paſſing on to Shrewſbury which it almoſt ſurrounds, then to Bridgeworth, afterwards it runs thro' the ſkirts of Staffordſhire, enters Worceſterſhire, and paſſes by Worceſter; then it runs to Tewkſbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Glouceſter, keeping a north-weſterly courſe till it falls into the Briſtol channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryſhire, and takes in ſeveral other rivers in its courſe beſides thoſe already mentioned, and is the ſecond in England.

Severo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a plain, 27 miles W. of Manfredonia, and 75 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 40.

Severus's Wall, commonly called Graham's Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and ſuppoſed to be done by the emperor whoſe name it bears, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. It begun at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and run W. acroſs the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

Seville, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handſome town of Spain, capital of Andaluſia, and is one of the moſt conſiderable cities of Spain. It is ſeated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, tho' it has not ſo many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the ſuburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications conſiſt of ſtrong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, which is ſtill to be ſeen, and is 6 miles in length. The cathedral-church is the largeſt in Spain, which ſtands in the middle of the town; its roof is extremely high, and ſupported on each ſide by two rows of ſtately columns; it is 75 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The ſteeple is of very curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſeveral others, particularly thoſe belonging to religious houſes. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the moſt curious of all, and is adorned with a very handſome publick ſquare, in the midſt of which there is a fine fountain. It contains 160 Monks, beſides 140 ſtrangers of the ſame order, and the church is built in the Gothic taſte. The cloiſter is ſupported by marble pillars, and embelliſhed with good paintings. The univerſity of Seville conſiſts of many colleges, where the profeſſors live at their eaſe, as they enjoy rich penſions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and is flanked with large, ſquare, ſtrong towers, built with ſtones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: ſome connoiſſeurs ſay this ſtructure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral church, and is a ſquare building, of the Tuſcan order, each front being 100 feet in length, and is 3 ſtories high. The ſuburb ſtands on the other ſide of the river, over which there is a long bridge, ſupported by boats; in this the houſe of the inquiſition is placed, and in it there are publick walks, where moſt of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and there is a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hoſpitals richly endowed, and the phyſicians are ordered to ſpare no coſt to cure their patients. The pleaſant ſituation of Seville, near the ſea, renders it one of the moſt trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houſes here, where they are obliged to regiſter themſelves and their merchandizes; their ſhips indeed ſtop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. And there all the gold and ſilver is coined,

ed, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens are quite otherwife. The women are handfome, and addicted to gallantry; and, notwithftanding the vigilance of their hufbands, they are often deceived. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing elfe that contributes to the pleafure of life; and there is a vaft plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of flaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Chriftians, it does not mend their condition. The Spaniards commonly fay, Quen no ha vifto Sevilla, no ha vifto maravilla; that is, He who has not feen Seville, has not feen a marvel. It is 45 miles from the fea, 112 W. of Granada, 188 E. by S. of Lifbon, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 37. 20.

* SEYNE, a town of France, in Upper Provence, feated on a fmall river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

* SEYSSEL, a town of France, in Bugey, which is divided in two by the river Rhone, and where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 45. 56.

* SEZANNE, a town of France, in La Brie, and in the diocefe of Troyes. It is feated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 33. lat. 48. 43.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorfetfhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all forts of cattle. It is feated on a high hill, in form of a bent bow, and is deftitute of water. However, it enjoys a ferene, wholefome air, and has a very fine profpect. It had formerly 10 parifh-churches, which are now reduced to 3, and the houfes are of free-ftone, about 500 in number; it is a good thoroughfare place, being governed by a mayor, and fending two members to parliament. The market is very confiderable for corn and cattle; and it is 19 miles W. by S. of Salifbury, 69 E. by N. of Exeter, and 103 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 51. 0.

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, and the largeft in that ifland. It rifes in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and dividing the provinces of Leinfter and Connaught; then it turns S. W. runs through the province of Munfter, paffes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the weftern ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

* SHAP, a village in Weftmoreland, on the great road from Lancafter to Carlifle, with one fair, on May 4, for horned cattle.

* SHAPORE, a town of Afia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, feated on the river Berare. Lon. 97. 50. lat. 21. 30.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonfhire, whofe market is difufed, but it has three fairs, on April 10, Auguft 12, and October 10, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. of Biddeford, 30 W. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 11. lat. 50. 52.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Tuefdays, and two fairs, on Tuefday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horfes. It is feated on the river Don, or Dune, and had a ftrong caftle, which was demolifhed in the late civil wars. It is a large place, whofe houfes are built of ftone, and has been noted a long time for edge-tools, knives, and fwords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales, takes notice of a man with a Sheffield whittle by his fide. It is now a place where there is the moft confiderable manufactures for hardware in England, next to Birmingham. It is 30 miles N. of Derby, 36 E. by S. of Manchefter, and 154 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 53. 23.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordfhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Eafter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, for cattle. It is commodioufly feated between two rivulets, which unite their ftreams below the town and fall into the Oufe; over each of which there is a bridge. It is 8 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 0.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropfhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Auguft 8, for horned cattle, horfes, fheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for the fame, and hops. It is 9 miles N. of Bridgenorth, 16 E. by S. of Shrewfbury, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 52. 40.

SHIELDS, or SHEALS, a fea-port town in the county of Durham, which has nei-

ther market nor fair, but is remarkable for being the new mart where ſhips take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of ſalt. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcaſtle, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 55. 0.

SHEPPEY, an iſland in the county of Kent, which is divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Auguſt 8, for all ſorts of cattle, and cheeſe. It is ſeated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by ſeveral wealthy cloathiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 14. 59. lat. 51. 15.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy-Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for cattle and lambs; and on the firſt Monday in October for all ſorts of cattle. It is very pleaſantly ſeated and watered, and is a large, well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handſome ſtructure, ſaid to be the beſt in the county. It has alſo a handſome free-ſchool, and had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is 34 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, 55 E. by N. of Exeter, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 58. 58.

SHERBORN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horſes and flax. It is a ſmall but well inhabited place, and has a famous free-ſchool. It is ſeated on a river which ſoon falls into the Ouſe, and is noted for pins and cherries. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 46.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, ſeated at the mouth of Sherborough river, which belongs to the Engliſh, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 6. 35. lat. 6. 0.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, ſeated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the inſult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is alſo a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

* SHERSTONE, a village in Wiltſhire, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for oxen and fat cattle.

SHIPTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, tho' ſurrounded by Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Tueſday after October 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large. It is 14 miles W. of Banbury, 7 E. of Camden, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 32. 5.

SHOGLE, a town of Aſia, in Syria, ſeated on the river Aſi, anciently called Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, diſagreeable place, but there is a good caravanſary, where every traveller is ſupplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 36. 2.

SHOREHAM, a ſea-port town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for pedlars ware. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to diſtinguiſh it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, which makes it a place of ſome trade, but it has no ſafe harbour. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 50. 50. The market is now diſuſed.

* SHOULDHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropſhire, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, Wedneſday before Whitſunday, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, linnen, and cloth; on July 3, and Auguſt 12, for horned cattle, horſes, hogs, cheeſe, linnen, ſheep, and lambs wool; on October 3, and December 12, for horſes, ſheep, hogs, butter, cheeſe, and linnen. It is ſeated in the heart of the county, on a pleaſant aſcent, and on the banks of the Severn, which

which almoſt ſurrounds it. It contains 5 pariſh-churches, beſides a chapel, two of which are handſome ſtructures, adorned with lofty ſpire-ſteeples. It is a large place, with handſome houſes and good ſtreets, full of inhabitants. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good ſtone-bridges. It had an exceeding ſtrong caſtle now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all ſorts of Welch commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common-council men, and a town-clerk. The town is near 2 miles long, and the ſtreets moſtly broad, and paved. It is 40 miles W. of Litchfield, 21 N. W. of Bridgenorth, 40 S. by E. of Cheſter, 107 N. of Briſtol, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 52. 43.

SHROPSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheſhire on the N. Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the W. Herefordſhire on the S. and Staffordſhire on the E. It contains 22,380 houſes, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 pariſhes, and 16 market-towns, 5 of which ſend members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midſt of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with ſeveral other leſſer ſtreams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the ſoil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and paſtures, beſides pit-coal, iron, and the commodities of other counties. The air is ſharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts it is temperate enough. Shrewſbury is the capital town.

* SHROTON, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on September 25, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, and all ſorts of haberdaſhery ware.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by that of Laos, on the E. by Cambaya and Keo, on the S. by a gulph of the ſame name, and on the W. by the peninſula of the Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in ſome places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from thoſe in Europe. The animals are alſo particular to thoſe parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the fineſt and richeſt country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked. The better ſort indeed wear rich garments; and yet thoſe about the court are under a miſerable ſubjection to the king, who ſhews himſelf but once a-year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refuſal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is ſaid he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy ſeaſon is overflowed; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. Their religion is Paganiſm, and in general they are an honeſt ſort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beaſts is the principal part of their duty. Polygamy is lawful, and the ſailors that have been there affirm, that the women are as amorous as any in theſe parts; which is no wonder, for fornication is not looked upon as a fault. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamen, and muſk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, inſomuch that the men are generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they ſtay, who are not leſs in eſteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and they are whipt very ſeverely with ſplit rattans for the leaſt fault, which leave conſiderable ſcars behind them. Even the ladies are not exempted from this puniſhment; and they are ſo far from being aſhamed of it, that they expoſe their backs as they go along the ſtreets, to ſhew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by ſo great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin ſcarf. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, have large foreheads, little noſes, handſome mouths, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both

ſexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, leopards, and tygers. Their tame cattle are, beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beſides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous; and theſe are diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows cloſe ſhaved. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

* SIARA, a town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a captainſhip of the ſame name, which lies between thoſe of Maragnan and Rio-grande, on the N. coaſt. Near it there is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 338. 0. lat. S. 3. 15.

SIBA, a province of Aſia, in the empire of the Great Mogul, bounded on the N. by Naugracut, on the E. by Great Thibet, on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Iamba, and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country which comprehends the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Great Tartary, on the W. by Ruſſia, and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. It is to this province that the Czar ſends the great men of his court into exile that have diſpleaſed him, as well as all other perſons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, which produces all the neceſſaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt of fine ſkins and furs. Tobolſkoi is the capital town, where the viceroy reſides. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Muſcovites: the former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer on the banks of rivers, and their garments are the ſkins of wild-beaſts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches conſiſt. They make uſe of rein-deer and dogs, inſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all uſe the ſame ceremonies, ſo that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite, but they have horſes with which they go a-hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. Likewiſe, the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in theſe parts, are not ſo ugly as in other places. As for the Ruſſians that are ſettled here, they are much the ſame as in their native country. It is through this vaſt tract of land that Ruſſian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandizes to China. There are ſeveral large rivers in it, which ſupply the inhabitants with large quantities of fiſh, on which many of them chiefly live. Theſe rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See ZIBET.

SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monaſtery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 6.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, which is almoſt in the form of a triangle, and terminates in three points, or capes; that which is neareſt Italy is called Capo del Faro, that which regards the Morea is named Capo Paſſaro, and the third, which points to Africa, has the name of Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an iſland, it can be only bounded by the ſea; however, it is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtreight, called the Faro; but as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro di Meſſina. This is about 5 miles in breadth, and the famous ſhelves called Scylla and Charybdis are near it, ſo much celebrated by the Latin poets. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara;

Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: the valley of Demona has more forefts and fruit-trees than the two others. It is faid to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated fciences here, and there was an univerfity at Catanea, but now they are greatly neglected. It is faid there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they have any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies juft mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in confequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he fucceeded to that crown, and his third fon, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, filk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAYE, a ftrong town of Afia, on the N. coaft of the ifland of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 130. 50. lat. S. 6. 40.

SIDEN. See GIODDA.

* SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a gold-mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 miles from the gulph of Conteffa. Lon. 31. 19. lat. 40. 30.

* SIDLAM, a village in Dorfetfhire, with one fair, on December 6, for all forts of cattle.

* SIDLEY, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday after June 29, for pedlars ware.

SIDMOUTH, a fea-port town of Devonfhire, with a fmall market, and two fairs, on Eafter-Tuefday, and Monday after September 10, for cattle. It is a fmall fifhing town, feated on the fea-fhore, and was formerly pretty confiderable, before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 157 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 8. lat. 50. 40.

SIDON, or SAYD, a fea-port town of Afia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Paleftine. It was anciently a place of great ftrength, had an extenfive trade, and is faid to be the place where glafs was invented. It is ftill a place of fome note, has a good caftle, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is alfo the refidence of a Turkifh bafhaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damafcus, and is feated on the fea-fhore. Lon. 53. 50. lat. 33. 33.

SIDRA, an ifland of the Archipelago, lying on the coaft of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of Ægina. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 37. 0.

SIDRA, a fpacious gulph on the coaft of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a fmall ifland at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caftle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the houfe of Naffau. It is feated on a river of the fame name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 50. 43.

SIEGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and dutchy of Burg. It is fubject to the Elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 50. 40.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated town of Italy, in Tufcany, and capital of the Siennefe, with an archbifhop's fee, a famous univerfity, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and is furrounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much admired by travellers, and though it a Gothic ftructure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mofaick work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and fuperb churches; as alfo a magnificent hofpital. The great place is round, and the houfes about it are of the fame height, fupported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers; in the middle there is a bafon, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a fea-fight with fmall veffels. The Italian language is taught here with fuch purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is feated on three eminences, in a fertile foil, 30 miles S. of Florence, 47 E. by S. of Leghorn, 50 S. E. of Pifa, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 43. 20.

* SIENNESE, a dutchy in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Florentino, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the dutchy of Caftro, on the E. by the Perugino,

gino, and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuſcan Sea, being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See SERRA LEONE.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andaluſia, in Spain.

SIFANTO, or SIPHANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is ſo good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-fowls, and poultry, are excellent, but more eſpecially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the moſt fertile, and beſt cultivated of theſe iſlands. The inhabitants employ themſelves, in cultivating olive-trees, and capers, and they have very good ſilk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and ſtraw-hats, and they may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 42. 50. lat. 38. 0.

SIGAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of the province of Kenſi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guei, in a pleaſant country. Lon. 126. 0. lat. 35. 50.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a moraſs, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the ſtrongeſt places in Hungary. It now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669; after it had been blocked up two years. It is 53 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, and 38. W. by S. of Colocza. In ſome maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 36. 5. lat. 46. 35.

SIGISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the N. by Sableſtan, and Coraſan, on the W. by Kherman, on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the S. by Makeran. It is ſurrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans.

SIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38000 livres a-year.

SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, ſeated on the Lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upſal,

SIGUENZA, a very ſtrong town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, with an univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, in which is an arſenal. It is ſurrounded with walls, and is very well fortified. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges, and the moſt conſiderable ſtructure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of mount Atienca, 62 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 41. 6.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Luſatia, and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and ſome geographers pretend that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 caſtles, 4000 gentlemen's houſes, and 41618 villages. The principal rivers are, the Oder, and the Viſtula, or Weiſel; beſides which, there are the Neiſſe, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elſe. There is a long chain of mountains, which ſeparate Sileſia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the giants, there is a famous ſpring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; but they have not been occupied for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, which is ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſiver mines at preſent, are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Brieg. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones; beſides antimony, ſalt-petre, ſulphur, allum, vitriol, quick-ſilver, ſealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have alſo ſome woollen manufactories, and glaſs-houſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtudds of horſes, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, becauſe they give a ducat a-head for every one that is killed. They

have

have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish. They have also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turneps, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-catholicks, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, they are almost all Protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small dutchies, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw; but whether it will remain in his hands at the end of the present war, cannot yet be determined.

Silistria, or Dorestro, a town of Turky, of Europe, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a citadel and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo, and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, 103 N. E. of Sophia, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 45. 16. lat. 44. 10.

Sillebar, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 0.

* Silsoe, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford, with two fairs on May 12, and September 2, for all sorts of cattle.

* Silverton, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

Simmeren, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector of Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 22 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 49. 55.

* Simon, St. a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a dutchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

* Simonthorna, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morass, 8 miles from Tolna. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 46. 40.

Sinai, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, and in a peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red-Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks,; and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is furrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 29. 0.

Sincapora, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Sincapore. Lon. 120. 0. lat. 1. 0.

* Sind, or Sindi, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jesselmare, and Soret, and on the W. by Persia. Laribundar is its sea-mart, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, which are built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone fort to protect the ships. Tatta is the capital town of this province, of which in its proper place. This province abounds in wheat, rice, pulse; and the river Sindi overflows all the low grounds, in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat slime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce salt-petre, salamoniack, borax, opoponax, assa foetida, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw-silk. They have also manufactories of cotton, and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lackered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are 10 Gentooes to one Mussulman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasts and feasts as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which

which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall fierce creature, called a ſhiah-guſh. They have alſo a great number of wild-fowls, free for any body to ſhoot.

* SINGO, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 41. 51. lat. 40. 13.

* SINGOR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coaſt of Malacca, ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, in the Gulph of Patana. Lon. 119. 0. lat 6. 40.

SINIGAGLIA, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the marche of Ancona, with a caſtle, and 2 harbours. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, in an unwholeſome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Peſaro, and as much from Ancona; as alſo 30 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 54. lat. 43. 42.

* SINMISTON, a village in Suſſex, with one fair on September 19, for horned cattle and ſheep.

SINOPE, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia. It is ſurrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers; but the caſtle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth place of Diogenes the Cynic philoſopher, and is ſeated on an iſthmus of a peninſula, where there is a good harbour on the Black-Sea. Lon. 52. 58. lat. 41. 25.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Creigow, belonging to the elector of Palatine. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelburg, and 10 S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 49. 15.

SION, an ancient, and handſome town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Vallais, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the Empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and is encreaſing every day. It has three caſtles, in one of which the biſhop reſides. Three miles from this town there is a monaſtery, whoſe church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is ſeated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 46. 10.

* SION, a famous mountain of Aſia, in Judea. It joins to the S. ſide of Jeruſalem; but it is now inconſiderable, and anſwers very little to the account given of it in the ſcriptures.

* SIOR, a town of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado. The king keeps his court here, and it is ſeated near a large and handſome river. Lon. 143. 40. lat. 37. 30.

* SIOUT, a town of Africa, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, ſeveral moſques, and is the ſee of a Copti-biſhop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and ſome ſepulchres of the ancient Romans. It is ſurrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm-trees that bear the beſt dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of thoſe, that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 175 S. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 22. 50.

* SIPHNO, a town of the iſland of Nanfio, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee.

SIRADIA, a town of Great-Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where a palatine reſides, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E of Breſlaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 51. 30. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincicza, on the E. by Sandamir, on the S. by Silefia, on the W. by Silefia, and the palatinate of Kaliſh, which alſo bounds it on the N.

SIRANAGER, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba. It is ſeated on the river Ganges, 180 miles N. of Benares. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 29. 0.

SIRIK, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 10 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France, ever ſince the year 1643. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 49. 41.

* SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; but it is very much decayed of late. It is ſeated on the river Boſweth, near the Save, 32 miles S. E. of Eſſeck, and 37 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 4. lat. 45. 3.

* SISSAC, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Baſil, and capital of a ſmall territory of Siſgow, ſeated on a plain.

SISIEG, a town of Croatia, on the con-

fines of Selavonia, which is now very small, but it has a monaſtery. It is ſeated on the river Save, 8 miles from Zagravia, and 45 E. of Carlſtadt, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 34. 32. lat. 45. 40.

* SISSOPOLI, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is very thin of people, and is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula of the Black-Sea, 25 miles S. of Meſembria, and 97 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 42. 30.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and ſtrong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the top of which is a ſmall citadel, and is a populous trading place. It is on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 23. 36. lat. 44. 11.

* SITIA, a town of Greece, on the N. coaſt of the iſle of Candia, ſeated near a bay of the ſame name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 44. 4. lat. 35. 6.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers. It is ſeated near the river Maeſe, 17 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 8. It was almoſt ruined in 1677, and belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* SITTENBURN, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, which is a great thorough-fare between Rocheſter and Canterbury, and is provided with ſeveral good inns; but it has no market, tho' it has two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys, and on October 9, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware. It is 11 miles E. of Rocheſter, 15 W. of Canterbury, and 41 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 24.

* SIVRAI, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 17. 54. lat. 46. 10.

* SIZUN, a ſmall iſland of France, on the coaſt of Brittany, 8 miles from the main land. It is almoſt on a level with the water, and only produces barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, which the Gothic kings reſided in. It is ſeated on the river Lida, in a moraſs, 5 miles from the Lake Wanar, and 17 N. of Falcoping. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 58. 16.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is ſeated near the Catagate-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonſburg, and 40 W. of Frederickſtadt.

SKIE, an iſland in Scotland, and one of the largeſt of the weſtern iſlands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided from the counties of Roſs and Inverneſs, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs, and promontories, and there are ſeven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the iſland. The valleys are fruitful in paſtures, and produce plenty of barley, and oats. The ſea about it is full of fiſh, particularly cod and ling; and there are ſurprizing ſhoals of herrings in the ſeaſon.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs on October 6, for flax and horſes; May 23, for horned cattle, and ſheep; Palm-Sunday-Eve for horſes; Eaſter-Eve for cattle and ſheep; firſt, ſecond, and third Tueſdays after Eaſter, for horned cattle; Whitſun-Eve for linnen-cloth, and mercery goods; Auguſt 5, for horſes and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 20, for horſes, broad-cloth, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near the river Aire, in a rough, ſtony, hilly, craggy country, called the Craven, and is pretty handſome, conſidering where it ſtands. It is 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 222 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 53. 55.

* SLAGEL, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the ſame name, in the iſle of Selem.

* SLAGHAM, a village in Suſſex, with one fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for pedlars ware.

* SLAGUEN, a ſmall town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſeated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

* SLAIDBURN, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 6 miles W. by N. of Giſburn, with 4 fairs on February 14, April 15, Auguſt 1, and October 20, for cattle.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, which was formerly a handſome city; but ſince Prague is grown ſo large, it is much decayed: however, the caſtle is ſtill in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 50. 6.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is a pretty handſome town, and is 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 34. 8. lat. 49. 15.

* SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep; on Auguſt 12 for proviſions, and on October 10, for horned cattle, and ſheep. It is a large well built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which are yet to be ſeen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, 52 N. of Peterborough, and 110 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 4.

SLESWICK, an ancient and conſiderable town of Denmark, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, in the province of Gottorp, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent ſtructure. It has a chapter of noble ladies, of the Proteſtant religion; and this town was much more conſiderable then it is at preſent, it having ſuffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, 60 N. of Hamburg, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 54. 40.

SLESWICK, the dutchy of, or S. Jutland, about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland, on the E. by the Baltick-Sea, on the S. by Holſtein, and on the W. by the ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 caſtles, 278 pariſhes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's ſeats. It is a pleaſant, fertile, populous country, which depends neither on Germany nor Denmark, but is a ſovereign dutchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had but half of it, and the other belonged to the houſe of Holſtein Gottorp; but in the laſt war in the N. the king not only conquered this dutchy, but the poſſeſſion of it was confirmed to him, by the treaty of the North, in 1721. A prince of Bareith Culmbach was made governor of this dutchy, and reſides at Gottorp.

SLIGO, an Iriſh county, in the province of Connaught, 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth, bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim, on the W. by the county of Mayo, on the N. and N. W. by the weſtern ocean, and on the S. and S. W. by Roſcommon, and Mayo. It is a good country for feeding, and raiſing of cattle. The county contains 5970 houſes, 41 pariſhes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the ſame name; which is the only market town in the county, having a very commodious harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Killalla, and 110 N. E. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 55. lat. 54. 12.

* SLINFOLD, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday, for pedlars ware.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Sczraa, 30 miles W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 44. 12. lat. 52. 42.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous and trading town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and capital of Weſtergoo. It is ſeated in a lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuider-Zea, with which it communicates by a canal, and is 8 miles E. of Staveren, 21 S. of Lewarden, and 20 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 52. 57.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is rendered famous for three battles gained here, by Conſtantine duke of Oſtrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigiſmond the I. It is ſeated on the river Sluczk, 72 miles S. E. of Minſki, and 70 S. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 45. 59. lat. 52. 36.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Peterſburg. Lon. 48. 55. lat. 60. 0.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, ſeated oppoſite to the iſland of Cadſant, with a very good harbour. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bruges, and 21 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 51. 18.

SMALAND, or S. GOTHLAND, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Oſtrogothia, or E. Gothland, on the E. by the Baltick-Sea, on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia, and on the W. by Weſtrogothia, or W. Gothland, being about 112 miles

112 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; and Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the county of Henneburg. It is famous for the confederacy, entered into by the German Proteſtants, againſt the Emperor, and is commonly called the League of Smalkald. The deſign of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is ſeated on the river Werra, 35 miles S. W. of Erford, and 50 N. W. of Bamburg. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 50. 43. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel.

* SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and 1 fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 11 miles S. E. of Maidſtone, and 47 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 51. 11.

* SMITH, a village in Kent, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and September 29, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SMOLENSKO, a large and ſtrong town of Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſtrong by its ſituation, being in the middle of a wood, and ſurrounded by almoſt inacceſſible mountains. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, by the Poles and Pruſſians; but theſe laſt have had poſſeſſion of it ever ſince the year 1687. It is ſeated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, 188 S. W. of Moſcow, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 50. 40. lat. 54. 50.

SMOLENSKO, a dutchy and palatinate of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Biela, on the E. by the dutchy of Moſcow, on the S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate of Meiſlaw, and the W. by the ſame palatinate, and by that of Witepſk. It is full of foreſts and mountains, and the capital town is of the ſame name.

SMYRNA, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Natolia, being one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant. The goodneſs of the harbour has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after it had been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandizes. It contains 15000 Turks, 10000 Greeks, 1800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 8 ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are three biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is 8 days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, 6 from Cogna, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. There are many merchants ſettle here, from moſt countries in Europe. The caravans of Perſia, often bring 2000 bales of ſilk in a year, beſides drugs, and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton-yarn, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, ſcammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-ammoniack, frankincenſe, zedoary, and all ſorts of carpets. All the trade paſſes through the hands of the Jews, and they ſeem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have Proteſtant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications conſiſt in a fort, a caſtle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is ſeated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 38. 28.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and Weſt. It is a large trading place, and ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 53. 10.

* SNAITH, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on the firſt Friday of April, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; on Auguſt 10, for pedlars ware; and on the firſt Friday of September, for cattle, and horſes. It is a ſmall town, and ſeated on the river Are, 23 miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 44.

SNEEK, a handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land, 8 miles S. of Franeker, and 12 S. of Lee-warden. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 53. 4.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, on a ſmall inlet thereof, 22 miles N. by E. of Lynn-regis, and 99 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 52. 55.

Sniatin, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Poketia. It is ſeated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 8 miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 44. 12. lat. 48. 44.

Snowdon-Hill, a mountain in Carnarvonſhire, and as it is generally ſaid, the higheſt in Wales, though it is not always covered with ſnow. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes full of fiſh, out of one of which a river falls down.

Soana, or Suana, an ancient and almoſt ruined town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badneſs of the air has cauſed it to be deſerted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 42. 43.

Sobernheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenſtein.

Sochaczow, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Maſovia, ſeated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Viſtula.

Socheu, a town of Aſia, in China, and the firſt military city in the province of Chenſi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, who was ſaid to be one of the greateſt politicians in China. Lon. 129. 55. lat. 38. 48.

Soconusco, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Chiapa, on the E. by Guatimala, on the S. by the S. Sea, and on the W. by the province of Guaaxca, being about 88 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is ſheltered from the N. wind by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the ſoil is not very fertile. There are not yet many Spaniards ſettled here.

Socotora, an iſland of Aſia, lying between Arabia-Felix, and Africa, being about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for the fine aloes brought from thence, and known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometants, with a mixture of paganiſm; and they are pretty civil to ſtrangers, who call there in their paſſage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit, and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia. Lon. from 69. 45. to 71. 0. lat. from 12. 0. to 12. 25.

Soczowa, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Moldavia. It is ſeated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jaſſy, 55 N. E. of Cronſtadt, and 112 S. W. of Kaminieck. Lon. 44. 45. lat. 47. 20.

Sodbury, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, which is large for corn, and cheeſe; and 2 fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a bottom near the Downs, and is particularly noted for its fine cheeſe. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, 23 W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 6. lat. 51. 36.

Sodom, formerly a town of Aſia, famous in the Holy Scriptures, for being ſet on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedneſs of the inhabitants; the place of which the Dead Sea is ſaid to be; where, according to ſome, the ruins of that city are ſtill to be ſeen: but this is a fable, for all ſenſible travellers, particularly Maundrel, abſolutely deny it. It is likewiſe falſe, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outſide, but within are full of aſhes.

Sodor, a little village in Columbkill, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which comprehended all the iſlands together, with the iſle of Man, for which reaſon, the biſhop is ſtill called the biſhop of Sodor and Man.

Soeſt, a large, handſome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and has ſuffered greatly by fires. The ſtreets are watered with ſtreams, that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally Papiſts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Lippeſtadt, 30 S. E. of Munſter, and 27 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 51. 43.

Sofala, or Cefala, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coaſt of Moſambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa, on the E. by the Moſambique-Sea, on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia, and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold, and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, who is tributary to the Portugueſe, who built a fort here, that is, at the principal town,

town, which is of the ſame name; and is of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 54. 15. lat. S. 20. 0.

SOFFA, or SOPHIA, a large town of Turky, in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia reſides, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholeſome air. It is 135 miles N.W. of Adrianople, 70 S. E. of Niſſa, 202 S. E. of Belgrade, and 250 from Conſtantinople. Lon. 41. 30. lat. 42. 30.

* SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, where there is a very handſome moſque. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, which makes part of the Atlas. It ſtands between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 33. 40.

SOGDIANA, a country which was anciently a part of Bactria. It is bounded on the S. by the river Oxus, which divides it from Proper Bactria, by the Caſpian-Sea on the W. and by Scythia on this ſide, Imaus on the other ſide. It is now called Maracanda, and its capital town is Samarcand.

* SOGNO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, on the S. by the Ambriſi, which ſeparates it from Bemba, on the W. by the ocean, and on the E. by Pango, and Sundi. It is a dry ſandy country, which yields a great deal of ſalt. The inhabitants are ſaid to be Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe. The capital is Banza Sogno, which is a very ſmall place, and the Capuchins have a church there. Lon. 29. 40. lat. S. 6. 0.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has one fair, on April 28, for cows and horſes. It is ſeated on a fenn of that name, and is a large dirty place, affording one good inn. It is alſo near Soham-Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 miles E. by S. of Ely, 26 W. N. W. of St. Edmondſbury, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 52. 23.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and county of Mons. It is ſeated near a ſmall foreſt, on the river Senne, 8 miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 21. 44. lat. 53. 32.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and conſiderable town of France, in the iſle of France, and capital of the Soiſſonnois, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the biſhop, when the archbiſhop of Rheims is abſent, has a right to conſecrate the king. There are 12 pariſhes, 6 abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1694. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant and fertile valley, on the river Aiſne, 30 miles W. of Rheims, 58 S. E. of Amiens, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 59. lat. 49. 23. The Soiſſonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by La Brie, and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and paſtures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coaſt of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 32. 35. lat. S. 33. 35.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURN, an ancient, large, handſome, and ſtrong town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The ſtreets are large, and neat, and the publick buildings are handſome. It is very well fortified, and ſurrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and conſiderable advanced works. The cathedral, and the Jeſuits college, whoſe front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV. are ſuperb ſtructures. The handſome gardens in the ſuburbs, and the country houſes in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which conſiſts of 100 burgeſſes, and the latter of 36 ſenators. It is ſeated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Bearn, 27 S. of Baſle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 47. 18.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and biſhoprick of Baſle, or Bazil, on the E. and S. by the canton of Bearn, and on the W. by the ſame, and the territories of the biſhoprick of Baſle. It is 35 miles in length, from N. to S. and 25 in breadth, from E. to W. containing 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman-catholics, and the country abounds in all the neceſſaries of life.

* SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is ſurrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre;

phitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length, and breadth, which ſmokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, on account of the conſiderable quantity of the ſulphur, and allum, got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of ſulphur, and if you dig never ſo little a way in the ground, the ſoil will ſmoke. Near it is a ſmall lake, full of black thick water, which ſeems always to be boiling.

* SOLIHULL, a town in Warwickſhire, which formerly had a market, but is now diſuſed. It is ſeated on a flat, and is but a poor place; however, it has 2 fairs, on May 10, and October 10, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is 20 miles N. E. of Worceſter, 13 W. of Coventry, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 26.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the elector of Palatine. It is ſeated near the river Wipper, 14 miles S. E. of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 51. 6.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and in the territory of Weteravia. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and belongs to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau. It is ſeated on a hill, 5 miles N. W. of Geiſſen, and 5 S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 50. 34.

* SOLOGNE, a ſmall territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleannois, to the S. of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleaſant country, abounding in paſtures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

* SOLOKAMSKO, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on the river Uſoliko, famous for its ſalt-pits, and good horſes. Lon. 75. 1. lat. 59. 16.

* SOLOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian-Sea, to the S. of the iſland of Celebes, which is governed by its own king. Lon. 140. 0. lat. S. 8. 0.

SOLOTHURN. See SOLEURE.

SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Jetze. Lon. 29. 23. lat. 53. 4.

SOMBRERO, an iſland of America, and one of the Carribbees. It is in the form of a hatt, from whence it had its name, for Sombrero in Spaniſh, ſignifies a hat; but it is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lon. 314. 0. lat. 18. 26.

* SOMBRERO, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to ſtrangers. The prieſts are dreſt much in the ſame manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe. It is pretended there is a plant, which ſhrinks into the earth when touched, becauſe its root is a worm, which leſſens as the plant grows up; but this is doubtleſs a fable.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it there are fine diamonds, ſuppoſed to be waſhed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Briſtol channel, and Glouceſterſhire, on the W. by Devonſhire, on the S. by Dorſetſhire, and on the E. by Wiltſhire. It contains 56000 houſes, 300000 inhabitants, 385 pariſhes, 35 market towns, and ſends 18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a ſea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex, beſides ſeveral other leſſer ſtreams. The air is generally very good, unleſs in the marſhy parts, which are ſubject to agues. The ſoil is very fertile, except on the hills. There are a great number of hills, and mountains, which render the country uneven, except in the lower parts, which are full of bogs. It has ſeveral woollen manufactories, and Briſtol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs, on Tueſday in Paſſion week, three weeks after, ſix weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all ſort of cattle. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at preſent pretty large, but poor, though the market is conſiderable for corn, proviſions, ſheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, 32 S. of Briſtol, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 51. 7.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its ſource from Fonſomme, in Vermandois, and after having croſſed Picardy,

Picardy, passes by Amiens, and Abbeville, and falls into the British Channel, between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nismes, on the river Vidourly, 10 miles from Nismes. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 43. 38

* SOMPY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Rethel, seated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Cremonese. It is naturally strong, and is seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Bresse. Lon. 27. 22. lat. 45. 24.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, 18 miles N. E. of Coma. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 46. 15.

* SONKUAS, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. The country is said to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting, and roots; and the women are said to be as skilful in the chace as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes. However, these people are very little known.

SONNEBERG. See SUNNEBURG.

SOPHIA. See SOFFA.

* SOPHIANIA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Aderbeitzan. It is seated in a damp valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 38. 15.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small river, near the frontiers of Austria, and not far from the Lake Ferto, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 34. 42. lat. 47. 40.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a dutchy, a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the campagna of Rome, 55 miles S. E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 14. lat. 41. 47.

* SORA, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility, and is seated near a lake. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 55. 26.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia. It is seated near the river Bobar, 25 miles S. of Crossen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 32. 58. lat. 51. 38.

* SORBON, or SORBONNE, a village of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Rheims, and in Rethelois, 5 miles from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confessor of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a small province of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is bounded on the N. by Jesselmeur, on the N. W. by Tatta, on the W. by Larribundar-bay, and by the mouth of the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Janagat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 48.

* SOROCK, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see, and a great many vineyards round about it. It is seated in a peninsula, on the Gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E. of Amalfi. Lon. 31. 52. lat. 40. 40.

* SOS, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholick was born.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice. It is seated on the river Bevera, 8 miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice, belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 43. 55.

* SOTTEVAST, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valogne, with a castle and a priory.

* SOTTEVILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other side the bridge of boats.

* SOVANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 42. 45.

* SOVANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is in the Farther Calabria

fabria, on the confines of the Citerior, and at the entrance of the gulph of St. Eufemia.

Soubise, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Charente, 5 miles N. of Brouage, and 17 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 55.

Souillac, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Quercy, near a Benedictine abbey of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Boreſe, near the Dordogne, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 59. 20. lat. 45. 3.

* Soule-St. a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

Soullans, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olone.

Sound, a ſtrait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ſhips uſually ſail from the ocean into the Baltick Sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ſhips that paſs into the Baltick.

*Souprose, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in the diocese of Dax, ſeated in a moraſs near the river Adour.

* Sur, or Sour, a town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Syria, ſeated on the ſea-ſide with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remains of it but ruins. Long. 5. 4. 30. lat. 33. 0.

Soure, or Sure, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. thro' Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moſelle a little above Triers.

* Soureze, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Lavour, with a Benedictine abbey.

* Sousz, or Suza, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the ſame name; with a caſtle and a good harbour. The governor of the province reſides here, and it is a place of ſome trade. It is ſeated on a rock near the ſea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis, and 175 S. W. of Bona. Lon. 28. 50. lat 36. 0.

* Souterrains, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

Southam, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on July 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and has a conſiderable market for cattle, though it is but an indifferent town. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, 37 N. of Oxford, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10, lat. 52. 15.

Southampton, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, with three markets on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for horſes, cattle, and leather. It is commodiouſly ſeated on an arm of the ſea; and has keys for the unloading of merchandizes, which renders it a place of good trade, and is well inhabited by merchants and ſhopkeepers. It is large and well built, containing five pariſh churches, and an hoſpital called God's houſe. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and a double ditch, with ſeven gates, and ſeveral watch towers; it had a ſtrong caſtle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation town and county of itſelf, with the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Saliſbury, 12 S. of Wincheſter, and 78 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 50. 55.

* South-Bourne, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, on March 12, for pedlar ware.

* South-Brent, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

* South-Cave, a village in Yorkſhire, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for horſes and ſheep.

* South-Harting, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on the firſt Wedneſday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for ſheep and horned cattle.

Southmoulton, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ſix fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wedneſday before June 22, Wedneſday after Auguſt 26, Saturday before Auguſt 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the little river Moul, which falls into the Taw, and over which there is a ſtone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, containing ſeveral inns, and the manufactures are or were white ſerges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnſtaple, 40 W. of Bridgewater, and 183 W. by S. from London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 547.

Southpetherton, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is ſeated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and pro-

provisions. It is 26 miles S. of Wells and 131 W. by S. from London. Lon. 24. 33. lat. 50. 55.

* South-Reppo, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

Southwark, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members of parliament on its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; besides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guy's which are seated in that part called the borough. There are also two prisons for debt, the Kings-bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals, called the New-Goal. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, and so much cried up on account of the houses upon it, is now greatly altered, the houses being taken down which rendered the passage over it very incommodious.

* South-Water, a village in Sussex, with one fair, July 8, for pedlars ware.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs and merchandises. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles E. of Nottingham, and 114 N. N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 39. lat. 53. 6.

* South-Wick, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.

* South-Wick, a village in Sussex, with one fair, May 19, for pedlars ware.

Southwould, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Trinity-Monday and Bartholomew-day, which last two days each for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the South, with a river and a draw-bridge on the West. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple; and has some trade with small vessels to Ireland. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. It has a corporation and a recorder, with the liberty of chusing bailiffs, &c. within themselves. Besides the church, it has a dissenting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad street not paved. For the security of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery being established here, is of some advantage to the town, which is but poor. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, wherein were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, 32 S. E. of Ipswich, and 106 S. E. of London. Lon. 19. 38. lat. 52. 28.

Soviony, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the territory of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the rivulet Quesne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 52. lat. 46. 32.

Spa, or Spaw, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and are ready to do them all manner of good offices, but then they must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spaw consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spaw are all wood, old fashioned, dark and little, and yet it is affirmed they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The Inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and is most frequented. The name of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronsterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making pretty toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate those that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 50. 32.

Spain, a considerable kingdom of Europe. It is bounded by the sea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the ocean, and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains which separates it from France. The air is generally hot, which oblige the inhabitants to lie down

after dinner, and ſit up late at nights. It rains but very ſeldom, and ſometimes there is no cloud to be ſeen for months together. There are a great number of mountains which are diſtinguiſhed in the maps, by the name of Sierra, ſeveral of thoſe are very high and covered with ſnow; and yet the valleys are ſeldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without paſſing one of theſe mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make uſe of mules as being ſurer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reaſon it is not very plentiful. The inhabitants do not live much upon fiſh in the inland parts, becauſe the rivers contain very few. They feed no great number of cattle, for which reaſon butter is very ſcarce, and obliges them to make uſe of oil in its ſtead. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are moſt drank in other countries, becauſe the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine, and they have apples, pears, cheſnuts, hazel-nuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have ſalt enough for their own uſe, a few ſugar canes, and ſome ſaffron. In ſome of the mountains there are precious ſtones, marble, allum, ſulphur, and other minerals; particularly in Biſcay, the iron mines are inexhauſtable. In the Pyrenees, there are gold and ſilver, if it was worth their while to ſeek after them. There are few wild beaſts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of ſheep, which yield the fineſt wool in Europe, which is greatly valued in other countries. However, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spaniſh horſes are very good, particularly thoſe of Andaluſia and Aſturias. Alſo in Andaluſia, there is a race of wild bulls, which they make uſe of in their bull-fights. In Biſcay there are little hogs, which the ladies are ſo fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are five, the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, and the Ebro; beſides which, there are many of leſs note, over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incurſions into Spain at different times; but the moſt remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the eighth century, and overran all parts of it. But the Chriſtians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrennees; that of Caſtile, which comprehended Leon, Aſturias, Galicia, Eſtramadura, and Andaluſia; that of Arragon, which contained Biſcay, Catalonia, Valencia, Mercia, and the iſlands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, laſtly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept poſſeſſion of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulſion of the Moors, particularly in 1568, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of thoſe people were drove out of the kingdom. Beſides that, for theſe two centuries, there have been great numbers of the beſt inhabitants ſent to people the Spaniſh dominions in America. Add to theſe the vaſt number of religious houſes; inſomuch that the general of the dominicans has boaſted that he could bring an army of 200000 monks of his order into the field, without any great miſs of them in the convents. Likewiſe it may be farther obſerved, that great numbers of the men have an averſion to marriage, and chuſe rather to ſpend their lives in debauchery; beſides, the Spaniſh women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their eating, and they can make a meal of olives, a ſallad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They ſeldom invite their friends to dinner, and the women in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themſelves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtineſs, and the very peaſants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reaſon they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This diſpoſition renders them very indolent; inſomuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rich by the manufactures they have eſtabliſhed there. Beſides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harveſt for them; and who carry great quantities of ſmall merchandiſes to ſell. The women are generally very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat boſoms, little feet, and long

long garments. When they make visits, they sit on carpets, in the manner of taylors, as well as at home; which custom they have derived from the Moors. They are very much addicted to painting, and they are kept very much at home, through the jealousy of their husbands. Neither men nor women often change the fashion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, without powder, and they have long swords by their sides. They generally used to be dressed in black; but since they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French fashions, especially in the politest towns. The famous Mr. Willoughby, who travelled through Spain, on purpose to make observations, says, that they were not so abstemious as many people suppose, especially when they eat at another man's cost; that though many of them pinch their bellies, and fare hardly, it is owing to their indolence, which makes them poor. They long and ask for every thing they see, and are impertinently inquisitive. They ride altogether upon mules, carrying their portmanteaus before them, for fear they should be lost. With regard to their religion, they are the strictest Papists in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worst nation in Europe. At the inns, there are a great number of common women, whose behaviour is very impudent, and immodest. They are so lazy in their shops, that they will say they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reason, the best shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the best workmen, in all manner of businesses; insomuch, that some have said, that if all the Frenchmen were recalled from Spain, the Spaniards would be starved to death. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are several courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their distinct provinces, being eight in all. There is also a privy-council called the Junto, composed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and 55 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are 8 archbishopricks, and 44 bishopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king disposes of all ecclesiastical offices. The inquisition was set up in 1477, and there are now 14 tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of offices belonging to them, besides 20000 spies which they employ. This inquisition was first designed against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and heretics, and it is said there are still many of the former, in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are a sort of buffaloes, and are chiefly made use of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights sometimes at other places. The king and all the court are present at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapestry; likewise the balconies are taken up, by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in their richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls are called Torreadores, and are all knights, who are armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make use of their swords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately, and cut him in pieces with their swords. Some say the affairs of the kingdom are managed with greater oeconomy, since they have had a king from France; that the revenue is greatly improved; and that their navy is in a much better condition, they now being able to fit out a considerable fleet of men of war. Besides his territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is master of many rich islands in the S. Seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the E. Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, or SPALATRO, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republick of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the castle of Diocletian, and its walls make two thirds of those of the city; likewise, its temple is the cathedral church. It is strong by situation, being built on a peninsula,

which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Raguſa. Lon. 35. 6. lat. 43. 53.

* SPALDICK, a village in Huntingdonſhire, with one fair on Wedneſday, before Whitſun-tide, for all ſorts of cattle.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs on April 27, for hemp and flax; on July 29, for horſes and cattle; on Auguſt 30, for horſes; and on September 21, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is ſeated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well built place, with ſeveral veſſels, and barges belonging to it. It is 22 miles N. of Peterborough, 17 S. of Boſton, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 52. 45.

SPANDAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes, and cloſe to it there is a fine fortreſs, with a fortified tower. The arſenal is in ſubterranean vaults, and there is a priſon for ſtate-priſoners, beſides a ſpin-houſe for looſe women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories, there being a colony of French Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 52. 35.

* SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Langravate of Heſſe, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Fuld.

* SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Triers, to the W. and the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, and Lorraine to the S.

SPANISH TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

SPARTEL CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 36. 0.

SPARTIVENTO CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 38. 20.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is ſeated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13. N. of Spoletto. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 43. 0.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the ſhires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E. of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA SPETIA, or SPECIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, 58 S. W. of Modena, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 27. 32. lat. 44. 4.

SPICE ISLANDS, are iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moloccas, and Ceylon, which ſee in their proper places.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, which is 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 52. 6.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Montferrat, with a caſtle, and the title of marquiſate, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated between Acqua, and Savona, 60 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 35.

SPILEMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 46. 30.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs on Monday before Whitſunday, Monday after Whitſun-week, the Monday following, if in May, and on the ſecond Thurſday in July, for all ſorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 53. lat. 53. 15.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. It was entirely ruined, and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratiſbon. They have ſince attempted to rebuild it, but with no great ſucceſs. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 5 miles N. of Philipſburg,

burg, and 12. S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 7. lat. 49. 19.

SPIRE, the biſhoprick of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which is 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadeſt, and is divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 49. 18.

* SPIRITU-SANCTO, a town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a ſmall caſtle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and is ſeated by the ſea-ſide, in a very fertile country. Lon. 339. 40. lat. S. 20. 30.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Lyſer, near the Drave, 30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 31. 3. lat. 47. 0.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

* SPITTLE, a village in Eſſex, with one fair on September 1, for toys.

SPITZBERGEN, the moſt northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are, large white-bears, and white-foxes. There are no ſettled inhabitants, and it is known only to thoſe who go on the coaſt to fiſh for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handſome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703, it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Teſſino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

* SPOLETO, the dutchy of, a territory of Italy, bounded on the N. by the marche of Ancona, and dutchy of Urbino, on the E. by Farther Abruzzo, on the S. by Sabina, and the patrimony of Saint Peter, and on the W. by Orvietano, and Perugino, being about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or SPREHE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Bohemia, on the confines of Miſnia, and Luſatia, through which laſt it paſſes into the marquiſate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel over againſt Spandaw.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the dutchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bober, and Sprotta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and 8 S. E. of Sagan. Lon. 33. 23. lat. 51. 33.

* SPUTTY, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, on May 21, July 3, September 27, October 23, and December 2, all for cattle.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a ſmall place. It is charmingly ſeated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the ſame name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 34. 30. lat. 38. 53.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the Empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they ſend to foreign parts. It is ſeated on the river Recht, 9 miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 50. 28.

STADE, or STADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which was formerly an hanſeatic. It has a conſiderable fortreſs, and a famous college; but Hamburg has deprived it of a great part of its trade. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover, together with the dutchy, ſince 1720. It is ſeated on the river Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 56. lat. 53. 44.

* STADSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, ſeated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demoliſhed the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate

marquiſate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, ſeated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here, over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 44. 34.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs on Tueſday before Shrove-Tueſday, on May 14, for horſes and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Sow, which waſhes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is ſurrounded with meadows, has two pariſh churches, a free ſchool, a fine ſquare market place, in which is a handſome ſhire-hall, and under it the market-houſe. The ſtreets are large, and many of the houſes are handſomely built. It was almoſt ſurrounded with a wall, now level with the ground; and it is a corporation where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are kept, and which ſend two members to parliament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 50. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Shropſhire, on the N. by Cheſhire, on the E. by Derbyſhire, and Warwickſhire, and on the S. by Worceſterſhire. It contains 23740 houſes, 142440 inhabitants, 130 pariſhes, 19 market-towns, and ſends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tein, the Penk, and the Manyfold; the air is pleaſant, mild, and wholſome, and the ſoil in the S. part good and rich, tho' not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, and the N. is hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they uſe peats for fuel. There are alſo good ſtone quarries, plenty of alabaſter, and lime-ſtone. The county town is Stafford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Macedonia, ſeated on the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ariſtotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Leba Nova, and is 16 miles from Conteſſa. Lon. 42. 38. lat. 41 10.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republick of Raguſa, with a ſmall harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a peninſula, in the Gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Raguſa. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 42. 54.

* STAGSHAWBAG, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs on Whitſun-Eve, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and on July 5, for linnen and woollen-cloth, from Scotland.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 3. lat. 48. 31.

STAINES, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs on May 11, for horſes and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surrey, and it lies on the weſtern road, containing ſeveral good inns. It is 19 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 22.

* STAINTON, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair on October 29, for hemp and ſheep.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the ſhire of Aire, which was the ancient ſeat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs on September 6, and November 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It is 22 miles N. of Dorcheſter, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 0.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, or STAMPOL, the name given by the Turks to Conſtantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and 7 fairs on Tueſday before February 13; on Monday before Midlent-Sunday, for horſes, and ſtock of all ſorts; on Midlent-Monday, for all ſorts of haberdaſhery ware; on Monday before May 12, Monday before June 13, Auguſt 5, and November 8, for horſes, and ſtock of all ſorts. It is ſeated on the river Weland, and navigable for boats, on the edge of Northamptonſhire. It is a large handſome place, containing ſix pariſh churches, and has ſeveral good ſtreets, and ſeveral fine ſtructures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whoſe ſtudents removed to Brazen-Noſe college, in Oxford. It is alſo

also a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It has no considerable manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntington, 40 S. of Lincoln, 110 S. by E. of York, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 8. lat. 52. 39.

* STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair on November 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, grass, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen-cloth.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, 12 S. W. of Stanchio, 50 S. E. of Naxia, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. There are several small islands lie to the W. and N. and it is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water. Lon. from 44. 21. to 44. 34. lat. from 36. 10. to 36. 22.

* STANCHIO, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes, being 25 in breadth, and 10 in length. The soil is fertile, but the air unwholesome; and the capital town is of the same name, which is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. from 44. 55. to 45. 4. lat. 36. 22. to 36. 45.

* STANDISH, a village in Lancashire, 4 miles N. of Wigan, with two fairs on June 29, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is 8 miles N. of Hertford, and 29. N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 55.

* STANFORDHAM, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs on the second Friday in April, and August 15, if on Thursday; but if not, the Thursday after, for horned cattle and hogs.

* STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is 19 miles W. of Durham, and 237 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 54. 48.

STANLEY, a town of Glocestershire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 14 miles S. of Glocester, and 99 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 51. 44.

* STANSTEAD, a village in Essex, with one fair on May 12, for horses and cattle.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 120 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 20.

STANTZ, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of Underwald, seated 3 miles from the lake of the four cantons, and is 25 miles S. of Zurich. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 46. 55.

* STAPLE, a village in Kent, with one fair on July 25, for edge-tools.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Pomerania, with an academy. It has good woollen manufactories, such as serges, cloth, shaloons, tammies, druggets, and the like. It had formerly a castle, of which the ruins are to be seen. It is seated on the river Ihne, 15 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Lansperg. Lon. 32. 3. lat. 52. 30.

STARIA, or STARO-RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the province of Great Novogorod, which is handsome and well built. It is seated on the Lake Ilment, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 51. 55. lat. 51. 0.

START-POINT, a promontory, or cape in the English channel, and in Devonshire, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth. Lon. 13. 29. lat. 50. 10.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the island of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean near Moscovy, on which it depends, and another is in the Magellanick Sea, between the strait of Maire, and Brewers Island, and the third is in the Oriental Ocean, between Jesso and Yupi, in Tartary. There is also another in N. America, and in New-York, seated near the mouth of Hudson's river, and subject to Great-Britain. Lon. 335. 35. lat. 41. 0.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea coast, in a peninsula, near the fortress of Dosvick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 22. 50 lat. 58. 45.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

* STAVERDELL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on August 5, for bullocks and hogs.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergo, with a harbour. It was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, because the harbour is choaked

ed up with ſand. It is ſeated on the Zuider-Zea, 8 miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. of Enchyſen. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 52. 57.

* STAUFORD, a village in Somerſetſhire, with 2 fairs on June 11, and September 28, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, lambs, and wool.

* STEBBING, a village in Eſſex, with one fair on June 29, for cattle.

STEENBERG, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquiſate of Berg-op-zoom. It has a communication with the Volkrak, by a canal, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort, and it is 7 miles N. E. of Berg-op-zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 51. 34.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the allies commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 10 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Bruſſels.

STEENWICK, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel. It is ſeated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Frieſland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 52. 50.

* STEEPLE-ASHTON, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair on September 2, for cheeſe.

STEGEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Oſtrigothia, or E. Gothland, ſeated on the coaſt of the Baltick Sea, with a ſmall commodious harbour. It is 25 miles S. of Nycoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 30.

* STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſeated on the Rhine, near the Lake Conſtance, 27 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 17 W. of Conſtance. Lon. 26. 42. lat. 47. 52.

* STEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, ſeated in a country that produces good wine.

* STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, ſeated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good caſtle, 9 miles from Francfort. Lon. 26. 31. lat. 50. 40.

* STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N. coaſt of the iſle of Mona, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is almoſt ſurrounded with a lake.

* STELLING, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and November 12, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

STENAY, a town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. The fortifications were demoliſhed in 1654; but they are now rebuilt. It is ſeated on the rivers Maeſe, or Meuſe, 25 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and 8 S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 50. 31.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It is large and well built, and there were 800 clothiers in this place at one time, but war and famine have greatly reduced it. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Ucht, 36 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 52. 45.

STENFORD, or STENFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy. It is ſeated on the river Vecht, 15 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 52. 15.

STERLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a ſhire of the ſame name. It is a very important place, and is ſeated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge of four arches, with an iron gate acroſs it; and there are veſſels come up to the bridge, which make it a place of trade. Above the town is a caſtle, ſeated on a rock, which is very ſtrong, and ſerves to defend the town and bridge. This place is ſo commodiouſly ſeated, that it commands the paſs between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 56. 12.

* STERLINGSHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded on the E. by the river Avon, on the W. by Lough Loughmond, and the rivers Blain, and Anirick, on the N. by the river Forth, and on the S. by Clydſdale. It ſends one member to parliament.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, which carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is ſeated 20 miles N. of Francfort upon Oder, and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 52. 30.

* STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſeated at the foot of a mountain.

mountain, on the river Eyſack, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with the title of a dutchy, and a caſtle. It has had a famous ſchool for a great while, which the wars of Germany never diſturbed. The ancient dukes of Pomerania reſided here; and it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but was given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713, it ſubmitted to the allies, and then the ſaid Elector was put in poſſeſſion again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flouriſhing place, and carries on a conſiderable trade; and is ſeated on the river Oder, 80 miles N. of Franckfort, 70 N. by E. of Berlin, 150 S. E. of Lubeck, and 320 N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 32. 33. lat. 53. 27. The dutchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, 9 days before Eaſter, 9 days before Whitſun-tide, July 15, and the firſt Friday in September, for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheeſe. The market is now diſuſed. It is a good thoroughfare place, containing ſeveral inns. It is 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 32 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 55.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortreſs of the Netherlands in the province of Guelderland. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, over which there is an important paſſage, at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maeſtricht, or Malines, and 5 from Ruremond. Lon. 23. 30. lat 51. 15.

STEYNING, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle, and pedlars ware, and on September 19, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is ſeated under the Downs, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewis, and 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 50. 56.

STEYR, or STEYRE, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jeſuits college. It was taken by the French and Bavarians, in 1741; but they were forced to abandon it the next year. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers, Steyr and Ens, 20 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 8 N. W. of Ens. Lon. 32. 18. lat. 38. 0.

STILIGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is ſeated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the arch-dutchy of Auſtria, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Carniola, and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is ſaid to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 caſtles, 15 convents, and 200000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the ſoil is ſo good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great eſteem. The women differ greatly from the Auſtrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all ſwellings on their throats called Bronchoceles. The men are alſo very ſimple, and are very zealous worſhippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to ſit at home, in the chimney corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, ſeated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 23. 53. lat. 51. 23.

STIVES. See THEBES.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, 12 miles N. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 3.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and landgravate of Nellemburg, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 5 miles from the Lake Conſtance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 47. 50.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed; but it has three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and October 7, for ſheep, and on July 10, for

ſheep and horſes. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodations for travellers, and is a corporation, which ſends two members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Wincheſter, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 51. 12.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the uſual reſidence of the kings of that country. It is ſeated near the Lake Meler, and comprehends 6 ſmall iſlands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. In the ſuburb called Nordermalm, there is a mountain named Brunberg, which is very high; on whoſe top there is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The Lake Meler, which is to the W. ſupplies the inhabitants with good water. This city contains ſuperb palaces, whoſe roofs are covered with copper; and there have been ſeveral rocks blown up, to render it larger and more regular: but the ſuburbs are in the antique taſte. The royal palace, or caſtle, was reduced to aſhes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt much more magnificent than it was before: ſeveral hundred houſes were burnt in one of the ſuburbs, in 1723. The arſenal is very famous, and the harbour is ſo large, that it will contain 1000 ſhips, which may there ride in ſafety; but that which is very troubleſome is, that when the veſſels come from the N. they are obliged before they can enter, to paſs a long way between rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; beſides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval ſtores. In 1739, there was an academy of ſciences eſtabliſhed here; as alſo of painting and ſculpture, founded by Count Teſſin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moſcow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 37. 5. lat. 59. 20.

* STOCKLAND, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or STOPPORT, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Merſey, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancaſhire, and is 6 miles S. of Mancheſter, 55 N. N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 53. 22.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair on July 18, for toys. It is ſeated on the river Tees, near the ſea, and is noted for its good ale, and for its ſending corn and butter to London. A ſilk mill has been lately erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 33.

* STOCKWITH, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair on September 4, for horſes and cattle.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the principality of Teſchen, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 10 miles E. of Teſchen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 49. 41.

* STOGURSEY, a village in Somerſetſhire, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 12, for cattle and ſheep.

* STOKE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on December 6, for horſes and toys.

* STOKE UNDER HAMBDEN, a village in Somerſetſhire, with one fair on May 6, for all ſorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somerſetſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has 2 fairs, on April 25, and Auguſt 1, for bullocks and ſheep. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 17. lat. 51. 12.

* STOKEN-CHURCH, a village in Oxfordſhire, with two fairs, on July 10, for horſes, and September 29, for hiring ſervants.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horſes, and linnen-cloth. It is ſeated among ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, with which it is well watered; and is a pretty good place. It is 36 miles N. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 54. 28.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a handſome caſtle, where the count reſides, and is ſeated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northhauſen, and 58 N. W. of Leipſick. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 51. 45.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the

the circle of Suabia, and marquiſate of Baden. It is ſeated in a moraſs near the Rhine, and is a pretty ſtrong place, being 8 miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 40. 36.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on a river of the ſame name, 52 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 70 N. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 54. 40.

STONE, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs, on Tueſday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-Tueſday, Whit-Tueſday, and July 25, for cattle. It ſeated on the river Trent, and is but a mean place, though it is a thoroughfare, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 122 miles N. W. of Litchfield, 41 S. E. of Cheſter, and 141 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 52. 55.

* STONE, a village in Kent, with one fair on Holy-Thurſday, for pedlars ware.

STONE-HENGE, a moſt remarkable heap of ſtones, lying upon Saliſbury plain, 6 miles N. of Saliſbury. It conſiſts of ſeveral very large ſtones, placed one upon another, and is ſuppoſed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather becauſe it is in a circular form, and ſeems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at preſent. It has puzzled a great many diligent inquirers, to account for the laying of theſe enormous ſtones one upon another; for they are ſo heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known, is ſufficient to have raiſed thoſe that lie acroſs, to that height.

STONE-HIVE, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mearns, with a good harbour, ſecured by a ſtone-pier. Near it was the famous caſtle of Dunnotyr, ſeated on a rock near the ſhore. It was formerly the reſidence of the hereditary Earl Marſhal of Scotland, but is now in ruins.

* STONE-HOUSE, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with two fairs, on May 1, and December 29, for cattle and cheeſe.

STONY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 20, Auguſt 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is an ancient place, ſtanding on the Roman highway, called Watling ſtreet. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two pariſh churches, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 19 miles N. W. of Dunſtable, 39 S. E. of Coventry, and 53 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 3.

STORMARIA, a country of Germany, in the dutchy of Holſtein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holſtein, on the E. by Wagria, and the dutchy of Lawenburg, and on the S. and W. by the dutchies of Lunenburg and Bremen; from which it is ſeparated by the river Elb, being 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the iſle of Lewis, and one of the weſtern iſlands. It has a harbour called Loch-Stornway, on the E. ſide of the iſland.

* STORRINGTON, a village in Suſſex, with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle and horſes, and November 22, for cattle and pedlars ware.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 10, for horſes and cattle. It is called by ſome biſhops Stortford, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, being a large, handſome, and well frequented town, with ſeveral good inns. On the E. ſide there are the ruins of a caſtle, which ſtood on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. of London. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 51. 55.

STOUR, the name of ſeveral ſmall rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on March 29, for horſes and cattle, and on September 8, for all ſorts of cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glaſs-houſes. It has a good free ſchool, in which there is a library, and is 24 miles N. of Worceſter, and 117 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 52. 30.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of September, and which continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradeſmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities

are horſes, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheeſe, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Glouceſter, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, for horſes, cows, ſheep and cheeſe; and on October 24, for hops, ſaddlers, ſhoemakers, and ironmonger's ware. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only ſeated on a bleak hill, but is deſtitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houſes, and is 8 miles S. by W. of Camden, 67 N. by E. of Saliſbury, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. lat. 51. 50.

STOW, a ſeat of lord-viſcount Cobham, in Buckinghamſhire. It is 2 miles from Buckingham, where there are the fineſt gardens in England, which are adorned with buſts, ſtatues, obeliſks, pavilions, and temples. The ſtatues and buſts are thoſe of ſeveral famous men, ancient and modern. It now belongs to earl Temple.

* STOWBRIDGE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Saturday in Whitſun-week, which is conſiderable, for horſes.

STOWEY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, 146 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 51. 14.

STOWMARKET, a town of Suffolk, ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from towns of the ſame name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on July 10, for ſhop-goods and toys; and on Auguſt 12, for ſheep and cattle. It is ſeated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe or Orwell, upon a riſing ground in the center of the county; and is a large handſome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apoſtle, and the tower and ſpire are 120 feet high, in which are 8 tuneable bells. It has a Preſbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houſes. The ſtreets are tolerable wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleaſant. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen-ſtuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipſwich, 13 E. by S. of St. Edmondsbury, and 73 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 20.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Paveſe. It is a paſſage of great importance, which is defended by a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Verſa, near the Po, and is 10 miles S. E. of Paris, 22 S. E. of Milan, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 26. 47. lat. 45. 5.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed by the French, in 1672. It is 5 miles S. W. of Gueldres, and 5 N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 51. 27.

STRALSUND, a ſtrong and rich ſea-port town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to ſurrender to the Elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houſes had been burnt to aſhes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended this place to the laſt extremity; and king Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turky. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out, againſt five great powers that were in league againſt it, it was forced to ſubmit in 1715. In 1720, it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and the Lake Francen, and has a harbour which is ſeparated from the iſle of Rugen, by a narrow ſtrait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Grippſwald, 70 N. by W. of Stetin, and 32 N. E. of Guſtrow. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 54. 23.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter; it is 9 miles E. of Down. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 54. 24.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway, 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 45.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of France, in Alſace. It contains about 200 ſtreets, part of which are very narrow, and moſt of the houſes are built after the ancient taſte. However, there are a great number of handſome buildings, ſuch as the hotel of the Marſhal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the Cardinal of Rouen, the biſhop's palace, the Jeſuits college, the royal hoſpital, the hotel of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the arſenal, the town-houſe, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the fineſt in Europe; as is likewiſe the cathedral church, whoſe tower is the handſomeſt in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the ſteeple is allowed

lowed to be the higheſt in Europe. The clock not only ſhews the hours of the day, but the motion of the ſun, moon and ſtars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour glaſs every hour, and the twelve Apoſtles proclaim noon, by each of them ſtriking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewiſe a cock, which is a piece of clock-work, that crows every hour. There are 700 ſteps up to the tower, or ſteeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became maſter of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannons as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly Proteſtants, and carried on a great trade; but moſt of them have been obliged to embrace the Roman ſuperſtition, though there is a ſort of toleration for them too. It is ſeated on the river Ill, which runs through it near the Rhine, and is 55 miles N. of Baſil, 75 E. of Nancy, 102 E. of Luxemburg, 112 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 34. 35.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Pruſſia, in Poland, and in Culm. It is a ſtrong place, has a good caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn; as much from Plockzow, and ſomewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 35. 58. lat. 33. 5.

* STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is 8 miles N. of the Lake Uckar.

* STRASBURG, a ſtrong handſome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia. It is ſeated on the river Gurck, 5 miles above the town of Gurck, and the biſhop has a palace here, where he commonly reſides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thurſday ſe'ennight after it, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Avon, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, ſupported by 13 great, and 6 ſmall arches. It is a well built place, containing about 500 houſes, and has a large church, with a chapel of eaſe, and an alms-houſe, and contains ſeveral good inns. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Warwick, 19 S. S. W. of Coventry, 39 N. N. E. of Glouceſter, and 98 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 16.

STRATHNAVER, the moſt northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the E. by Cathneſs, on the S. by Sutherland, and on the W. partly by Roſs, and partly by the ocean.

STRATONICE, anciently ſo called, but afterwards Adrianople, now a town of Caria, in Aſiatick Turky. There was once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the States of Caria held their publick aſſemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance. The chief riches of the inhabitants riſe from the gardens and orchards, but more eſpecially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceſton, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 0.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is a large place, and its ſtreets are broad, containing handſome churches and fine convents. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1743, who demoliſhed the fortifications the next year; and it was rendered back in 1745. It is ſeated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; and it is 22 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, 40 N. W. of Paſſaw, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 48. 48.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland, with a biſhop's ſee, and a handſome college. King Charles IX. who died in 1611, is buried in the cathedral, with all his family. It is ſeated on the Lake Meler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm, and 35 S. W. of Upſal. Lon. 35. 15. lat. 59. 20.

* STRETTON-CHURCH, a village in Shropſhire, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horſes and ſheep.

* STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Munſter, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict, which has the title of Burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munſter, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 51. 48.

STROMBOLI, the moſt northern of the iſlands

islands of Lipari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a vulcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 39. 14.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, 3 miles from the sea, and 7 E. of St. Severino. Lon. 35. 1. lat. 39. 20.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, on whose banks there are several fulling mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men; it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, tho' mostly paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town, and its neighbourhood. It is 11 miles S. of Glocester, and 93 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 40.

* STUBN, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver that are found in a neighbouring mountain.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the canton of Schiffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 25. 53. lat. 47. 45.

STULWEISSENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Lekeldegewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal; because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Rautza, 30 miles S. W. of Buda, 83 S. by E. of Vienna, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 36 0. lat. 47. 10.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 22 miles N. of Dorchester, and 122 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 50. 55.

STUTGARD, a handsome populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side there are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses are generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide strait streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 30 miles N. of Baden, 42 S. E. of Heidelburg, 27 N. W. of Ulm, and 52 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 48. 50.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine, on the W by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace, on the S. by Swisserland, and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the dutchies of Wirtenburg, or Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Howen-Zollern, that of Oetringen, that of Mindelheim; the bishopricks of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several fountains, abbeys, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

SUANA, or SCANA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 40 miles S. E. of Sienna; but it is thinly peopled, on account of its bad air. It is 30 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 64 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 42. 47.

* SUANES, a people that inhabit the mountains of Circassus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Imeretta and Carduel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of these mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of winter.

* SUAQUEM, a town of Turky, in Africa, and capital of a Beglerbeglick. It is seated on the Red-Sea, having a well frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 19. 30.

* SUBBIACO,

* Subbiaco, a town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

* Suckleridge, a village in Somerſetſhire, with two fairs, on Friday before Holy-Thurſday, and Wedneſday after October 10, for cattle.

Sudbury, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is ſeated on the river Stour, over which there is a handſome bridge into Eſſex. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, ſeven aldermen, and twenty-four common-council. Here are three very ancient churches, in one of which is the ſcull of Sir Thomas Sudbury, who was beheaded in the time of Oliver Cromwell. There is here alſo a Presbyterian meeting-houſe. This town is ſuppoſed to have been formerly much larger than at preſent; it now now conſiſts of about 900 houſes, and about 5000 ſouls. The ſtreets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine ſeat here, which is now converted into a workhouſe. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and ſays. It is 11 miles S. of St. Edmondsbury, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 6.

Suder Koping, a town of Sweden, in Oſtrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of Norkoping, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 30.

Sudermania, or Sunderland, a province of Sweden, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Upland and Weſtermania, on the E. by the peninſula of Tarin, on the S. by the Baltick Sea, and on the W. by Neria. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; and it is the moſt populous part of Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nikoping is the capital town.

Suez, a town of Africa, in Egypt, ſeated at the N. end of the W. gulph of the Red-Sea, called the Gulph of Suez, and has a caſtle and a harbour. It is ſeparated from the Mediterranean-Sea by an iſthmus 125 miles over, which joins Aſia to Africa. It is ſurrounded by a ſandy country, and is without water. It conſiſts of about 200 houſes, and is very much crowded with people, when the Turkiſh galleys arrive there. However, at other times it is almoſt deſerted; and the harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of great burthen. Some think it the ancient Poſidium, and others Arſinoe. It is 75 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 51. 0. lat. 29. 40.

Suffolk, an Engliſh county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Cambridgeſhire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 34420 houſes, 26520 inhabitants, 575 pariſhes, 28 market-towns, and ſends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholeſome, but the ſoil is various; on the ſea-coaſt it is ſandy, and there are ſeveral ſmall hills, which however, yield hemp, peaſe, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Eſſex are fit for paſtures, and the N. W. produces corn of all ſorts. There are manufactories of ſeveral kinds, particularly all ſorts of broad-cloth, ſtuffs, and coarſe linnen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouſe, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwell, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipſwich and St. Edmondsbury are the principal towns.

* Sugelmessa, or Segelmessa, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Dara, on the E. by Retel, on the S. by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the ſame name. It abounds in dates, and has corn and other fruits, beſides mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Ziz. The government is in the form of a commonwealth. Lon. 16. 6. lat 30. 50.

Sully, a town of France, in Orleanois, with the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. of Orleans. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 47. 45.

Sulmona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and it is ſeated on the river Sora, 22 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 3.

* Sultania, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very magnificent moſque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It

is ſeated on a large plain, 225 miles N. W. of Iſpahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 69. 30. lat. 36. 26.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handſome place, has a fine caſtle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach, who is now the Elector Palatine. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 49. 30. It is 5 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratisbon.

* SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in Briſgaw, belonging to the marquiſate of Baden-Dourlac, where there is a handſome palace. It is ſeated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 miles S. W. of Fribourg. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 47. 54.

SUMATRA, an iſland of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largeſt of the Sunda iſlands, lying to the W. of the peninſula of Malacca, and the iſland of Borneo; and it is ſeparated from that of Java, by the ſtrait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This iſland lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the ſea-coaſt are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houſes upon poſts, to ſecure them from the yearly inundations. The Engliſh have ſeveral forts and factories on the W. coaſt, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built 5 miles up the country, the place where it ſtood formerly being very unwholeſome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold duſt. The chief grain here, as in moſt of theſe parts, is rice; and they have alſo ſugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the moſt remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the iſland; elephants are very plentiful here, and conſequently their teeth, which are brought up by the merchants of Surat. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt are chiefly Mahometans; but thoſe in the inland country are pagans, whoſe particular worſhip is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and they have not the beſt character in the world for honeſty. Lon. from 110. 0. to 121. 0. lat. N. from 5. 30. to lat. S. 5. 30.

* SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 deg. of S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coaſt are ſtrong, large, and very ſuperſtitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

* SUMER-COURT, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and September 14, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SUMMEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, ſeated in the iſland of Schut, made by the river Danube, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 10 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 12. lat. 48. 7.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the ſtraits of Sunda. The chief of theſe are Bornia, Java, and Sumatra; which ſee.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Alſen, with the title of a dutchy, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſtrait, called Sunderburger-Sund, 13 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 54. 58.

SUNDERLAND. See SUDERMANIA.

SUNDERLAND, a ſea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in ſea-coal. It is 13 miles N. N. E. of Durham, 8 S. E. of Newcaſtle, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 52.

* SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It is well watered by rivers, which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of ſeveral metals. The capital town is of the ſame name. Lon. 35. 30. lat. S. 4. 50.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of Sternberg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, with a very ſuperb caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 52. 38.

SUNTGAW, or SUNTGOW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N. by the river Rhine, on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Baſle, on the S. by Franche Comté, and Porentru, and the W. by Lorrain. It is ſubject to France.

* SUPINO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the ſource of the river Tamara, at the foot

foot of the Apennine mountains, 17 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the province of Guzurat, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the then mart town being in another place; and when the Engliſh removed from it to this, others followed their example; and in a few years it became a large place, and is now ſaid to have 200000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very conſiderable; for from 1690 to 1705, the revenues ariſing from the cuſtom-houſe, and other things, amounted to 162500 pounds. In this city there are as many different religions as in Amſterdam; for there are Mahometans of ſeveral ſects, and many ſorts of Gentoes, of which the Banyans are moſt numerous. Theſe are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or ſurveyors; but there are very few handicraftſmen, except taylors and barbers. It is ſaid there are 85 different ſects among them, who never eat with each other. There are alſo Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Papiſts, and preach up morality as the beſt guide of human life. They live upon alms, ſeldom ſpeak in the ſtreets, and extend their charity even to birds and beaſts; but it would be endleſs to take notice of all their different religions, and different ceremonies, only we muſt not forget the Perſees, of which there are great numbers about Surat, and the adjacent countries. They were baniſhed from Perſia in the ſeventh century, becauſe they would not change their religion. They never marry into any other religion, which keeps their complexion as almoſt as fair as that of the Europeans. Beſides theſe, there are Jews and Armenian Chriſtians, who are all great merchants. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the ſoil is fertile, except towards the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. All ſorts of proviſions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various ſorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their foreſts, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houſes are large; and there are caravanſaries and moſques. The French have a little church near the old Engliſh factory, where they keep a few Capuchins, who practiſe ſurgery without a reward. The Engliſh and Dutch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good underſtanding with the officers of ſtate and juſtice. The affairs of the E. India company are managed by a preſident and council; and the former lives in great ſplendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dreſs is much the ſame as the men. The Gentoo women are bare faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have ſeveral gold and ſilver rings on their noſes, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the Engliſh, in April 1759, and afterwards ceded to them by the great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, as many S. of Cambaya, and 375 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 90. 0. lat. 21. 10.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch ſettlements there. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and it abounds in fruits, fiſh, game, and ſingular animals of different kinds. Particularly, they have ſugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is ſaid there are ſerpents 30 feet long. The capital town is of the ſame name. Lon. 321. 35. lat. 6. 30.

* SURINGIA, a large trading town of Aſia, in Japan, and in the iſland of Niphon. It is capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the emperors formerly reſided. Lon. 156. 40. lat. 39. 30.

SURRY, an Engliſh county, 36 miles in length, 23 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Suſſex, on the W. by Berkſhire, and on the N. by Middleſex. It contains 34220 houſes, 205322 inhabitants, 140 pariſhes, and 11 market towns, and ſends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholeſome, and temperate. But the ſoil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other parts the ſoil is fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Way, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are, Guilford and Kingſton, the aſſizes being kept ſometimes at one place, and ſometimes at the other.

* SURSEA, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated on a ſmall lake, formed by the river Sur, 5 miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys handſome privileges.

Sus, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by mount Atlas, on the E. by Gefula, and on the S. by the ſands of Numidia and Sus. Taradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, moſt of which abounds in corn, ſugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

Susa, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquiſate of Suſa, with a fort. There is alſo a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. It is ſeated on the river Doria, among pleaſant mountains and hills, and is called the key of Italy; becauſe it is the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, 22 N. W. of Pignerol, and 25 N. E. of Brianzon. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 45. 6. It was taken by the French in 1704, but was rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

Susdal, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is built with wood, as are moſt towns in theſe parts. It is ſeated on the river Cleſma, 80 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 59. 40. lat. 56. 6.

Sussex, an Engliſh county, 80 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and is bounded on the S. by the Britiſh channel, on the W. by Hampſhire, on the N. by Surry, and on the N. E. by Kent. It contains 21540 houſes, 129240 inhabitants, 312 pariſhes, 17 market-towns, and ſends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, and yet not unwholeſome, unleſs it be in the low marſhy lands. The ſoil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has ſeveral iron mines. The ſea-coaſt is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the ſea-ſhore is full of banks of ſand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun, and the Rother, beſides ſome ſmall ſtreams which fall into the ſea. Chicheſter is the capital town.

* Suster, an ancient and celebrated town of Perſia, and capital of Suſiſtan; but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is ſeated on the river Caron, 85 miles S. W. of Iſpahan. Lon. 68. 35. lat. 31. 25.

Susteren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, ſeated 2 miles from the river Maeſe, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 9.

Sutherland, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the ſhire of Roſs, as alſo on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Cathneſs. It is a mountainous country, and ſends one member to parliament.

* Sutri, a town in the territory of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Puzzulo, 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 42. 13.

Sutton Colfield, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and on November 12, for ſheep and cattle. It is ſeated in a fine air, but in a barren ſoil, and is but a ſmall place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 36.

* Sutton, a village in Hampſhire, with two fairs, on Trinity-Tueſday, for toys, and November 6, for pedlars ware.

Swabia. See Suabia.

Swaffam, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 13, for ſheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a large well built place, full of inns and ſhopkeepers, and is one of the beſt towns in the county. It has one large church, one Quaker's meeting-houſe, and about 300 good houſes; and is a genteel place, but the ſtreets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 42.

Swale, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſes on the confines of Weſtmoreland, and running S. E. paſſes by Richmond and Thruſk, and falls into the river Ouſe.

Swalley, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ſhips receive and deliver their merchandiſe for the merchants of Surat. It is 12 miles N. W. of Surat. Lon. 80. 50. lat. 21. 35.

Swansey, a ſea-port town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 13, Auguſt 26, October 10, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, where

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the river Tawey difcharges itfelf, and is by the Welch called Aber-Taw. It is a large, clean, and well built town, having the beft trade in the county, efpecially for coals; and it has a great correfpondence with Worcefter. It is 27 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, 47 E. S. E. of St.David's, and 202 W. of London. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-council-men. It has an old caftle, 2 churches, and 400 houfes, with broad paved ftreets. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 51. 40.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe, bounded on the N. by Danifh Lapland, and by the ocean, on the S. by the Baltick Sea, and the Gulph of Finland, and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagate, being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at leaft it is part of the country of that name. We may eafily conceive that the climate is not every where the fame; for on the fide of Mufcovy, the longeft day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and near the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is feated, the fpring and autumn is fcarce to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the fummer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is exceffive, and in fummer the heat is almoft infupportable, the air being ferene all that time. Notwithftanding this, the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to fee ten people at the fame table, whofe ages make up 1000 years. Thofe places that are fit for cultivation have fcarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reafon they till the ground with a fingle ox, and one fervant may readily manage the plough. For want of manure they burn their fuperfluous wood, and ftrew the afhes on the ground, to render it fruitful: however, this practice has of late been forbid. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the fummer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blofforning, becaufe the foil is fat and fulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricocks, melons, and grapes, have not fo good a taffe as in the more fouthern countries. Their domeftick animals are horfes, cows, hogs, goats, and fheep. In the winter time fodder is fo fcarce, that the inhabitants are forced to unthatch their houfes, to feed their cattle. With regard to the wild beafts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, and fquirrels. In winter the foxes and fquirrels become grey, and the hares as white as fnow. There are alfo elks and rain-deer. They have feveral forts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The filver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have fcarce wherewith to fubfift, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceeding good, and they get large quantities out of them every year, tho' not fo much as formerly. Like vife the iron mines yield a great deal of iron, and they ufually exchange them for the commodities of foreign countries. But fince the Swedes have had manufactories of their own, foreign merchandifes have been prohibited; which has reduced the iron to fo low a price, that thofe that work in the mines can fcarce get enough to live upon. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till the year 1644, when their veffels had liberty to pafs through the Sound, without paying any toll. The vaft quantities of the Swedifh commodities brought here by the Engliih, put them upon thinking of trade; and now they have a great number of artifts and workmen, as well Germans as Scotch, who are, as it were, naturalized among them, and their manufactories are now in a pretty good condition. The innovations introduced by Charles XI. did great injury to trade; and the Engliih, who purchafed many things in Sweden, now fetch them from America. The merchandizes which the Swedes fupply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, fkins, pitch, rofin, maits, and all forts of wooden utenfils; and on the contrary, they are obliged to purchafe falt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, ftuffs, tobacco, fugar, fpice, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Ruffians having feized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in fcarce years, they are obliged to purchafe corn and provifions of the Ruffians with ready money: be-

fides, in 1721, their veſſels were obliged to pay the ſame toll as other nations for paſſing the Sound; however, in 1731, they ſet up an Eaſt India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the Eaſt Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robuſt conſtitution, and are able to ſuſtain the hardeſt labour. They are much more poliſhed than what they were; and they have ſeveral public ſchools and colleges, where arts and ſciences are taught. Their houſes are generally of wood, and have very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which their goats go often to feed. There is no country in the world where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground, thraſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the ſtates of the kingdom begun to recover their ancient rights, and they elected the huſband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Heſſe. The preſent king was elected in July 1743, and he is of the houſe of Holſtein-Eutin. At the ſame time they re-eſtabliſhed the authority of the aſſembly of the ſtates, which conſiſts of 1000 gentlemen, 100 eccleſiaſtics, 150 burgeſſes, and about 250 peaſants. The whole country is divided into 25 governments, whoſe governors are called Land-Hoefding, and promiſe that they will govern according to the Swediſh laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the inſtructions of the king, as alſo to quit the province when the king ſhall command them. The Swedes profeſs the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbiſhop, and ſeven biſhops, beſides ſix ſuperintendants, and they muſt be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country. It is ſaid that the Swedes can ſend an army of 50,000 men into the field; for ſeven peaſants muſt furniſh a horſeman, and three a footman. This indeed may be done within the country, but they cannot ſend ſuch an army into foreign parts. They alſo pretend that they are able to equip 50 men of war, and yet they have not ſailors to man them; for in 1719, they could ſet out but twenty-four veſſels of the line, nor could they defend their coaſts againſt the Ruſſians.

SWERIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle, where the king reſides. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure; and in the lake near it there are twenty-ſix ſorts of fiſhes. It is 12 miles N. E. of Wiſmar, and 37 S. E. of Lubeck. It is ſubject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 53. 46.

SWERNICK, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Boſnia, 80 miles W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 44. 30.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday before April 5; the ſecond Monday after May 11; and the ſecond Monday after Sept. 11, for all ſorts of cattle, hogs, and ſheep; and on the ſecond in October, for the ſame, and fat cattle. It is ſeated on the top of a hill near a rich vale, and is but a ſmall place, though the houſes are well built with ſtone. It is 28 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. lat. 51. 32.

SWITZ. See SCHITZ.

SWITZERLAND, or SWISSERLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol, on the W. by the Franche Compte, on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Foreſt, and a part of Swabia, on the S. by Savoy, the Milaneſe, and the provinces of Bergamaſco and Breſſiano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, being ſeparated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, moſt of which are covered with ſnow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and ſome very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the neceſſaries of life. Swiſſerland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. Glaris and Appenzell contain both religions. All theſe cantons are ſo many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Underwald, which begun to throw off the Auſtrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Swiſſerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adri-

Adriatick; and if it were poſſible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. There are four paſſages over them to go into Italy from Swiſſerland; the firſt of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the ſecond begins in the country of the Griſons, and croſſes Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aoſt, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Griſons, croſſes Mount Simpel-berg, and leads to the dutchy of Milan; the fourth croſſes Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milaneſe. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beaſts, and yet it is quite otherwiſe; for when the beeves perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a diſtance, they form themſelves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and ſhamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains and in the woods, and they place centinels on all ſides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a ſignal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the ſavage beaſt dares not come. The inhabitants are all ſtrong robuſt men, for which reaſon they are generally choſen by ſeveral nations for the military ſervice, and even the pope has his Swiſs guards. The women are tolerably handſome, and have many good qualities, and are in general very induſtrious. The peaſants retain their old manner of dreſs, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheeſe; and there are ſome of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the ſeveral cantons, and their dependencies, may be ſeen in their order.

Swoll. See Zwoll.

Syracuse, an ancient, ſtrong, and famous town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified caſtle. This city was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and yet the number of inhabitants are now ſaid to be 14,000. Near this place, in 1718, there was a ſea-fight between the Spaniards and Engliſh, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became maſters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageouſly ſeated near the ſea, 72 miles S. by W. of Meſſina, 72 S. W. of Reggio, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 37. 4.

Syria, or Suristan, a province of Turky in Aſia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E. by Diarbeck and the deſarts of Arabia, which alſo, together with Judea, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics, namely, thoſe of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damaſcus. It abounds in oil, corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as well as peaſe, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden-ſtuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the fineſt plains and paſtures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in ſilk, camblets, and ſalt. Damaſcus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital town.

Syriam, a large town of Aſia in the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, ſeated near the ſea. Lon. 114. 15. lat. 16. 0.

Szucza, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula. Lon. 36. 46. lat. 53. 14.

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Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the reſidence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handſome appearance to thoſe that ſail along the river. It is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 53. 0. lat 27. 5.

* Tabachasan, a town of Aſia in Natolia, in the country of Bozoc, otherwiſe called the beglerbeglic of Maraſch, among the mountains, ſeated on the river Adena near its ſource, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

Tabago, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the N. E. of the iſland of Trinity, and 120 miles S. of Barbadoes, being 52 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The Engliſh formerly attempted to ſettle here, but were driven away

away by the natives. Some say it is a very fruitful country, and others that it is nothing but a rock; however, no European has settled here at present. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 11. 10.

TABARCA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 36. 30.

TABASCO, an island of N. America in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy. Lon. 263. 0. lat. 18. 0.

* TABASCO, a province or government of N. America in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy, on the E. by Yucatan, on the S. by the province of Chiapa, and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, being the most southern cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay which is formed thereby is called the Table-Bay. Lon. 38. 40. lat. 35. 0.

TABOGA, an island of America in the S. Sea, on the Bay of Panama. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 291. 0. lat. S. 1. 0.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 40 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 49. 23.

TABRISTAN, a province of Asia in Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

* TACHA, a town of Bohemia on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the forest of Bohemia. It is seated on the river Mies. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 49. 56.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 52.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

* TADOUSAC, a settlement in N. America in New France, with a harbour. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Sagueni. It was taken by the English in 1629, but the French retook it in 1633. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 48. 26.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated on the river Cidazo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 42. 45.

* TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen, on the E. by the Beriberies, on the S. by the desert of Barbary, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Sara, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, and yet it produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading place, with a castle, and it is seated on a river in a plain, 320 miles S. by E. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 28. 32.

* TAGAOST, a large town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Tarudant. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 28. 32.

* TAGASTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

* TAGE, a large town of Asia in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Maca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a castle on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 60. 0, lat. 21. 50.

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* TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo.
* TAGUMADERT, a town of Africa in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilet. It is ſeated on the river Dras, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. Lon. 11. 22. lat. 26. 40.

TAGUS, now called TAJO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in New Caſtile, on the confines of the kingdom of Arragon. It runs through Old Caſtile, paſſes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Eſtramadura, when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santerein, where it forms a ſmall bay, which ſerves for the harbour of Liſbon, and 10 miles ſtill lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo by the Portugueſe, and was formerly famous for its golden ſands.

* TAIF, a town of Aſia in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is ſeated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.
* TAJHO, a town of Aſia in China, and in the province of Chiangſi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 132. 16. lat. 27. 38.

TAINE, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Roſs, ſeated on the Frith of Dornock, 12 miles N. of Cromarty. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 58. 0.

* TAIPING, a town of Aſia in China, in the province of Quangſi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 121. 0. lat. 23. 20.
* TAIPING, a town of Aſia in China, and in the province of Nankin, ſeated on the river Kiang. Lon. 133. 6. lat. 32. 20.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 45. 52.

TAITCHIN, a town of Aſia in China, with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lon. 138. 51. lat. 29. 10.

* TAITONG, a ſtrong city of Aſia in China, and in the province of Changſi.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the coaſt del Preſidii, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 42. 33.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, with a fort. It is ſeated on the river Tajo, in a large valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S. W. of Madrid, and belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo. Lon. 13. 28. lat. 39. 44.

* TALAVERUELA, a town of Eſtramadura in Spain, ſeated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 38. 40.
* TALGARTH, a village of Brecknockſhire in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, with ſix fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, ſheep, and horſes.

TALLARD, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Gapenzois. It is ſeated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 44. 29.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorcheſter, has one church, and about 200 houſes, with ſeveral ſtreets, which are broad, but paved badly, and ſome not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a ſmall harbour. It is ſeated in a peninſula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 280 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 45. 32.

* TALSARNE, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware.
* TALYBONT, a village of Carnarvonſhire in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and Auguſt 7, for cattle.
* TAMALAMECA, a town of America in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha. It is ſeated on the river Magdelena, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 305. 50. lat. 9. 6.
* TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonſhire.
* TAMARA ISLANDS of Africa, ſo called, on the coaſt of Guinea near Sierra Leone, where there are all ſorts of refreſhments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.
* TAMARA, a town of Aſia in the iſland of Socatora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea with a harbour. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 70. 0. lat. 12. 10.
* TAMARACA, a captainſhip of South America, in Braſil, bounded on the north by the captainſhip of Parayba, on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Fernambuco, and on the W. by the Tapuyas.

puyas. There is an iſland of the ſame name ſeparated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel; and which is 8 miles in length and 5 in breath. There is a good harbour whoſe entrance is defended by a caſtle. Lon. 343. 0. lat. S. 8. 0.

TAME, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday for all ſorts of cattle, and on October 10, for hiring ſervants, and for horſes and fat hogs. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which with its branches almoſt ſurround it; and over which there is a bridge. It conſiſts of one large ſtreet, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous free-ſchool and a ſmall hoſpital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 41.

* TAMINGA, a town of Aſia in China, and in the province of Pekin; it is ſeated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 132. 10. lat. 36. 56.

* TAMMISBROOK, a town of Germany in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unſtruth.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordſhire with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on May 4, for cattle and ſheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all ſorts of cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickſhire. It is a pretty good corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 57. lat. 52. 40.

TANAIS. See DON.

TANARO, a river in Lombardy which riſes on the confines of the county of Tenda in the territory of Genoa, croſſes Montferrat, paſſes by Quieras, Alba Aſti, and Alexandria, falling into the river Po a little below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, a town of Aſia in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the ſame name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 12. 0.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, where the Zezara falls into it, 60 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 59. lat. 39. 16.

TANGROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on the river Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portugueſe, and the other by Mundingoes. The former conſiſts of large ſquare houſes, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter and 8 high; the walls are of good binding clay, and the covering is like a beehive, made either with ſtraw or Palmetto leaves. It is pleaſantly ſeated by the water-ſide, and is about half a mile in length. It is about 30 miles E. of James fort.

TANDA, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the river Ganges, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 134. 35. lat. 25. 0.

TANDAYE, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the moſt eaſterly of the Philippines. It is ſeparated from Manilla by a narrow ſtrait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the north coaſt there is a vulcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 141. 45. lat. 12. 0.

* TANGBY, a village in Hampſhire, with one fair on April 15, for ſheep.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but is populous, and ſome of the electors have kept their court in an old caſtle here. It is ſeated on the river Tanger where it falls into the Elb, 22 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, and 27 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 52. 30.

TANGIER, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portugueſe in 1471, and was given as a dower to the princeſs of Portugal, who married Charles II. king of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1683, he cauſed the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garriſon. It is finely ſeated 125 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 35. 40.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Aſia in Chineſe Tartary, bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N. by thoſe of the Great Khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper and Tibet; this laſt is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the ſovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the ſecrets of the heart,

heart, and they come from all parts of India to pay him homage. He receives all their humiliations ſitting upon an altar in a very handſome pagod, which ſtands on Mount Poutala. He ſalutes nobody, not even princes; only he puts his hand on their heads, after which they believe their ſins are forgiven. After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body, and always makes himſelf known. Lat. from 30. 0. to 38. 0.

TANJAOR, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is capital of a province of the ſame name; bounded on the N. by Gingi, on the S. by Marava, on the E. by the ſea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Madura, and it is one of the beſt countries in the Eaſt Indies. The town is ſeated on a branch of the river Caveri; and the French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lon. 96. 42. lat. 11. 27.

* TANOR, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar. It is bounded by the dominions of the Samorin and the ſea, and is about 20 miles ſquare. It is a wholſome fertile country. Lon. 93. 0. lat. 11. 4.

TAORMINA, a ſea port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. It is ſeated on a rock a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is 88 miles S. of Meſſina. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 38. 15.

* TAPACRI, a province of S. America in Peru, and in the dioceſe of Plata. It is 50 miles long and 30 broad.

TAPTA, a river of Aſia in the peninſula on this ſide of the Ganges, which runs weſt through the kingdom of Cambaya, and falls into the ſea a little below Surat.

* TAPUYAS, or TAPUYERS, and TAPINAMBOES, the names of two tribes of American ſavages, in Braſil. When the French attempted to ſettle on the coaſt, they went ſtark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of ſeveral colours, eſpecially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty cloſe on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green ſtone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at firſt reported to be giants and men-eaters; but this is found to be falſe.

TARANTO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto. It was a ſtrong and populous place, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality, and carried on a conſiderable trade in wool. It is ſeated in a peninſula, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, but the harbour is choaked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the ſpiders called tarantulas, whoſe bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 40 miles S. E. of Barri, 58 N. W. of Otranto, and 145 E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 40. 45.

* TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, and one of the principal of the kingdom of Tafilet, in the province of Dras, ſeated on the river Dras with a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated in a territory abounding in dates, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 27. 0.

* TARARE, a town of France in Lyonnois and in the election of Lyons. It is ſeated on the river Tordive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 45. 52.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well built caſtle, and a chapter compoſed of 15 canons. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, in a pleaſant fertile county, over-againſt Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, 12 S. W. of Avignon, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 43. 48.

TARAZONA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is ſeated partly on a rock and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 160 miles N. by E. of Toledo; and 127 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 41. 55.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the county of Bigorre, with a biſhop's ſee and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Adour, in a plain 42 miles S. W. of Auſch, 25 E. of Paw, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county, bounded on the N. W. by the dutchy of Savoy, and Faulligny, on the S. E. by the dutchy of Aoſte, and the county of Maurienne.

It is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; and Montier is the capital town.

* TARGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the sea-coast, with a castle built upon a rock. There is a very plentiful fishery, and it is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests full of monkeys. It is accounted a desart; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 35. 2.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 44. 5. lat. 47. 0.

* TARGOVISCO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Walachia. It is seated on the river Launiza, 67 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt, 202 N. E. of Sophia, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 42. 40. lat. 45. 45.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Cadiz, with a castle. It is a poor place with few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles S. W. of Gibraltar, and 27 N. E. of Tangier. Lon. 12. 24. Lat. 35. 56.

TARKU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Daghestan. It is seated on the west coast of the Caspian sea, among craggy rocks full of shells, and is 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 66. 40. lat. 44. 20.

* TARN, a river of France which has its source in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 20 miles S. of Borgo-Donino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 24. lat. 44. 31.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains on the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. crosses Parma, where it washes Campiano, and Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, and proceeds to discharge itself into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and territory of Sus, seated near the Atlantic Ocean, [illegible] miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. [illegible] lat. [illegible] 0.

* TARRAGONA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, seated on a hill near the river Cervera. It is the [illegible] place of a vigueric, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong town of Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and it was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely medals, inscriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is also defended by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, very good wine, oil, and flax. It is 45 miles N. E. of Tortosa, 45 W. of Barcelona, and 270 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 18. 58. lat. 41. 22.

* TARRING, a village in Sussex, with two fairs; on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware.

TARSUS, now called TERASSO, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carimania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 37. 10.

TARTARY, GREAT, is a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 125 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ungham, and who was conquered by a rebel named Chinges Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga or Wolga, the Jenesea, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country; for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Oby; and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being

being premiſed, we may divide this country into three parts, which are Ruſſian Tartary, Chineſe Tartary, and Independant Tartary. Ruſſian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into Siberia, whoſe inhabitants are called Oſtiacks, and who are a ſavage vagabond people, like the Coſſacks in Europe, whoſe principal town is Narim. Tunguſia is another part, which lies near the Jeniſea, and Jeniſeſkoy is the capital town. Jakutia, or Burratia, lies near the rivers Lena and Angara, and the capital is Jakutſkoy; the fourth part is called Ockotia, which lies near the eaſtern ſea, and the river Amur runs through it, and Ochotſkoy is the capital town. There is another part lately diſcovered, called Kamſchatka, which is contiguous to Great Tartary, and lies on a ſtrait into which the river Amur falls. Chineſe Tartary is ſeparated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly ſuppoſed to be Cathay, whoſe capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Pekin. This is divided into ſeveral parts, which are all mentioned in their proper places. Independant Tartary comprehends all that part of it which belongs neither to Ruſſia nor China; and is compoſed of ſeveral kingdoms, namely, Turkeſtan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the Tartars are a robuſt people, have a good conſtitution, and capable of undergoing hardſhips. They have broad faces, ſhort chins, large whiſkers, and noſes even with their faces. They are dextrous in handling their ſabres, and ſhooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other buſineſs than that of going to war, and the women take care of domeſtic affairs. They are pagans; and they have a pontiff called Dali Lama, taken notice of in the article TANGUT, which ſee. As for the ſeveral leſſer diviſions of the Tartars, they are taken notice of in their order.

* TARTAS, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in the territory of Albret. It is built in the form of an ampitheatre, and on the ſide of a hill upon the river Midouze, which falls into the Adour, 12 miles N. E. of DAX. Lon. 16. 47. lat. 43. 52.

TARUDANT. See TARODANT.

TASSING, an iſland of Denmark between thoſe of Finonia, Langeland, and Arroe. It is ſeparated from the former by a narrow canal, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an iſland of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulph of Conteſſa. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and the capital town is of the ſame name, which has a good harbour and ſeveral caſtles. It was formerly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Sinda, otherwiſe called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, being about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; and has a large caravanſara at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horſes. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between Tatta and Laribundar, are carried by camels, oxen, and horſes. The country about is almoſt level; and is overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus or Sind, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the town. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has cauſed ſo ſevere a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of ſilk and cotton, and they make chintz very fine and cheap; as alſo curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portugueſe had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the Gentoos have a free toleration of their religion. Lon. 86. 0. lat. 25. 20.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horſes, cattle, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham, and in a fenny country. It is but a ſmall place, and was formerly of note for its caſtle. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 118 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 6.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavaſtland,

vaſtland, ſeated on the river which falls into the lake Wana, 52 miles N. W. of Borgos, and 62 N. E. of Abo. The province is bounded on the N. by Eaſt Bothnia, on the E. by Great Savolax, on the S. by Nyland, and on the W. by Proper Finland and Eaſt Bothnia. The principal commodity is iron. Lon. 42. 58. lat. 61. 25.

TAUBET, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which riſes in the marquiſate of Anſpach, and running N. W. towards the confines of Swabia, paſſes by Rotenburg, Mariendal, and Wertheim, where it falls into the Maine.

* TAUCHEL, a town of Poland in Pomerella, ſeated on the river Verd, 35 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. It has greatly ſuffered by fire and by the wars. Lon 36. 10. lat. 53. 28.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is ſeated on the river Corace, 12 miles E. of Nicaſtro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 39. 15.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handſome caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country, and the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the Strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz, and 112 W. by S. of Seville. Lon. 10. 15. lat. 37. 3.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flouriſhing place, famous for its ſtately abbey, which is now divided into tenements. It is now a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running through every ſtreet, and over the river there is a ſtone bridge of five arches. It has two ſhort heads, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 200 miles W. by S. of London. It alſo gives the title of earl to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 50. 37.

TAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 17 for bullocks and horſes, and on July 18 three days; the firſt for bullocks and horſes, and the other two for pedlar ware, and ſweetmeats. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Tone or Thone, among meadows; and the river is navigable for barges within three miles of the town, where there is a handſome bridge; and it once had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a handſome, neat, well-built place, with ſpacious ſtreets and two pariſh churches; and it has ſeveral large woollen manufactories. It is reckoned the beſt town in the county, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 47 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 35 N. E. of Exeter, and 148 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 51. 6.

TAVORMINA. See TAORMINA.

* TAUREAU, an iſle of France, in Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlais, whoſe river is defended by a caſtle. Lon. 13. 44. Lat. 48. 40.

TAURIS, or TEBRIS, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Adirbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Perſia, and is now the moſt conſiderable next to Iſpahan; for it contains 15000 houſes, beſides many ſeparate ſhops, and about 200000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbants, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 carravanſaras and 250 moſques, the fineſt of which is that where they leave the city in going to Iſpahan. Some travellers ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is ſeated in a delightful plain ſurrounded with mountains, from whence a ſtream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nackſivan, and 320 N. W. of Iſpahan. Lon. 64. 25. lat. 38. 2.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin at the eaſtern part of Little Carimania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland which divides it into N. and S. Scotland. It riſes in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in the ſhire of Breadalbane, and running E. through Athol, afterwards turns S. E. dividing the ſhires of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, and then falls into the frith of Fay.

* TAYOAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Formoſa, lying in the China ſea, with a harbour on the weſtern ſide. Lon. 139. 5. lat. 39. 5.

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TAYVAN,

TAYVAN, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of Aſia, in China, in the province of Chanſi. The emperor formerly reſided here; and it is agreeably ſeated among the mountains and hills. Lon. 129. 20. lat. 38. 33.

* TEYBEBELT, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the Zara, or Defart; it contains three ſmall towns, and in it there are a great many palm-trees.

* TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity; however it is but poorly built, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the ſea. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 35. 5.

* TEBZA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated on the ſide of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 32. 50.

* TECEUT, or TECHEIT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. It is ſeated on a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and ſugar canes. Lon. 8. 40. lat. 29. 10.

* TECK, a river of France, in Rouſſillon, which has its ſource in the Pyrennees, paſſes by Ceret, Bolo, and Ella, and a little after falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Pruſſia in 1707, and is 10 miles E. of Oſnabrug, and 25 N. E. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 52. 20.

* TECOANTEPEKA, a conſiderable town of North America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coaſt of the South Sea, with a harbour and a fortified abbey. It contains ſeveral handſome churches and fine houſes. Lon. 280. 0. lat. 41. 58.

* TECORT, an ancient and ſtrong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to ſtrangers. Lon. 25. 30. lat 29. 25.

* TECULET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, with an old caſtle and a ſmall harbour. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 8. 30. lat. 30. 45.

* TEDELLI, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, with a caſtle and a plentiful fiſhery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 36. 40.

* TEDNEST, a large and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1517, but they were driven away ſoon after. The inhabitants are ſaid to be very hoſpitable. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, upon a river which ſurrounds it. Lon. 9. 0. lat. 30. 30.

* TEDSI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, ſeated in a plain abounding in corn, and where there is plenty of ſheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 20 from Tarudant.

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, and running eaſtward divides the county of Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton.

* TEFFZARA, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFLIS, a handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Perſia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almoſt all Chriſtians, being 20000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papiſts, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a conſiderable trade in furs; and there are handſome bazars or ſhot-houſes, and caravanſaras kept in good order. The Mahometans have no moſques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants; but they have a large caſtle, whoſe garriſon are all Perſians. It is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 160 miles N. W. of Gandja, 200 N. by W. of Erivan, and 125 W. of Terki. Lon. 63. 50. lat. 43. 0.

* TEGAN, a town of Aſia, in China, and capital of the province of Leaotong. In the territory of this place, there are a fortified wall, which ſome write was like that of China. Lon. 130. 0. lat. 41. 0.

TEGARAPAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and near Cape Comorin, which is the moſt ſouthern continental part of, where the Dutch have a factory.

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It is 80 miles S. of Cashin. Lon 93. 35. lat. 8. 0.

* TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the defart of Saharah. It is remarkable for mountains of falt. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 21. 40.

* TEGEUT, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus. It is divided into three parts, which are a mile diftant from each other, and may contain about 400 houfes. It is feated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth Lon. 17. 30. lat. 29. 40.

* TEGLIO, a town of the Grifons, which gives name to the Valtelina. It is feated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudrio and Tiranno, it being 8 miles from each.

* TEGORARIN, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Defart, being bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmeffa on the W. It is faid to contain 50 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroland, and are very civil to ftrangers.

* TEGOVARIN, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 caftles and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great defart Saharah.

* TEGTEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hea. It is feated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are faid to be great thieves.

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea, bounded on the N. by the territory of the fheriff of Mecca, on the E. by Schaulon, on the S. by the territory of Mocha, and on the W. by the Red Sea.

* TEIGNMOUTH, or TINMOUTH, a town in Devonfhire, feated at the mouth of the river Teigne; it is the place where the Danes firft landed, and where they committed feveral outrages. It has no market, but it has three fairs; on the third Tuefday in January, the laft Thurfday in February, and December 29, for woollen cloth. It is 15 miles S. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 50. 25.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rifes in the Carpathian mountains, and in Mount Krapach, on the confines of Tranfilvania and Red Ruffia. It runs towards the fouth, paffing by Weiden, Tokay, and Segedin, falls into the Danube near the Titul, fome leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coaft of Tufcany, and in the State della Prefidii, with a fmall harbour and a ftrong fort. It is feated at the mouth of the brook Olla, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 42. 37.

TELECIN. See TREMECEN.

TELGEIN, or TELGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is feated on the fouth bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 35. 50. Lat. 59. 18.

TELLECHERRY, a fea-port town of Afia, in the peninfula on this fide the Ganges, and on the coaft of Malabar, where there is an Englifh factory. It is 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 92. 35. lat. 12. 0.

TELTSCH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, feated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the fource of the river Teya. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 49. 0.

* TELSHAM, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on Auguft 16, for fheep, lambs, and toys.

* TEMENDEFUST, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, feated on the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 30. 36.

* TEMECEN, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, bounded on the N. by the river Ommirabi, on the E. by that of Burregreg, on the S. by Mount Atlas, and on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar, being about 75 miles in length and 50 in breadth; and it is one of the moft fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and feditious. The women value themfelves for wearing a great quantity of jewels and bracelets in their ears, and on their arms and necks.

TEMESWAER, a confiderable, important, and very ftrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the fame name. It formerly paffed for impregnable: however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry feafon, by throwing in feveral thoufand bombs in 1716. It is feated in a morafs, which renders it inacceffible, unlefs they are in want of rain,

55 miles

55 miles N. E. of Belgrade 70 S. of Great Waradin, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 45. 54.

* TEMIAN, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the river Niger, on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the defart of Zeu, and the kingdom of Dauma, on the S. by the kingdom of Gabu, and on the W. by that of Biro. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

* TEMMELET, a fmall but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, feated on a very high mountain, from whence proceeds a fmall river. The inhabitants are a kind of favages, and are very poor.

* TEMPLIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Ukermark, and on the confines of the middle Marche, near the Lake Dolcen.

TEMROCK, a fea-port town of Koban, or Circaffian Tartary, in Afia, feated on the S. coaft of the fea of Afoph, 20 miles E. of the ftraits of Kaffa. Lon. 58. 35. lat. 46. 0.

* TENACERIN, or TENASSERIN, an ancient and populous town of Afia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam. It is capital of a province of the fame name, and is feated on the river Tenaffcrin, in a country abounding in all the neceffaries of life. Lon. 116. 20. lat. 12. 46.

TENBURY, a town in Worcefterfhire, with a market on Tuefdays, and three fairs, on April 26, July 18, and September 26, for horned cattle, horfes, and fheep. It is feated on the river Teme, which divides Worcefterfhire from Shropfhire, and is but an indifferent place. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Worcefter, 17 E. by S. of Ludlow, and 128 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 20.

TENBY, a fea-port town of Pembrokefhire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednefdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on Whit-Tuefday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horfes, and fheep. It is feated on the fea-fhore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for fhips. Its caftle was demolifhed in the late civil wars, fince which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 W. of London. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 51. 40.

TENDA, a ftrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is feated on the river Bega, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, 27 N. by E. of Nice, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 0.

TENEDOS, a celebrated ifland in the Archipelago, lying on the coaft of Aden-zic, a province of Natolia, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the ftraits of Gallipoli. It is 12 miles in length, and 10 in breath, and its Mufcadine wine is the beft in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this ifland more famous in antiquity, than the fiege of Troy, which might have been feen from hence: however, there are no remains of it now. On the eaftern fide of the ifland, there is a pretty large town, feated at the foot of a mountain, and it has a fine harbour, commanded by a caftle. Lon. 43. 56. lat. 39. 52.

TENERIF, an ifland of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the moft confiderable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the ifland of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the ifland of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and it abounds in wine, different forts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this ifland is furrounded by inacceffible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be feen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the higheft mountains in the world, and is in the form of a fugar-loaf: however, according to Dr. Halley's tables, it is no more then 2 miles and a quarter high. This ifland is fubject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one, that deftroyed feveral towns, and many thoufand people in them. Laguna is the capital town. Lon. 1. 13. lat. 28. 30.

* TENERIF, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, feated on the river Magdalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 305. 50. lat. 9. 45.

* TENEZ, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, and capital of a province of the fame name, with a ftrong fort. It is feated on the fide of a mountain, 4 miles from the fea. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 36. 30.

* TENEZ, a province of Africa, bounded on the E. by that of Algiers, on the W. by Tremecen, properly fo called, on the S. by the mountains of Atlas, and on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea. It abounds

abounds in corn, and cattle, and the inhabitants value themſelves upon their courage.

* TENEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, which is very advantageouſly ſeated, on a declivity of part of Mount Atlas.

* TENGCHEU, a town of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chineſe ſhips. It is ſeated in an iſland. Lon. 131. 8. lat. 37. 20.

* TENNESTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Selltenlein and Schambach. It is 5 miles from Erfort, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialiſts, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on May 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. The ſteeple of the church is noted for being a handſome and lofty building, which before Goodwin ſands appeared, was made uſe of as a beacon to direct ſeamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 60 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 0.

* TENZEGUZET, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, ſeated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Tefna. It is on the road from Fez to Tremeſen.

* TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot ſpring.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 42. 37.

* TERASSON, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, and in the diocete of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Vizere, over which there is a handſome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 45. 15.

TERCERA, one of the largeſt iſlands of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about [illegible] in circumference, and is ſurrounded with craggy rocks, which renders it almoſt inacceſſible. The ſoil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, and fruits; and has [illegible] plenty of cattle, that they ſupply the ſhips therewith that call there. However, their principal trade is in wood. The inhabitants are lively and well made, and they pretend to a great deal of religion and gallantry at the ſame time. However, they pique themſelves upon points of honour, and are extremely revengful. It is their cuſtom to rove about in the night-time, in queſt of intrigues, and they ſeldom fail in finding women for their purpoſe. It is ſubject to Portugal, and Angra is the capital town.

* TERGA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated on the river Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

TERGOWIS, or, the capital town of Walachia, in European Turky, 80 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 84. 5. lat. 45. 35.

TERKI, a town of Aſia, in Circaſſia, where a prince reſides who depends on the Ruſſians, this being their frontier town againſt Perſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a marſhy place, a long mile from the Caſpian Sea, and 125 E. of Teflis. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 43. 20.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coaſt of Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, with a ſtrong caſtle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with ſeveral handſome buildings. It is ſeated on the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a territory abounding with corn, and good wine. It is 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 38. 5.

* TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated near the ſea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 42. lat. 41. 58.

* TERMUYDEN, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in Cocoa nuts, bonanas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are alſo a great number of birds of Paradiſe. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which

which furnish much game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice island, which produces cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and are so very independent, that they wonder any one should take so much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 242. 35. lat. 1. 15.

* TERNEUSE, a small but strong town of Dutch-Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheld, 5 miles from Axel, and as much from Sas de Ghent. It is very strong by situation, it being in a plain covered by sea water every 12 hours. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 51. 18.

TERNI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and this place may contain about 12000 inhabitants; however, it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 30 20. lat. 42. 4.

* TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turky, in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is the residence of a sangiack, and was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jenetra, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 43. 28. lat. 48. 1.

* TEROUANE, a ruined town of France, in Artois, which was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 13. 57. lat. 50. 36.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and in the campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air, and is seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain in a very fertile country, 50 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 41. 20.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, an island of S. America, lying to the S. of the straits of Magellan. They now sail to the S. of it in passing to the S. Sea; and not through the straits of Magellan as formerly. It is full of mountains, whose tops are always covered with snow. As for the natives they are a hardy sort of people, who go stark naked, and are of the same complexion as the other Americans. However, they have a square mantle made of the skins of beasts, which they wrap themselves in occasionally; and they wear a cap of feathers. They live upon hunting and fishing, and their arms are bows and arrows.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, lying between the island of Trinidado, and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andalusia, Venezuela, Rio-de la-Hacha, St. Martha, Cartagena, Terra Firma, properly so called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada, Comana, and Castella-del-Oro; which see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darien, is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by the Gulph of Darien, on the S. by Popayan, and the S. Sea, and on the W. by the S. Sea, and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N. Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus which joins N. and S. America, and the chief towns are Panama on the S. Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which sometimes rise very considerably in a night's time; and travellers are often obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarse hair, black eyes, and no beards. They go quite naked, but the women have a clout, to cover what modesty obliges them to conceal. Both sexes paint their skins with several colours, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their noses over their mouths; but the women have a ring hanging in the same manner, which passes through the gristle of their noses. These they lay aside while they are eating. They all in general wear strings of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. They have several animals proper to this part of America, and a few tigers, but no lions, as some have

aſſerted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal ſo called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

* TERRA NUOVA, an ancient town of Italy, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 41. 3.

TERRING, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the Downs, not far from the ſea, and is but an indifferent place. It is 24 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 53 S.W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 50. 50.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, ſeated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer's, and 5 W. of Aire. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 50. 37.

TERUEL, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a large, pleaſant, fertile plain, watered with ſtreams, planted with gardens and fruit trees, whoſe bloſſoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almoſt a perpetual ſpring. It ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Sarragoſſa, 12 E. of Albarazin, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 40. 30.

TERVERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the iſle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arſenal, ſubject to the prince of Orange. It is ſeated on the N. E. coaſt of the iſland, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 38.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by a moraſs, and is ſeated near the ſource of the river Viſtula. At a little diſtance from it there is an old caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes reſided. Since 1709 there is a Proteſtant ſchool, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade here, in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call Magnotz. It is 37 miles S. E. of Troppaw, 55 E. by N. of Olmutz, and 67 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 49. 46.

* TESEGDELT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the ſource of the river Teſhubit. It is ſurrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable; and the inhabitants are ſaid to be very civil to ſtrangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its ſource in the Alps, and on Mount Gothard, and runs through the country of the Griſons, and the Lake Maggiore; then turning S. E. through a part of the Milaneſe, it waſhes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an iſland of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, with a ſtrong citadel, ſeated on the S. coaſt, which ſerves to defend Amſterdam, and it has a large commodious harbour.

* TESTINIUG, a village of Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, with ſeven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, Auguſt 22, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TETBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, and July 22, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is ſeated on the edge of the county next Wiltſhire, and it is a pretty good place, with a handſome market-houſe, and a conſiderable trade; the market is large for corn, cattle, cheeſe, malt, yarn, wool, and proviſions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, 10 W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 15. 19. lat. 51. 36.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, which is above 200 miles in circumference, and it renders the towns that are ſeated on it extremely pleaſant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleaſant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15000 in number, who call themſelves Andaluſians, and almoſt all ſpeak Spaniſh; but they are great pirates. Some ſay there are 30000 Mooriſh inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houſes have no windows towards the ſtreets, except little holes to look out at; for theſe are on the inſide towards the court-yard, which is ſurrounded with galleries, and in the middle there is generally a fountain. They are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets are exceeding narrow. The dreſs of both ſexes are much alike; but you can ſee nothing of the women in the ſtreets, but their eyes and naked legs, for they are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they viſit each other from the

tops of their houſes. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no ſcruple of ſhewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to obſerve them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and ſome of them beautiful ſkins; and their veſt is open before, from the boſom to the waiſt. The ſhops in this city are very ſmall, being without doors; and the maſter, when he has opened the ſhutters, jumps in, and ſits croſs legged on a counter; the goods being diſpoſed in drawers round about him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeated on the river Cus, 3 miles from the ſea, and has a caſtle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 8 E. of Tangier. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 35. 25.

* TEURART, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the moſt important places in Africa.

* TEUZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated in a country abounding in dates.

TEWKSBURY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10, for tanned leather, and pedlars ware. It was formerly noted for its monaſtery, and is now a large handſome corporation, containing about 500 houſes, with a magnificent church. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a cotton manufactory, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles S. of Worceſter, 10 N. of Glouceſter, and 96 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 0.

TEXEL, a town of the United provinces, in N. Holland, ſeated at the mouth of the Zuyder-zee, with a good harbour, and a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated in an iſland, which is ſeparated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which moſt of the ſhips paſs, that are bound to Amſterdam. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 53. 12.

TEYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, which belongs to the archbiſhop of Prague; and it is 50 miles S. W. from that city. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 49. 32.

* TEZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a great trade here. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, in a fertile plain, 45 miles E. of Fez; and there is a moſque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. Lon. 9. 40. lat. 33. 40.

* TEZCUCO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, ſeated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconſiderable place, though it is the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez cauſed a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, which he wanted to carry on the ſiege of Mexico. Lon. 276. 10. lat. 20. 25.

* TEZELA, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a ſmall caſtle ſtrong by ſituation. It is ſeated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley. It is 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 35. 25.

* TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is ſeated at the point of a rock, 8 miles from Metila. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* THABOR, a ſtrong town of Germany in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin. It was built by Ziſka, general of the Huſſites, in 1419. It is built on a mountain of the ſame name, is ſurrounded with walls, and is of difficult acceſs. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 50 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 49. 22.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which riſes in Cotſwould hills in Glouceſterſhire, and receives a great many ſmaller ſtreams in its paſſage, before it falls into the Britiſh channel. It is chiefly compoſed of the Thame and Iſis, which laſt is much the largeſt, and it bears that name till they unite their ſtreams. It becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: from thence it runs S. E. to Abington, and ſo to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame: from thence it paſſes by Wallingford to Reading; after which it viſits Marlow and Windſor, and continuing its courſe, waſhes Brentford and Richmond, and ſo to London; then it

preceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thame rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester.

* THANDISTON, otherwise FRANCEON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep and toys.

THANET, an island in the county of Kent, which is surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, which are now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

* THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, which has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 40. 53.

* THAVERTON, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

THAXTED, a town of Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 27, and August 10, for horses. It is a large mayor-town, of six furlongs in length, and is 20 miles N.W. of Chelmsford, 7 S. E. of Saffron-Walden, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 53. lat. 52. 0.

* THEBAID, a large country of Africa in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red-sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

* THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, which is now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time there were 20,000 chariots came out of it, and along the side of the river between Memphis and Thebes, there were one hundred stables, each of which could contain two hundred horses. There are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city, which some travellers have been so curious as to describe.

THEBES, now called THIVE, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is 4 miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians that live in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. There are two mosques in Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 25 miles N. W. of Athens, 32 S. E. of Livadia, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 41. 40. lat. 38. 22.

* THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia, being 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be had almost for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 42. 31. lat. 37. 25.

THERMOPYLÆ, an ancient pass, so called, which leads from Achaia to Thessaly, now in European Turky. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedemonian king, who, with 4[illegible] men, withstood a formidable army of Xerxes; but the former at length were all cut to pieces.

[illegible]. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cheese, cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and was lately chiefly noted for its company of musicians. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. It still shews a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common council. It has three churches, and one Quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses, and the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and

and only one paved. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, which had upwards of 40 churches, and was the bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 31 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, 33 W. N. W. of Ipswich, and 79 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 28.

THIBET. See TANGUT.

• THIERACHE, a territory of France, which makes part of Picardy. It is bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambresis, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Laonnois, and on the W. by Vermandois.

• THIERS, a trading populous town of France in Auvergne, and in Limagne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated at the side of a hill near the river Durolle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, 25 N.W. of Mont Brisson, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 13. lat. 45. 51.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn-work, 20 miles N. of Metz, 17 S. E. of Luxemburg, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 49. 21.

• THIPENSTEIN, a town of Germany in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle. It is miles N. W. of Vienna.

THIRSK, or THRUSK, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Monday, April 5, August 2, and 5, October 28, and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 54. 12.

• THOISSEI, a considerable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the rivers Saone and Chalerone, 6 miles N. from Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 46. 8.

• THOMA-SAN, an island of Africa, lying under the equator, and in 25 deg. of longitude. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. On the same vine there are blossoms, green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, great number of the Portuguese dying, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog. However, it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the gold coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see, and is subject to the Portuguese. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 13. 0.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America in Guiana, seated on the river Oronoko, and subject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine, for which he afterwards lost his head. Lon. 315. 5. lat. 7. 0.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto-Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburghers. Lon. 312. 30. lat. 18. 30.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See CLARE.

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handsome palace, and several convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but coming under the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 20 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 12 S. W. of Lausan. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 46. 22.

THORN, a town of Poland in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an Hanseatic town, and it still enjoys great privileges. It is large and well fortified; but it was besieged by the Swedes in 1703, when part of the fortifications, and a great number of houses, were ruined. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on

on account of the ſtudents of the jeſuits; upon which the Poles ſent judges here to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magiſtrates to be beheaded, and ſeven of the citizens; after which the Papiſts ſeized on the church of St. John. The Proteſtants have a handſome college here. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 85 miles S. by E. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 97 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 36. 57. lat. 52. 56.

* THORN, a village in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, to the S. of Richmond, with two fairs, on June 17, and October 17, for horſes and pedlars ware.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 15, and Monday before December 21, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 24 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 105 W. of London. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 51. 35.

* THORNCOMB, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair on Eaſter-Tueſday, for all ſorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

* THORNEY, in the iſle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeſhire, with two fairs, on July 1, and September 21, for horſes. It is 4 miles E. of Ely.

* THORP, a village in Surry, near Egham, with one fair on June 9, for pedlars ware.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town of France in Poitou, with the title of a dutchy, and a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S.W. of Angiers, 35 N. W. of Poitiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 46. 59.

* THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is but a ſmall place, but it has a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware. It is 7 miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 64 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 23.

* THREE-LORDS, a place of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and November 12, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, 5 miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 50. 18.

* THUN, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, where the Avoyar reſides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar, to go to Bern, which is 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, partly in a ſmall iſland, and partly on a hill. Lon. 25. 22. lat. 46. 45.

* THURGAW, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and biſhoprick of Conſtance, on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gaul, and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Switzerland, and is the moſt pleaſant, rich, and fertile country in this republick, being extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who ſend a bailiff here in their turns.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Brunſwick, and the principality of Anhalt, on the E. by Miſnia, on the S. by Franconia, and on the W. by Heſſe. It is about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth, being fertile in corn, fruits, abounding in wood, and watered by ſeveral rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, the elector of Mentz, and ſeveral other petty ſovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

THURSO, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in Cathneſs, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 15 miles S. W. of Dungſby-head. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 58. 0.

* THWAIT, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, on June 30, and November 25, for cattle and toys.

* TIANO, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it there is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to be excellent for the ſtone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 41. 34.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It paſſes into the territory of the Church, waſhes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Chitta-di-Caſtello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Oſtia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TICKHILL, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It had a caſtle and fortifications, which were demoliſhed in the late civil wars, and of which ſome ruins

remain. It has a diſtinct liberty called the honour of Tickhill, which is part of the dutchy of Lancaſter. It is 5 miles S. of Doncaſter, 36 S. of York, and 149 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 53. 28.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, firſt Wedneſday in September, and October 18, for cattle and ſheep. Its ſituation is low, and is ſo called from a well that is ſaid to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handſome church, and a free-ſchool. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 147 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 16.

TIDOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, to the E. of the iſland of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate, and to the N. of Motir. It is 17 miles in circumference, and the air is more wholeſome here than at Ternate. It is noted for producing cloves; and the Dutch have ſeveral forts in this iſland, and are maſters of it, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that ſurround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 144. 0. lat. 0. 30.

* TIEL, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands in Dutch Gueldrland, in Lower Betau. The river Wahl waſhes it on one ſide, and on the other it is ſurrounded with moraſſes. It is 22 miles W. of Nimeguen, and 23 N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 51. 57.

* TIENCIN, a large and handſome town of Aſia in China, and in the province of Pekin, with a large fortreſs, and a harbour, where they carry on a great trade. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea called Chang.

* TIGRA, a kingdom of Africa in Abiſſinia, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Sennar, and of Baloufe, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by the kingdoms of Angor and Bagemdar, and on the W. by thoſe of Sennar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia, which has its ſource near that of the Euphrates in the mountain Tchildir in Turkomania; afterwards it ſeparates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khuſiſtan from Irac Arabi; and uniting with the Euphrates at Gorno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river paſſes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouſul, Bagdad, Gorno, and Buzarah.

TILBURY, a fortreſs in the county of Eſſex, ſeated on the river Thames, oppoſite to Graveſend in Kent.

* TILBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the territory of Oſterwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloths and ſtuffs.

* TILLEMONT, or TIRLEMONT, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is ſeated on the river Geet, over which there are ſeveral bridges, 10 miles S. E. of Louvain, 22 N. of Namur, and 25 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 33. lat. 50. 4.

* TIMAYA, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which abounds in fruits and paſtures. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into Caketa, 100 miles from Popayan, and 150 from Santo-fe-de-Bogote. Lon. 306. 30. lat. 1. 25.

TIMOR, a town of Aſia in the E. Indian Sea, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the iſland of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in ſandal wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagans, and are little better than ſavages; and ſome pretend they had not the uſe of fire many years ago.

TINA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Boſnia. It is ſeated on the river Tis, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro, and 30 N. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 34. 48. lat. 44. 28.

TINA, anciently TINOS, is an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andro, to the N. of Micone, and to the W. of Nicaria, being 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the ſilk ſtockings they make with it are very good; but nothing can compare to the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortreſs of Tinos ſtands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains above 500 houſes; the proveditor's palace is very poor, and the jeſuits church is too little to contain their audience. There is a biſhop's ſee of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or prieſts. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raiſe above 5000 men. St. Niccolo is the principal town. Lon. 42. 20. lat. 37. 32.

TINA, a river of England, which riſes on the

the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. These unite their streams at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and passing on to Newcastle, falls into the German ocean at Tinmouth.

* TINGTOESIS, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Jenesea, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the N. Sea. They are said to be a good sort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It was visited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manila, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with a clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily catched, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa nuts, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavoes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called rhimay, and by the English bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more longish than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melons, dandylion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of moschitos, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects, called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 162. 0. lat. 15. 8.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are also dangerous rocks about it, called the Black-Middens; but to guide the ships by night, there are light houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 55. 0.

* TINZULIE, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is seated on the river Dras, and has a strong fort. Lon. 11. 0. lat. 27. 30.

* TINZEDA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 26. 55.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County, on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S. by

S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the north is inclinable to be barren, and it terminates in a row of 12 mountains, which are the highest in Ireland, and are called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 15998 houses, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; two for the county, and two each for Clonmel, Cashel, and Feathard. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

Tipra, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, and lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul; but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

* Tirano, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons, whose houses are well built, and near it there is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts; and every year there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 46. 18.

Tirlemont. See Tillemont.

* Tirnau, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of that of Posen. It is a large well fortified place, where the protestants have a college, and the Jusuits a handsome church. It is seated on the river Tirna, 5 miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 48. 36.

Tirol, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and is part of the hereditary dominions of that house, having the title of a principality. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, two bishopricks, 48 convents, 1230 churches, 355 castle, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia consists of a body of some thousand men; but they can raise 20,000, when occasion requires. They never change the fashion of their garments, and they are an industrious sort of people, but very obstinate. They live to a great age, and there are many that are above an hundred. There is better hunting of shamoy goats here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts, Tirol, properly so called, the bishoprick of Trent, the bishoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Saltsburg, on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and by Trentino, and on the W. by Swisserland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital town.

* Titan, or Cabaros, an island of France on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

* Titicaca, an island of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

* Titmoning, a town in Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltsburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

* Tiptery-place, a village in Essex, with one fair, on July 25, for horses and toys.

* Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Ladyday, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 21, for toys.

Titul, a strong town of Upper Hungary in the county of Bodrog. It is a fortified place, and it is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwardin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 20. lat. 45. 20.

Tiverton, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; it is a corporation which sends two members to parliament

liament. It has ſuffered greatly by fire, and has been almoſt burnt down ſeveral times; and in June 1713, 200 of the beſt houſes were deſtroyed in the ſame manner: however, it is now built in a more elegant taſte, and they have a new church erected by ſubſcription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 165 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 0.

TIVIOT, or CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there has been many ſharp battles between the Engliſh and Scots.

* TIVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by Liddiſdale, on the N. by the ſhire of Selkirk, and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and paſtures, and abounds in flocks of ſheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity, and a handſome palace built by the cardinal of Eſt; beſides ſeveral more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine caſcade. There are alſo a great number of fine gardens and handſome fountains. Near it alſo there is a lake called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are 16 floating iſlands. It is ſeated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, 10 N. E. of Freſcati, and 10 N. W. of Paleſtrino. Lon. 30. 27. lat. 41. 57.

* TLASCALA, a conſiderable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is now not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly, tho' it is the reſidence of an alcade-major. It is ſeated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 30. lat. 19. 40.

TLASCALA, a province of N. America, in N. Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Mexico, on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea, and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the weſtern parts of this province is the mountain of Tlaſcala, which is 12 miles in circumference. It is well-peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with ſnow. There are alſo other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkeys; but no lions, as ſome geographers falſly pretend. The principal town is of the ſame name.

TOBOLSKI, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is ſeated on a high hill of vaſt extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtis runs; and it is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars, and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large ſtone building here with high watch towers, which may paſs for fortifications; but the houſes are low and mean, and but one ſtory high. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtis, or Irtiſh, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Ruſſians and divers other nations. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh; and a ſturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for 5 ſtivers. There are great plenty of all ſorts of wild beaſts and game; ſuch as elks, ſtags, deer, hares, pheaſants, partridges, ſwans, wild geeſe, ducks, and ſtorks. There is always a ſtrong garriſon by order of the government; and there are ſeveral thouſand Tartars who ſerve on horſeback upon occaſions. The Tartars that live round this city for ſeveral miles are all Mahometans, but their mufti is an Arabian. There are alſo a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who ſerve as ſlaves. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate-priſoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moſcow, and 1000 E. of Peterſburgh. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 57. 30.

TOCAT, a large and handſome town of Turkey, in Aſia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name. The houſes are handſomely built, and for the moſt part, two ſtories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old caſtle upon each. The ſtreets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts. There are ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe

houſe has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguiſh a fire which happened here about 50 years ago There are about 20,000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 12 moſques with minorets, and a vaſt number of chapels. The Armenians have ſeven churches, and the Greeks only one. Beſides the ſilks of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking cups, lanthorns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey-leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the centre of trade in Natolia; for there are caravans come hither from ſeveral parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine; and it is 162 miles W. of Erzerum, 30 E. of Amaſia, 238 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Conſtantinople. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 39. 35.

TOCAYMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is ſeated on the river Pati, in a country abounding with fruits and ſugar canes. There are hot baths between two cold ſprings; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Lon. 316. 50. lat. 4. 8.

TOCKAY, a very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a caſtle. The town itſelf is inconſiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, inſomuch that it is ſcarce at Vienna itſelf; therefore we muſt not wonder, if there are other wines ſold inſtead thereof. Some diſtance from it there are large ſaltworks. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog, and Teiſſe, 75 miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 38. 40. lat. 48. 0.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gaul. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the upper and lower.

TOCKINTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with two fairs, on May 9, and September 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and in the dioceſe of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S. of Peruſa, 20 W. of Spoletto, and 55 N. of Rome. Lon. 32. 2. lat. 42. 47.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handſome, and trading town of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the river Tajo, which ſurrounds it on two ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It is ſeated on a mountain, which renders the ſtreets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houſes are fine, and there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſides 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. The fineſt buildings are the royal caſtle, and the cathedral church; which laſt is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain. It is ſeated in the middle of the city joining to a handſome ſtreet, with a fine ſquare before it. Several of the gates are very large, and are of bronze. There is alſo a ſuperb ſteeple extremely high, from whence there is a very diſtant proſpect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which there are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quanties of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. There are two mitres of ſilver gilt, ſet all over with pearls and precious ſtones, with three collars of maſſy gold enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the virgin Mary, conſiſting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The veſſel which carries the conſecrated wafer is of ſilver gilt, and as high as a man, and is ſo heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it there is another of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endleſs to take notice of the reſt of the riches. There are 38 religious houſes, moſt of which are worthy of a traveller's notice. There are alſo many other ſacred buildings, and a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes; and there are alſo ſome hoſpitals. Without the town there are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has a famous univerſity, and has ſeveral manufactories in ſilk and wool. It is very pleaſantly ſeated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 188 N.

of Granada, and 185 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 43. 6.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal on which this place is seated, 4 miles N. W. of Berg-op-Zoom. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 51. 32.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relicks of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 43. 10.

* TOLLER-DOWN, a place in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11, for bullocks, sheep, and horses.

* TOLLERTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York, with one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

TOLLESBURG, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the Gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and subject to Russia. Lon. 43. 45. lat. 59. 0.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuve. It is seated on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 47. 0.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and province of Friuli. It is a very populous place, and is 26 miles N. E. of Belluno. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 47. 0.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 miles S. W. of Colocza, 60 N. E. of Eltek, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 50.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades, which are in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, Andres and Oria; over which there are two handsome bridges, near which are several natural cascades, which are a very agreeable sight. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pamplona. Lon. 15. 32. lat. 43. 12.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena. It is famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, which is brought into Europe from thence, and which is produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 304. 40. lat. 9. 40.

TOMAR, a handsome small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Naboan, in a pleasant plain at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the Knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 30.

TOMBEC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 45.

* TOMBELAINE, a small island, with a town of the same name on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranche and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber, on the E. by Casena and Cano, on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Isa, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also is the royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton-cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and there is water conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but the salt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles distant, and is excessive dear. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will

will not admit any Jews, nor ſuffer any to deal with them. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and ſpend a great part of the night in that exerciſe. It is ſeated near the river Niger. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 15. 35.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whoſe walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 160 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 300. 35. lat. S. 4. 0.

* TONDEREN, or TUNDERN, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 25 N. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 58. 58.

* TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the eaſtern parts of Siberia, and are ſubject to the Ruſſians. They are all pagans, and chiefly ſubſiſt by graſing, and hunting of ſables, whoſe ſkins are very black. They live in huts, which are compoſed of wooden poles: and when they remove their dwellings, they take them down, and ſet them up elſewhere. They are covered all over with hair and rubbiſh, and there is a hole to let out the ſmoke left at the top. Their fire is made in the middle, and they ſit all round it upon turves. Both ſexes are very ſtrong and broad faced, and they all ride on horſeback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dreſs alike in a ſort of frock, with boots of ſkins on their legs, and their common drink is water. They have alſo a ſort of brandy made of mares milk, and this is uſed more here than cows milk.

TONGRES, or TONGEREST, a town of Germany in the biſhoprick of Liege, and in Haſbay. It was anciently a very conſiderable place; but it was taken and diſmantled by the French in 1673. It is ſeated on the river Jeckar, 12 miles S. W. of Maeſtricht, and 15 W. of Liege. Lon. 23. 3. lat. 50. 40.

* TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in Saintonge, ſeated on the river Boutonne. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 45. 58.

* TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the dioceſe of Saintes, with a caſtle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 43. lat. 50. 6.

* TONNERE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, in the Senonois, and capital of a conſiderable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is ſeated on the river Armanzon, 32 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 39. lat. 49. 51.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes, in 1707, they demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated in a peninſula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles S. W. of Sleſwick, and 58 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 54. 30.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the province of Yunnan in China, on the E. by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos; it lying between 108 and 125 degrees of longitude, and between 17 and 26 degrees latitude. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick ſet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middle ſtature and clean limbed, with a tawney complexion. Their faces are oval and flattiſh, and their noſes and lips well-proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They dye their teeth black; it being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dextrous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine ſilks, and make curious lackerworks, which are tranſported to other countries. There is ſuch a number of people, that many want employment; for they ſeldom go to work but when foreign ſhips arrive. The money and goods that are brought here by the Engliſh and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own ſufficient to employ themſelves; and therefore

therefore one third at leaſt muſt be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ſhips muſt ſtay here till the goods are finiſhed, which is generally five or ſix months. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls are either of mud, or hurdles dawbed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs, to ſit on; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The villages conſiſt of thirty or forty houſes ſurrounded with trees, and in ſome places there are banks, to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſallad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they cannot paſs from one houſe to another, without wading through the water, tho' they ſometimes have boats. In the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20000 houſes with mud walls, and covered with thatch, except a few, which are built with brick, and roofed with pan-tiles. In each yard there is a ſmall arched building, like an oven, about ſix feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, ſuch as they are; and near them are ſtables for his horſes and elephants. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is ſeated at the N. end of the city, and fronting the river, and is the beſt in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to ſtrangers; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the ſoldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. The women offer themſelves to ſtrangers, as wives, while they ſtay, and agree with them for a certain price. The poor ſailors and laſcars are forced to take up with the refuſe of all, allowing them part of their poor commons. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants, and officers, who are likely to ſtay ſix months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child; for if they are girls, they can ſell them well when they are young, becauſe they are fairer than the other inhabitants. Theſe women are ſaid to be very faithful, and they are truſted with money and goods by the Europeans, during their abſence, and will make a great advantage with them. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival; when they rejoice for ten or twelve days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themſelves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their viſitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar; they have another great feaſt in May or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion is Paganiſm, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, and they are placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. There are many prieſts belonging to them, who are not allowed the uſe of women, or ſtrong drink; the language is ſpoken very much in the throat, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and it has a great reſemblance with the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of the Chineſe; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have ſeveral mechanic arts or trades, ſuch as ſmiths, carpenters, ſawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. Their commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, callicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, anniſeeds, and wormſeeds. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all theſe merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich, but they are in general very poor, the chief trades being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh,

lish, and Dutch. The goods imported besides silver, are salt-petre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no share in the government, for the prime minister is master of all the treasure and forces in the kingdom; so that the king is little more than a prisoner of state. The one is called Boua, and the other Choua, who has always a strong guard of soldiers about his palace, and many large stables for his horses and elephants. The horsemen are but few, and those are armed with bows, and long launces, or spears. There are always about 30000 soldiers near his person, ready upon all occasions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a sort of flat bottomed galleys, which are more for state than service. The soldiers go all naked, having only a cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide; and some of them are employed in keeping watch and ward, there being a strong watch in every street. They have no courts of judicature; and therefore warrants are granted to apprehend malefactors, who are tried by single magistrates. They have various sorts of punishments, which would take up too much room to describe. At their entertainments they have neither forks nor spoons, but two small sticks of the size of a tobacco pipe. There are several eunuchs among them, who are chiefly about the court; and they are ready to procure mistresses for strangers. They have a great number of common bawdy-houses, which are generally accounted hateful and scandalous.

TONSBERG, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scaggerac Sea, 37 miles S. of Anslow, and 30 W. of Frederickstadt, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 28. 5. lat. 59. 0.

* TOPCLIFF, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, and being seated on the great northern road, there are several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and is seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 17 and 18, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

TOPINAMBOES. See TAPUYES.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Exmouth, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river was navigable to that place; but in the war time it was choaked up designedly, and now vessels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 37.

* TOR, a town of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in whose garden there are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 52. 0. lat. 28. 0.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes called Bury-Points, and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from popery and arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 45. 55.

TORCELLA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Ter, 15 miles E. of Gironne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 42. 0.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, which has been removed to Altino. It is a small place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 45. 35.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn, and wine, on the river Duero, over which there is a handsome bridge, 17 miles S. W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 41. 40.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Saxony, with a handsome castle. The stair-case is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chair from the bottom to the top. Under the windows there is a little grove. There is a very flourishing school here.

and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is seated. It is 22 miles N. E. of Leipsick, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 51. 38.

* TORIGNA, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey. It is seated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 20 miles from Coutances. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 49. 12.

* TORKSEY, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on Whit Monday, for merchandizing goods.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, crosses the kingdom of Leon, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero or Duero, below Mirande de Duro.

TORNA, or TORNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is seated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Cassovia. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 48. 52.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the northern coast, of a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts, come and change their skins and other things, for what they want. It is 250 miles N. of Abo, and 320 N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. Lon. 41. 57. lat. 65. 51.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or LAPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland, on the E. by Kinn-Lapmark, and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Lula-Lapmark. There are several copper and iron mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried fish, furs, and skins, for cloathing and provisions, they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried-fish, and the flesh of the rain-deer.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the Lake of Tornea, and Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

* TORNOVA, a town of Turky, in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragonizza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 40. 28. lat. 39. 53.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called Tierra de Duero. It is remarkable for its handsome women, which they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans; but they do not tell us how they come to that knowledge: however, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Domo, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Salamanca, 75 S. by E. of Leon, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 4. lat. 41. 40.

* TORTOLA DE MONCADA, a strong town of Spain in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 15 E. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 0. lat. 41. 52.

* TOPPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, which is a great thoroughfare, 9 miles E. of Chester. It has three fairs, on May 1, the Monday after August 22, and December 10, for cattle, and pedlers ware.

TORRE, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It is 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 12. lat. 36. 51.

TORRES NOVAS, a handsome and considerable town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a castle, flanked with nine towers. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on a fertile plain on the river Almonda, 5 miles N. of the Tajo, 12 N. E. of Santaren, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 1. lat. 39. 25.

* TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle. It is seated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine. Lat. 30. 12.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 40. 15.

TORTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Parmesan, 5 miles W. of Monte-Ebulo,

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TORRINGTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Towridge, and is a large but poor town, though it has a manufactory in ſtuffs, and is governed by a mayor. There is a ſtone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnſtaple, and 192 W. by S. of London. It gives title to a viſcount. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 0.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is ſeated on the S. bank of the lake Meller, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 59. 30.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Tortoneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good caſtle, ſeated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a conſiderable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is ſeated on the river Scrivia, 22 miles S. E. of Caſal, 32 N. of Genoa, and 37 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 26. 27. lat. 44. 53.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall univerſity, and a caſtle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, and they are both ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, with ſeveral modern fortifications. The caſtle is well fortified, is in the faſhion of a citadel, and ſtands between the two towns. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats on the river Ebro, whoſe head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works; it is embelliſhed with a great number of churches and religious houſes, among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the moſt remarkable. It is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines; for there are mines of ſilver and iron, alabaſter, very fine jaſper of divers colours, and there are ſtones, with veins of gold. They have a great deal of ſilk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which reſembles porcelain. It is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 45 miles S. W. of Tarragona, 80 W. by S. of Barcelona, and 185 E. of Madrid. Lon. 18. 9. lat. 40. 53.

TORTUGA, an iſland of America, which is pretty large and uninhabited, though formerly there was a French ſettlement thereon. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which ſtretch a little way out to ſea; at the end is a large ſalt pond, where the ſalt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 ſail of ſhipping here that came for ſalt. At the W. end there is a ſmall harbour with freſh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoiſes come upon the ſandy bays to lay their eggs, from whence this iſland has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackiſh, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and ſpeckled. This iſland was formerly much frequented by the Buccaneers. It lies near the coaſt of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the iſland of Margaretta, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 312. 30. lat. 11. 0.

TORTUGA, an iſland of America, near the N. coaſt of the iſland Hiſpaniola, where the French Buccaneers uſed to fortify themſelves, they being countenanced and ſupported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very ſafe harbour, but difficult of acceſs. Lon. 304. 35. lat. 20. 0.

TOSA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a ſmall place, but extremely ſtrong, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where veſſels are ſheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a ſteep hill, which advances into the ſea. On the top of the hill nearer the ſea, there is a ſtrong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 11. lat. 41. 55.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and dutchy of Caſtro, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 42. 15.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Dart, on the deſcent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a caſtle. It conſiſts chiefly of one broad paved ſtreet, and ſends two members to parliament.

It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder. It has one church, about 300 houſes, and is about a mile long. Here is a manufactory of ſerges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 27.

TOUL, a conſiderable town of France in Lorrain, and capital of the Toulois, with a biſhop's ſee. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the ſuburbs, and the cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure. The biſhop has a ſeminary here for ſtudents in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till it was taken by the French in 1552. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, in a plain almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, which produces a great deal of very good wine, and is 10 miles W. of Nancy, 30 S. W. of Metz, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 48. 40.

TOULON, an ancient, ſtrong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is one of the beſt places in Provence, and is covered from the north winds. It is the principal town for naval ſtores on the Mediterranean Sea, and is fortified with ſtrong walls, defended with baſtions. It has two moles, each of 700 paces in length, which almoſt ſurround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ſhips. There are always men of war here, as well as other ſhips; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arſenal on the ſide of the quay, there are magazines full of naval ſtores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each ſide, where there are ſeveral ſilver ſhrines ſet with precious ſtones. There are ſeveral other churches and convents, and a ſchool for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or ſea-ſervice. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts, and is one of the beſt in Europe. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, and the environs are full of vineyards, orange, olive, and fig trees. It is 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 30 S. E. of Marſeilles, 70 S. E. of Nice, and 450 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 43. 7.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal towns of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large ſtone bridge. It is very large, but is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The ſtreets are very handſome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church ſtands in a large ſquare, adorned with a fountain. It has ſeveral fine chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. The large ſteeple contains one of the moſt famous bells in France. There are ſeveral other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-houſe, which they call the capitol, is very magnificent. In the halls there are the pictures of all the principal magiſtrates; and in one there are the ſtatues or buſts of all the ancient counts of Toulouſe, and other remarkable perſons. In other rooms there are pictures of all the memorable events in which this place had any concern. It is a place of ſome trade, and is ſeated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 37 miles E. of Auſch, 112 W. of Montpellier, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 42. 36.

* TOULSHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Eaſter-Tueſday, for petty chapmen.

* TOURAINE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral rivers which are very commodious for trade, and in general, it is ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

* TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON, a tower in Rouſſillon, ſeated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* TOUR-DU-PIN, a town of France in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 50. 40.

* TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town of France in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances,

tances, which is separated from Cherburg by a river.

* TOURNAYSIS, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Scheld, on the confines of Hanault. Tournay and St. Amand are the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handſome and conſiderable town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and is a large trading place, with ſeveral fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch put in a garriſon, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two parts that are united by a bridge, 11 miles S. E. of Liſle, 18 N. E. of Doway, 22 N. W. of Mons, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 3. lat. 50. 36.

* TOURNCOUPE, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, as alſo in Lomagne.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the ſide of which the town is ſeated near the river Rhone. The jeſuits have a famous college here, with a very handſome church, and a well furniſhed library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, 42 N. by E. of Viviers, and 285 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 45. 6.

* TOURNUS, an ancient town of France in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, ſeated on the river Soane, in a pleaſant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a famous abbey, which has been ſecularized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 12 miles S. of Chalon, 20 N. of Macon, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 46. 34.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, and conſiderable town of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a mint, and an illuſtrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and and is ſeated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, which are very advantageous for the trade of this place, which is very conſiderable, and it is particularly noted for a ſilk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largeſt in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a curious clock, and a library full of manuſcripts. The caſtle of this place conſiſts of ſeveral round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which ſerves for a priſon. It ſtands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, which is ſupported by 19 arches. There are ſeveral other remarkable churches and religious houſes, which are generally very handſome. The mall is one of the longeſt in France, and is on the ſide of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, 110 S. E. of Rennes, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 47. 23.

* TOUSERA, a town of Africa in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid. It is ſeated in a country abounding in dates, which depends on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 32. 30.

* TOWCESTER, or TOCESTER, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all ſorts of cattle and merchandize. It is ſeated in a valley on a ſmall river, and was once very ſtrongly fortified. It is but a ſmall place at preſent, but it has a handſome church, and is 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 52. 7.

* TOWYN, in Merionethſhire in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 14, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Germany in Sileſia, and on the borders of Poland. It is ſeated on the Bartch, 12 miles N. E. of Wolow, and 25 N. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 30. lat. 51. 36.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the entrance of the ſtreights of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. of Cadiz. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 36. 0.

* TRAJANOPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, though it is very ſmall, and thin of people. It is ſeated on the river Marica, 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 112 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 44. 3. lat. 41. 15.

* TRAJETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, and

It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Garigliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venaſtro. Lon. 31. 23. lat. 41. 17.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is ſeated on a high mountain, at the ſource of the river Traina, 17 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Meſſina. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 38. 10.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the W. by Entre-Douero-e-Minho and Beira, on the S. by Beira, and a part of the kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, and is ſeated on the river Waag, over which there is a bridge of wood. The jeſuits church is a handſome ſtructure, and the caſtle ſtands ſo high that it may be ſeen at the diſtance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral ſprings in the country round about. It is 50 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon 35. 45. lat. 49. 0.

* TRANCHIN, a county of Upper Hungary, between thoſe of Preſburg, Neytracht, Turoſe, Arva, Sileſia, and Moravia. Tranchin and Leopolſtadt are the principal places.

* TRANCOSO, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, with the title of a dutchy, and a handſome caſtle, which ſerves as well for ornament as defence. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country, 8 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 11. 2. lat. 40. 40.

TRANI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a ſtrong caſtle, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour. There are very handſome houſes, and it is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much [illegible] the Earthquake has been [illegible] much. It is ſeated on the [illegible] of Venice, 2 miles W. of Bari, [illegible] S. E. of Monopoli, and 125 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 11. lat. 41. 18.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a fort and a factory, which belongs to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Caveri, 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 52. lat. 11. 20.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S. by Walachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, and there are ſome within, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themſelves, and there are rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and allum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants are of ſeveral ſorts of religions; as Papiſts, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Mahometans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The adminiſtration of affairs is conducted by 12 perſons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calviniſts, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whoſe commiſſion is the more important, as Tranſilvania is the bulwark of Chriſtendom. It is divided into ſeveral ſmall diſtricts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanſtadt is the capital town.

* TRAOU, or TRAW, a ſtrong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, in a ſmall iſland, which is joined to Terra Firma, by a long bridge of wood, and to the iſle of Bua, with another of ſtone. It is not very large, but it is ſtrong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalatro, or Spalatto, and 27 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 43. 50.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a town of Italy in Sicily, ſeated on the W. [illegible] to the Val-di-Mazara, with a [illegible] and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a [illegible] peninſula, or iſland in the form of a [illegible]. It is a fine place, and the [illegible] is divided [illegible] It is famous for [illegible] and coral, and [illegible] 25 miles N. E. of Mazara,

zara, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 38. 5.

* TRAPER, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar, in the kingdom of Concan, between Dama and Bazaini. It is ſeated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See TREBESOND.

* TRAPPE, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the dioceſe of Seez, in a large valley ſurrounded with mountains. The monks are famous for obſerving the rules of their order, and they keep perpetual ſilence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It is an important place, on account of its fortreſs which is ſeated on a mountain, and whoſe cannon command the paſſage of the Moſelle, and prevent veſſels from entering the Palatinate. It is 27 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers; and 27 S. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 59. 55.

* TAVANCOR, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin, on the E. by the kingdom of Madura, and on the S. and W. by the ſea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holſtein, which runs from W. to E. and paſſes by Sedgberg, Oldeſloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltick Sea at Travemand.

TRAVEMUND, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltick Sea, and has a light-houſe for the guidance of ſhips, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 28. 40. lat 54. 5.

TRAW. See TRAON.

* TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Traun; and near it there are ſprings of ſalt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

* TRAUN, a river of Germany, which riſes in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, and paſſes into Auſtria. It croſſes a lake of the ſame name, and it receives the Eger, the Alm and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mathauſen.

* TRAUSSAN, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Narbonne.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 35 miles S. of Tortoſa. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 40. 32.

* TREBES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſonne.

* TREBIA, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which riſes in the territory of Genoa, waſhes Bobio in the Milaneſe, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the conſul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by ſhoals in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are ſome papiſts. It is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebeniſka, 10 miles from Raguſa, and 60 S. E. of Spalatto. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 42. 50.

* TREBISSIACCI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, ſeated on the river Tarento, about 5 miles E. of Caſſano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and ſtrong town of Turkey, in Aſia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a harbour, and a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a pretty ſteep hill, and the walls are ſquare and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which there are inſcriptions, but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe are but one ſtory high. The caſtle is ſeated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the eaſt end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoeſe is almoſt deſtroyed. It ſtands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 57. 20. lat. 40. 45.

* TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and ſeated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth like that of England. It is 27 miles S. E. of Iglaw, 16 N. W. of Budwitz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 40. 4.

* TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, in the dutchy of Oelo, with a very large nunnery. Near it there is a hill

hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; which, when they are exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles S. by E. of Brecknock, W. Lon. 39. 12. lat. 51. 23.

- TRECASTLE, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, with six fairs; on April 5, May 2, August 15, October 14, November 13, and December 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs, and horses.
- TREFRHIW, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs; on May 12, September 3, and November 3, for cattle.
- TREGANATHA, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verra, and is 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 51. 6.

- TREGANNON, a town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Thursdays, with a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs, stockings, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivey, in a plain, and is a mean place, though a corporation; but it has a handsome church. It is 16 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, 30 S. E. of Cardigan, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 18.
- TREGANTHA, a village of Cornwall, with 2 fairs, May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgesses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, 34 E. by N. of Penzance, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 13. lat. 50. 20.

- TREGUIER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see and a small harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Brest, 125 N. W. of Nanci, and 260 W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 48. 47.

TREILEBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltick Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 55. 30.

- TREMESEN, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by a province called Africa, on the S. by the desart of Saharah, and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, which is surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 34. 40.
- TREMITI, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Capitanata. The three principal are called Caprara, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.
- TREMOUILE, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers. It is seated on the river Bennaise, 30 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 46. 29.
- TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and in the marquisate of Noguira, seated on the river Noguira-Pallaresa, which is remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545 and ended in 1563. It is defended with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, 67 S. S. E. of Inspruck, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 37. lat. 46. 0.

TRENT, the bishoprick of, or TRENTINO, a country in Germany among the

the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Tirol, on the E. by the Feltrino and Belluneſe, on the S. by Vicentino, the Veroneſe, Breſciano, and the Lake de Garda, and on the W. by Breſciano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRENT, a large river in England, and the moſt conſiderable next the Thames. It riſes near Norton, below Moon-hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordſhire, and runs S. E. by Newcaſtle under Line, from whence it paſſes through that county, and enters Derbyſhire, where it runs N. E. paſſes by Burton, near Nottingham, and cloſe by Newark quite thro' Nottinghamſhire. Then it continues its courſe almoſt N. by Gainſborough, on the confines of Lincolnſhire, and, having joined the river Ouſe and ſeveral other rivers, it is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

* TREPORT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and dutchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of ſtockings and woollen ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltick Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 54. 0.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sudderland, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, 25 miles S. W. from Stockholm. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 59. 0.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbiſhoprick of the ſame name, whoſe archbiſhop is an elector, and aſſumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the firſt vote at the election of the emperor, with an univerſity. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity; and there is no town in Germany where there are more churches, of which the moſt remarkable is the cathedral. It is built with ſuch large ſtones, that ſome would fooliſhly have it to be a work of the devil. It has greatly ſuffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out againſt an enemy. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, over which there is a handſome bridge, between two ſuburbs, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the moſt ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, 75 W. of Mentz, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 49. 46.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the electorate of, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne, on the E. by Weteravia, on the S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 70 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have ſuffered greatly in the war with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moſelle, the ſoil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

* TREVES, a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle.

* TRETHIMIROW, a ſtrong town of Poland in Lower Volhynia, ſeated on the river Boriſthenes, 45 miles below Kiow. The king Stephen Batori gave this town to the Coſſacks, to be their place of arms, and the ſeat of their council of war; but afterwards the Polanders took it from them, and continue to be maſters thereof.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in Umbria. 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 43. 0.

* TREVICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

* TREVINO, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and in the diſtrict of Alava, with a citadel. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 42. 52.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient handſome, large, and ſtrong town of Italy, and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Treviſano, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It had formerly an univerſity, which was tranſferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handſome buildings, it being the reſidence of many noble families. It is of pretty large extent, and indifferently fortified. It is ſeated on the river Silis, 18 miles of N. W. Venice, and 25 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 45. 40.

TREVOUX, a town of France, and capital of the principality of Dombs, with a parliament. The parliament-houſe, the Chamber of the treaſury, the mint, and the governor's houſe, are the moſt remarkable buildings in this place. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 45. 57.

• TREVENY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on October 19, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

• TREW, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and July 25, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

• TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Heſſe, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Marpurg, and 32 S. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 50. 52.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the river Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamaſco. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 45. 35.

TRIANON, a houſe of France, in the park of Verſailles, over-againſt the Menagerie. It is a little pretty palace, built in an excellent taſte, and whoſe architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are alſo very pleaſant.

• TRIBESEES, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is ſeated near the river Trebel, 15 miles from Roſtock, and 20 from Gripſwald. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 54. 15.

• TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIESTE, a ſmall, but ſtrong and ancient town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is beautifully ſituated on the ſide of a hill, about which the vineyards form a ſemicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the ſtreets are narrow; but there is a large ſquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is ſpacious, but not good; becauſe it is open to the weſt and ſouth weſt winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in ſalt, oil, almonds, iron, and other minerals, brought from Laubach; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. They have a fair every year, in Auguſt, for 20 days, which is frequented by foreign merchants, who all complain the air is unhealthy. The cathedral, and the Jeſuits church are the two beſt buildings. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and it is ſeated on the ſide of a rock on a bay of the ſame name, 8 miles N. of Cabo d'Iſtria, and 72 miles N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 33. lat. 45. 53.

TRING, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on September 29, for hiring ſervants. It is a ſmall place, 27 miles W. of Hertford, and 32 W. N.W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 45.

TRINIDAD, an iſland of America, in the N. Sea, ſeparated from New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, by a narrow ſtrait, which is about 3 miles over. The ſoil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the iſland, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and it was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1498. Lon. from 317. 0. to 319. 0. lat. from 9. 0. to 11. 0.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, becauſe there is no other harbour on this coaſt. A mile and a half from hence there is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; becauſe it is continually covered with a thick ſmoke, and emits flames from time to time: beſides, it has ſo ſtrong a ſmell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 287. 0. lat. 17. 20.

• TRINIDAD, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the river Magdelena, 68 miles from Santa Fe. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 4. 35.

TRINO, a ſmall fortified town of Italy, in Monteferrat, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is ſeated near the river Po, 8 miles N. W. of Caſal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 53. lat. 45. 8.

TRINQUIMALE, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Ceylon. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 9. 0.

TRIPOLI, a conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the

the ſame name, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, with a caſtle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who ſettled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in ſtuffs, ſaffron, corn, oil, wool, dates, oſtrich-feathers, and ſkins; but they make more of the Chriſtian ſlaves which they take at ſea; for they either ſet high ranſoms upon them, or make them perform all ſorts of work. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, in a ſandy ſoil, and is ſurrounded by a wall, which is ſtrengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. by E. of Tunis, and 550 S E. of Algiers. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 32. 54.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by the country of the Beriberies, on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis, and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 925 miles along the ſea-coaſt, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is nothing but a ſandy deſart. It had the title of a kingdom, but now is a republic governed by a dey. He is not abſolute; for a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the ſoldiers, who make no ſcruple of depoſing him when they pleaſe.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near ſixty thouſand in all, conſiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. There is one very handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garriſon of janizaries. Before it there is a ſand-bank, which encreaſes ſo much, that ſome think it will choak up the harbour; which is 2 miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an iſthmus. On each ſide there is a bulwark which have each 100 janizaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whoſe inhabitants were ſo famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, or ſangiack, who alſo governs the territory about it, in which there are a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a ſilk manufactory in the town. It is 100 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damaſcus. Lon. 56. 35. lat 34. 15.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an ancient town of France, on the northern coaſt of Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſmall ſafe harbour. It is 40 miles W. of St. Malo. Lon. 14. 16. lat. 48. 54.

TRIST, an iſland of N. America, in New Spain, and on the ſouth coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the iſland of Port-Royal; from which it is ſeparated by a very narrow channel. It is 5 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth; but it is not inhabited. There are freſh-water lizards, guanoes, and ſerpents.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moleſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 31. 48.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chila.o, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 21.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the ſame name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American ſavages, before their ſettlement at Montreal. It is 75 miles S. of Quebec, being ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, and ſubject to France. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 46. 45.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, which is watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Troki, Grodno, Kouno, and Lida. The Muſcovites took this place in 1655, and almoſt ruined it. It is ſeated on inacceſſible moraſſes, 17 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna

and Samogitia, on the E. by Vilna, on the S. by Novogrodek, and on the W. by Podlachia and Pruſſia. Theſe are all palatinates, except the laſt. Lon. 43. 52. lat. 54. 32.

TRON, ST. or ST. TRAUEN, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and capital of Haſbaye, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is 12 miles from Maeſtricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 50. 45.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a handſome ſmall town, well built and very populous; and is ſeated near the ſea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming proſpect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 10 miles N. by W. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 38. 42.

TROPEZ ST. a ſea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Frejus, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the bay of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, 32 E. by N. of Toulon, and 58 E. of Marſeilles. Lon. 24. 19. Lat. 43. 16.

TROPPAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It is a large, handſome, and ſtrong town, and one of the principal in Sileſia. The Pruſſians became maſters of it in 1741, but it was reſtored to the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1742. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. E. of Breſlaw. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 50. 4.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milliners goods. It is ſeated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. lat. 51. 24.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place, are ſurpriſed at the largeneſs of the ſtreets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, and its front is adorned with figures in relievo. The front has three large gates, upon which there is a ſquare ſteeple, which contains one of the greateſt bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which, the church of Magdalen is remarkable for its very high ſteeple; the town-houſe is a handſome ſtructure, and over the gate is the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, which is very well done. The walks about the place are very pleaſant, eſpecially the Mall, which is on the ramparts of the town between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen and woollen cloth, hardware, and mercery goods. It is a biſhop's ſee, has ſeveral abbeys, a public library, a mint, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſurrounded by pretty ſtrong walls, and is ſeated on the river Seine; on the ſide of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It is 30 miles N. E. of Sens, 62 S. of Rheims, 45 S. E. of Chalons, and 90 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 48. 18.

TROY was an ancient and famous city of Aſia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known to all for its ten years ſiege, the time of which is not certainly known; but ſome think it was 1300 years before the birth of Chriſt. There are ſo many of the ruins ſtill remaining, as to ſhew where it ſtood. Lon. 44. 5. lat. 39. 30.

TRUCILLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maracaybo, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 308. 5. lat. 7. 16.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wedneſday, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and a few hops. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is ſeated on a branch of Falmouth-haven; which is here divided into two ſtreams, and almoſt ſurrounds the ſtreets. It is a large, handſome, and well inhabited place, which ſends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houſes; the ſtreets are paved. It is 79 miles W. by S. of Exeter, 33 on the ſame point from Taviſtock, and 252 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 20.

TRUXILLO, a conſiderable town of Spain. in

in Eſtramadura, which was taken from the Moors, about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is ſeated among mountains, on the ſide of a hill, at whoſe top, which is a rock, there is a ſtrong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 39. 10.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro in 1553. In its territory there are above 50000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is ſeated in a country abounding in all things, on a ſmall river near the S. Sea, where there is a harbour, and is 200 miles from Lima. Lon. 300. 0. lat. S. S. 0.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Honduras, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built between two rivers, and ſurrounded by thick groves. Lon. 29 15. lat. 15. 40.

TSIAMPA, or CIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N. by the deſart of Cochin-China, on the S. E. by the ſea, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the tranſmigration of the ſoul, and have a particular veneration for horſes and elephants. Some ſay they look upon Confucius as the greateſt man in the world, and that they obſerve his doctrines.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbiſhop's ſee; on which account ſome call it a city, but it is now reduced to a ſmall village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roſcommen. Lon. 8. 35. lat. 53. 25.

TUBAN, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the iſland of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 130. 20. lat. S. 5. 35.

TUBERI ST, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Agde, with a bailiwick and a Benedictine abbey.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the ſecond in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, with an univerſity, and a handſome ſtrong caſtle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications conſiſt in a ſimple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Beſides the univerſity, there is an illuſtrious ſchool, deſigned for young princes and noblemen, but it is now ſhut up. There is ſtill a large houſe called New-Bau, where a certain number of ſtudents in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town-houſe there is a very curious clock, which deſerves the attention of travellers. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stutgard, 50 W. of Ulm, and 50 E. of Straſburg. Lon. 26. 46. lat. 48. 34.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in Paraguay, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco, on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-plata, on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampes, and on the W. by the biſhopric of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth ſandy: however, ſome places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards poſſeſs a great part of this country.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the ſame name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the ſoil abounds in ſugar canes, cotton, and all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 311. 28. lat. 7. 35.

TUDDINGTON or TODDINGTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a ſmall market on Saturdays, almoſt diſuſed. It has five fairs, on April 25, firſt Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 6, all for cattle. It is ſeated under the hills or downs, in a good ſoil, and is but a ſmall place. It is 5 miles N. of Dunſtable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 58.

TUDELA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a merindada, with a caſtle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and is adorned with ſeveral handſome ſtructures. But as it is ſeated on the confines of Navarre, Caſtile, and Arragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid puniſhment. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, over which there is a handſome bridge, in a country that produces good wine, 40 miles S. of Pampeluna, 45 N. W. of Saragoſſa,

and 140 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 42. 4.

* TUERA, a town of the Ruſſian Empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, in Moſcovite-Ruſſia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertza, 70 miles N. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 56. 36.

* TUERA, a dutchy of the Empire of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. and W. by the dutchy of Novogrod, on the E. by that of Roſtow, on the S. by that of Moſcow, and the province of Rzeva. It had its own dukes for a long while; but it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1486, who united it to their dominions.

TULLE, a conſiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is famous for its ſpire-ſteeple, which is very high, and very curious. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Correſe and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent ſort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 45. 16.

TULN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, near the Wienar-wald, or wood of Vienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 17 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 4. lat. 48. 20.

* TUMEN, a town of Aſia, in the Ruſſian Empire, and in Siberia, ſeated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Toboltki. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Tartars, who carry on a good trade.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Aſh-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horſes, and toys. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is moſt noted for its mineral ſprings, which are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town; but in the ſame pariſh. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations; eſpecially at the time of drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and Auguſt. There are all the entertainments and diverſions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. They have alſo a chapel here, where divine ſervice is performed twice a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 14.

* TUNGCHANG, a handſome and famous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in a country abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 133. 20. lat. 37. 3.

* TUNGCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in China, and capital of the province of Suchuen. Lon. 120. 0. lat. 27. 30.

TUNGUSIANS. See TANGUSIANS.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold, and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lon. 308. 10. lat. 4. 55.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the point of the Gulph of Gouletta, about 8 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage ſtood. It is in the form of a long ſquare, and is 5 miles in circumference, with 10 large ſtreets, 5 gates, and 35 moſques. The houſes are all built with ſtone, though but one ſtory high; but the walls are very high, and flanked with ſeveral ſtrong towers. It has neither ditches nor baſtions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. ſide of the city. Without the walls there are two ſuburbs, which contain 1500 houſes. Within the walls there are 10000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops. The Divan, or council of ſtate, aſſembles in an old palace, and the Dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a ſmall canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in ciſterns, except one well which is kept for the Baſhaw's uſe. In 1728 the French came before this place with a large ſquadron, and threatned to bombard it, on account of ſome captures that had been made; but the inhabitants eſcaped, by promiſing never to moleſt the French any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the ſea, 275 N. by W. of Tripoli, and 375 N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 36. 40.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli, on the S. by ſeveral tribes of the Arabs, and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country

try of Efab, being 300 miles in length from E. to W. and 250 in breadth from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arifing between the father and fon, one of which was for the protection of the Chriftians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants fhook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, who pay a certain tribute to the Baffhaw that refides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the foil in the eaftern parts is but indifferent for want of water. Towards the middle the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the weftern part is the moft fertile, becaufe it is watered with rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to fow their barley and rye in the fuburbs, and to enclofe their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alfo olive trees, rofes, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, oftriches, monkeys, cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheafants, partridges, and other forts of birds and beafts. The moft remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is ariftocratick, that is by a council, whofe prefident is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the Divan or council, are chofen by the Dey, and he in his turn is elected by the Divan, which is compofed of foldiers, who have more than once taken off the Dey's head. The Baffhaw is a Turk, who refides at Tunis, whofe bufinefs is to receive the tribute, and protect the republick; the common revenues are only 400000 crowns a year, becaufe the people are very poor; nor can they fend above 40000 men into the field; nor no more then 12 men of war of the line to fea, even upon the moft extraordinary occafions. There are generally about 12000 chriftian flaves in this country, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linnen and woollen-cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They alfo have a trade in horfes, olives, oil, foap, oftriches eggs, and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for ftudents, and 86 petty fchools. The principal religion is Mahometaniſm, but the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves. However, the Turks though feweſt in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than ſlaves.

TUNQUIN. See TONQUIN.

* TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alſace, near the river Colmar, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Imperialiſts in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 25. 1. lat. 48. 5.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turky, in Aſia, formerly called Armenia, or at leaſt the weſtern part of it had that name. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E. by Erivan, and Adirbeitzan, on the S. by Diarbeck, and on the N. by Natolia. This country is divided into four beglerbeglicks, or general governments, which are thoſe of Kars, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

* TURCOMANS, a people of Aſia, divided into two branches, one of which inhabit the weſtern part of Turcomania, between the river Euphrates and Tigris, having the Curds and Georgians on the E. They paſs for the richeſt ſhepherds in the Turkiſh Empire, and they dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the ſake of paſtures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, conſiſting of camels, ſheep, and goats. The other branch dwells near the Caſpian Sea, and they are all good horſemen, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tartars.

TURENNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Limoſin, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the frontiers of Querci, 40 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 45. 8.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, ſtrong, handſome, flouriſhing town of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the ſovereign reſides, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a ſtrong citadel and an univerſity. It is ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handſomeſt towns in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built, and the ſtreets are ſtrait and clean, becauſe they are waſhed by an aqueduct. The two largeſt ſtreets are, the New-ſtreet, and that of the Po, which are enlighten-

ed

ed in the winter time. The houſes are handſome, and all built of the ſame height. The ducal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, which are joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral ſtatues, all ſorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a repreſentation of the celeſtial ſigns, a royal library, and many other curioſities. Beſides theſe two ſtructures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hoſpital of St. John, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, the royal hoſpital, and the metropolitan church of St. John; wherein they pretend to keep the cloth, in which is the print of the face of Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe are all ſuperb ſtructures. When the plague raged at Marſeilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin; inſomuch, that there are now above 54600 inhabitants, and there are 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely ſtrong, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then beſieged it a long while to no purpoſe. The citadel, which is flanked with five baſtions, is without doubt a maſter piece of architecture. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po; and the houſe commonly called La Charité is remarkable, where is room for 3000 poor people. The college or the academy is very large and well built, where there are a great number of ancient inſcriptions. In the royal library there are 10000 manuſcripts, beſides 30000 printed books; when the laſt king died, a preſent of 2000 was made to the univerſity. It is charmingly ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 72 S. W. of Milan, 88 S. E. of Chamberry, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 44. 50.

TURKEY, a very large empire, which is extended to part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greateſt in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turky in Europe extends from 34 deg. of lon. to 46, and from 36 deg. of lat. to 49. The mountains of Caſtagnas divide it into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Beſſerabia, Croatia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania, or Rumelia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are 7 large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janina, Livadia, the Morea, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Turky in Aſia comprehends 5 large parts, namely Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Suriſtan, or Syria; ſome reckon Arabia and Armenia, but theſe parts have little dependence on the Grand Seignior. In Africa they poſſeſs Egypt, and a ſmall part of Abyſſinia and Barbary; likewiſe, there are other countries in Aſia and Europe, which they are not maſters of alone, but conjunctly with other princes, and Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turky. See each article. In general the Turks are very ſober in eating, lovers of reſt and idleneſs, and conſequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; beſides, the frequent uſe of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. Their behaviour with regard to women is known to all the world, for there is nothing but their poverty that ſets any bounds to their wives and concubines; though indeed their wives, properly ſo called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards ſtrangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation ſuffers adverſity with greater patience than they. The Grand Seignior is abſolute maſter of all the goods and poſſeſſions of his ſubjects, inſomuch, that they are all little better than ſlaves. The titles he aſſumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Vizir is the chief next the Emperor, but it is a dangerous place, for he often depoſes them, and takes off their heads juſt as he pleaſes; and here it may be obſerved, that though the Grand Seignior has ſuch prodigious power, he ſeldom extends it to thoſe that live a private life, for theſe may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly obſerved, that his Baſhaws, governors, and officers of ſtate, are the children of Chriſtian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchaſed; however, this is not ſo univerſally true as was formerly. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have been uſed to military diſcipline from their infancy. Of theſe they have always 25000, and there may be about 100000, that have that name. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the

the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moſes to be. They obſerve the ſame rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hogs fleſh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference conſiſts in ablutions, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great meaſure, to the cuſtoms of the country which they inhabit, in that reſpect. We ſhall ſay nothing of the trade in general, becauſe in ſo extenſive an empire it muſt be quite different in different parts. However, we may obſerve that the Turks themſelves are not very induſtrious, and that the numerous Chriſtians and Jews that live among them, are moſt addicted to traffick and mechanick employments. Their Grand Seignior's chief revenues ariſe from cuſtoms and other duties on merchandizes, beſides a capitation tax on all Chriſtians within his dominions.

• TURNERS-HILL, a place in Suſſex, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and October 16, for pedlars ware.

• TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in Campiena, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. The Spaniards were defeated near this place, by prince Maurice of Naſſau, in 1648. It is the chief place of a lordſhip, which belongs to the houſe of Naſſau. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 24.

• TURSAN, a ſmall territory of France, in Gaſcony, between Landes, Lower Armagnac, Bearn, and Chaloſſe.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in the Baſilicata, ſeated on the river Sino, 8 miles from the Gulph of Tarento, with the title of a dutchy. It is 50 miles S. W. of Barri. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 40. 20.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, with the title of a grand dutchy, bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bologneſe, the Modeneſe, and the Parmazan, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the dutchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the dutchy of Caſtro, and on the W. by the ſea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa, being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are found mines of divers ſorts, ſuch as iron, allum, and vitriol. They have alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are lovers of peace, apply themſelves to trade, and have eſtabliſhed divers manufactories, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much viſited by foreigners, on account of their politeneſs, and becauſe the Tuſcan language is the pureſt in all Italy. This dutchy is divided into three parts, namely the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Sieneſe, to which ſome add the iſlands. The laſt duke of Tuſcany, of the houſe of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male; after which, by virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the Emperor Charles VI. promiſed Tuſcany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos Infant of Spain, as being the neareſt male heir. But that prince, impatient to become maſter of it, obliged the Florentines in 1732, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand Duke, and without the conſent of the Emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, Don Carlos became maſter of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and their poſſeſſion was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuſcany, in favour of the emperor now reigning, then duke of Lorrain; and which was ceded to him as an equivalent for the dutchy of Lorrain, which he had given up to France. He now keeps a council of regency in Tuſcany, who have the adminiſtration of affairs, and is compoſed of ſeveral members. The annual revenues of this country may be about 300000 ſoudies, but the ſovereign cannot ſend above 30000 men into the field, and at ſea he has no more than 30 galleys, which he is obliged to keep to defend this country againſt the Turkiſh pirates. The revenue ariſes from a tenth part of the yearly value of every houſe, the tenth of all eſtates that are ſold, the ground-rents of the houſes in Leghorn, and other places, 8 per cent. out of women's fortunes when they are married, and five ſhillings a head on all cattle that are ſold, beſides which, there is almoſt a general exciſe on all ſorts of proviſions.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on February 14, Auguſt 15, and December 1,

ber 1, for a few horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Dove, among rich meadows, and near the foreſt of Needwood; it is 20 miles E. of Stafford, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 57. lat. 52. 50.

* TUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wittemberg, near the river Danube.

TUTUCURIN, or TUTICORIN, a populous town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and over againſt the iſland of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 96. 5. lat. 8. 52.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 23, for horſes, and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, ſheep, and millenery ware. It is ſeated in a clayey ſoil, and is but a mean place, though a good thoroughfare, and a poſt town. It is 13 miles N. by W. of Newwark, 61 S. by E. of York, and 118 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 53. 16.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls and good ramparts, and is well furniſhed with artillery, becauſe it is a frontier town. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, in a pleaſant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be ſeen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields. It is on the river Minho, 62 miles S. of Compoſtella, 50 S. W. of Orenſa, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 23. lat. 41. 54.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the ſhire of Mers, and Tiviotdale, from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a ſhire of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by Mers, and Tiviotdale, on the S by Annandale, and on the W. by Clydiſdale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWEER, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of the province of Tweer, ſeated on the river Wolga, 90 miles N. of Moſcow. Lon. 48. 12. lat. 57. 25.

* TWYFORD, a village in Berkſhire, 4 miles E. of Reading, with one fair, on July 15, for horſes, and other cattle.

* TYCORZIN, a town of Poland, in Podachia, with a ſtrong caſtle, and where they have a mint. It is ſeated on the river Narew, 22 miles N. W. of Bielſk, Lon. 41. 25. lat. 52. 50.

TYRE, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Aſia, and in Syria, as alſo in that part formerly called Phœnicia, which was once a place of exceeding great trade. It is alſo famous for a ſhell fiſh, which dyes a fine purple, and was hence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but it has two harbours, that on the N. ſide being exceeding good, and the other is choaked up by the ruins of the city. The country about it is naturally good, being watered with pleaſant ſprings, but it is now neglected. It is 60 miles S. W. of Damaſcus. Lon. 50. 30. lat. 33. 0.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and in the palatinate of Trentſchin, which is a large place, and well fortified, where the Proteſtants have a college. It is 35 miles N. E. of Preſburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 35.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, which is 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Londondery, on the E. by Armagh, and Lough-Neagh, on the S. by Fermanagh, and the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, and yet it is tolerably fruitful. It contains 12683 houſes, 30 pariſhes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Dungannon, Strabane, Clogher, and Augher. The principal town is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of N. Jutland, and territory of Alburg, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the Culph of Limford, 8 miles from the German ocean, 22 N. W. of Wiburg, and 50 W. of Alburg. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 57. 0.

* TZADURILLA, a town of Aſia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Acſu, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 48. 44. lat. 39. 0.

* TZARITZA, a town of the Ruſſian Empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, ſeated on the river Volga, or Wolga, about 120 miles N. W. from Aſtracan. Lon. 64. 40. lat. 48. 15.

* TZERNOYIAR, or TZENOGAR, a town of the Ruſſian Empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, ſeated on a mountain near the river Volga, 80 miles above Aſtracan. Lon. 66. 50. lat. 47. 30.

V

* VAAS, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and in the election of Fleche, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* VAAST ST, a town of France, in Normandy, and dioceſe of Coutances, 5 miles from Harfleur, and 8 from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in Rouergue, with a biſhop's ſee. It is little better than a village, though it is called a city, and is ſeated at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, that fall into the Tarn a little diſtance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 43. 56.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel. It is ſeated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Heſſe Caſſel, and ſubject to the landgravate. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 50. 55.

VADA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, ſeated on the Tuſcan Sea, 10 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 43. 17.

VADO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort. It is 5 miles W. of Savona, and 36 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 43. lat. 44. 16.

* VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the Lake Veter, near the river Motala, about 32 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 58. 12.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the ſource of the river Caſtro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 13. 29. lat. 37. 30.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemburg. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 26 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 48. 50.

* VAISEAUX, the iſle of, a ſmall iſland of N. America, on the N. coaſt of Louiſiana, between the mouths of the Miſſiſſippi, and the Mobile, with a ſmall harbour.

VAISON, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the comtat Veneſſin, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the Pope. It is ſeated on a mountain, on which there is a caſtle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaiſſon; which was one of the largeſt cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 25 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 48. lat. 48. 15.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. of Maeſtricht, where a battle was fought in Jul. 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by Marſhal Saxe. The allies were obliged to retreat, but the French loſt more men than they.

* VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province of Italy, in Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is ſo called, becauſe Mount Ætna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occaſioned ſuperſtitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants according to a computation made not long ago, are 300342 in number. The capital town is Meſſina.

* VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province of Italy, in Sicily, and is ſo called from a town of the ſame name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the valley of Demona and Noto, and on the other ſide it is ſurrounded by the ſea. This province contains Palermo, which is the capital of the whole iſland.

* VAL-DI-NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily; which is ſo named from the capital town. It lies between Val di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the ſea.

* VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monaſtery of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Appennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 29. 18. lat. 43. 46.

VALAIS, a territory of Switzerland, which is a pleaſant valley that extends from the ſource of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva, being about 90 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which ſeparates it from the cantons of Bern and Uri, on the S. by the dutchy of Milan, and the Val-di-Aoſt, on the E. by the mountains of Forche, and on the W. by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The river Rhone runs all the length of this valley, di-

viding it into the Upper and Lower and then croſſes the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and are of a tawney complexion. They are ſubject to fevers and to a ſwelling in the throat, called Bronchocele. Thoſe who ſpeak German reſemble the Swiſs, and the reſt are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprizing, grave, ſevere to enemies, and affable to ſtrangers. The air is not very healthy on the ſides of the Rhone; but is much better near the mountains. The whole is ſubject to the extreams of heat and cold; and it is ſurrounded on all ſides by very high mountains covered with ſnow and ice, which never melt. However, the ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruits; and that called Muſcadine wine is in very high eſteem. There are alſo mineral waters, a great great deal of game, and ſome mines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 pariſhes and 7 communities, and Lower Valais 25 pariſnes and 6 departments, called Banieres. There are good paſtures on the lower part of the mountains in the ſummer time; and their harveſt continues from May to October, according to the different ſituation of the places.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALCKENBURG, or FAQUEMONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 9 miles E. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 0.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Eſſeck and Peter Waradin, and 60 miles N. W. of Belgrade, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 37. 55. lat. 45. 45.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom, bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. by New Caſtile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 161 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the moſt populous and pleaſant country in Spain; for here they enjoy almoſt a perpetual ſpring. It is watered with a great number of ſtreams, which render it fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains in which there are mines of gold, ſilver, and allum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain; and the women are more handſome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the ſame name, which is commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, and in the pleaſure-gardens round about it, which amount to much the ſame number. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has an univerſity, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in converſation, and are more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, and are alſo the moſt gallant. The city is very handſome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine ſtructures. The cathedral church has a ſteeple 130 feet high, and one ſide of the choir is encruſted with alabaſter, and adorned with very fine paintings of ſcripture hiſtory. The high altar is covered with ſilver, and lighted with fourteen ſilver lamps. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges, and the Jeſuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monaſtery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very ſtrong, tho' there are baſtions along the walls, and likewiſe a certain number of braſs cannon. It is a very populous place, and has ſeveral good manufactories of cloth and ſilk, which are carried on with great ſucceſs and induſtry; for even the very children are employed in ſpinning ſilk. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly ſeated on the river Guadalvir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the ſea, where there is a harbour 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 138 S. by E. of Saragoſſa, 77 S. W. of Barcelona, and 165 E. by S. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and loſt again two years afterwards. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 39. 30.

VALENCE-D'ALCANTARA, or VALENZA D'ALCANTARA, a conſiderable and populous town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an old

old caſtle. It is ſurrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with 4 or 5 ſmall baſtions and a few towers. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar, 15 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 37 N. of Badajoz. Lon 11. 32. lat. 39. 12.

VALENCE, a conſiderable and populous town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an abbey of Auguſtine-canons. It is divided into the city and town, both which are ſeated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with ſeveral ſprings, and is encloſed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the ſtreets are narrow and crooked. However, there is one large ſtreet, which leads to the ſquare where the cathedral church ſtands. There are ſeveral other churches and religious houſes. The colleges are inconſiderable; but there is a phyſic garden full of rare plants. It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, 40 S. of Vienne, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 45. 58.

* VALENCE, a town of France, in Blaiſois, and in the election of Blois, ſeated on the river Nahon, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 47. 10.

VALENCIA NEW, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, ſeated near the W. end of the Lake Tocarigua, 47 miles S. of Porto-Cavalle, or Cabelo. Lon. 311. 5. lat. 10. 0.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, ſtrong, large, and conſiderable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citadel. It is divided into three parts, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen-ſtuffs, and the other of very fine linen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and are very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a ſtrong citadel here. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almoſt runs round it, and makes it a kind of an iſland. Beſides which, there are very handſome ſluices. It is 17 miles S. W. of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambray, 17 E. of Doway, 45 S. of Ghent, and 120 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. la. 50. 21.

* VALENZO DO MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-de-minho-e-duero, on the frontiers of Galicia. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Minho, 3 miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 9. 21. lat. 41. 52.

* VALENTINE, a town of France, in the territory of Comminges, which is the paſſage, or uſual road into Spain. It is 6 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18. 12. lat. 43. 8.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a dutchy, bounded on the N. by Viennois, on the E. by Diois, and by the bailiwick of Baronnies, on the S. by the Tricaſtinois, and on the W. by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a ſtrong town of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, capital of the Lomeline, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and it is ſeated on a mountain near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 12 miles E. of Caſal, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 58.

* VALETTE, a town of France, in Anjoumois, with the title of a dutchy, 10 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 45. 30.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handſome town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee and an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, embelliſhed with handſome buildings, large public ſquares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houſes, with fine long and broad ſtreets, large high houſes adorned with balconies. The market-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, is ſurrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city, ſurrounded with handſome brick-houſes, and under them are piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within theſe piazzas merchants and tradeſmen keep their ſhops; all the houſes are of the ſame height, being 4 ſtories high; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monaſteries and nunneries, the fineſt of which is that

of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace still remains, which is of very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners is a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburg. Besides this, there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other publick squares which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the rivers Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles S.W. of Burgos, 60 N. E. of Salamanca, 8[illegible] S. E. of Leon, and 85 W. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 34. lat. 41. 42.

• VALLADOLID, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the governments of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 125 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 274. 15. lat. 20. 0.

• VALLADOLID, a town of North America, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon. 289. 30. lat. 13. 30.

• VALLADOLID, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 290. 40. lat. 10. 0.

• VALLADOLID, a town of South America in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 304. [illegible]0. lat. S. 6. 20.

• VALLAGE, a small territory of France, in Champagne, b[illegible]ded on the N. by Chalonois and Fe[illegible] on the E. by Barrois, on the S. by [illegible], and on the W. by Proper C[illegible]ne. It is full [illegible], a[illegible] meadows, and [illegible] Aube [illegible] capital town.

• V[illegible]MONT, a [illegible] of France, in Norm[illegible] in t[illegible] diocese of Rouen, with a castle and a Benedictine abbey, 16 miles N. by W. of Caupebec. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 46.

VALLENGIN, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a county of the same name, lying near the lake Neufchatel, which is a little republic under the protection of the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 47. 10.

• VALLERS, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where there are mineral waters. It is 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 18. 16. lat. 47. 24.

VALLERY ST. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimeux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 50. 11.

• VALLERY-EN-CAUX ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour. It is 15 miles from Dieppe, 35 from Rouen, and 105. N. W. from Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 0.

• VALLIER ST. a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Grisivaudan, with a priory. It is 7 miles N. by W. of Tournon. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 45. 13.

• VALNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquiver, on the borders of Cordova.

• VALOGNE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances. It is seated on a brook 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 16. 31. lat. 49. 30.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the isle of France, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Soissonnois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Brie and the isle of France, and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country abounding with corn and wood, and Cressy is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the sea coast near the mountains of Chimera, 55 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 37. 12. lat. 40. 36.

VALPARISO, a town of S. America, in Chili,

Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated in a valley on the coaſt of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 305. 21. lat. S. 34. 19.

• VAURAS, or VAURAS, a town of France, in the comtat Venaiſſin, in the dependence of the pope. It is 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois-Chateaux.

• VALROMEY, a ſmall territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons, in 1601.

• VALS, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, ſeated on the river Ardeſche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral ſprings that are near it. It is 5 miles N. of Aubenans. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 44. 48.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. diviſion of the country of the Griſons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very conſiderable on account of its being the paſs between Italy and Germany. It is divided into 5 bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

• VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, 8 miles from Elvas, and 8 from Badajoz. Lon. 11. 22. lat. 38. 36.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Eſtramadura, 27 miles N. of Alcantara. Lon. 10. 36. lat. 30. 46.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Aſia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is a populous place, and is defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is likewiſe a beglerbeglick, under which there are nine ſangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garriſon in the caſtle. Lon. 62 5. lat. 38. 30.

VAN, a large lake of Turkey, in Aſia, which ſome travellers ſay is 8 days journey in circumference, and others 4. However, it is certain that it receives ſeveral rivers and has no diſcharge, and that it abounds with excellent fiſh.

• VANDALIA, the dutchy of, is a country of Ducal Pomerania, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by the diſtrict of Waldow, on the W. by Caſſubia, and on the E. by the lordſhips of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the dutchy of, a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the biſhoprick and dutchy of Schwerin, the lordſhips of Stocrock and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It contains ſeveral ſmall lakes, and the principal town is Guſtrow.

• VANDALS, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltick Sea, between the rivers Viſtula, Elbe, and Trave. There were ſeveral emigrations of theſe people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits; particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andaluſia. Here they ſettled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

• VANDŒUVRE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Barſe, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 48. 10.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated advantageouſly for trade on a canal by which it communicates with the ſea, which is 3 miles diſtant. It is alſo 25 E. of Blavet, 60 W. by N. of Nantes. 55 S. W. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 47. 39.

• VAR, a river of France, in Provence, which has its ſource in the county of Nice, paſſes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock in Provence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, 3 miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as ſome pretend.

• VARAMBON, a town of France, in Breſſe, ſeated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquiſate. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Breſſe. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 25.

• VAREN, a town of France, in Rouergus, and in the election of Ville Franche.

• VAREND ST. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouras.

• VARENDORPH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter, ſeated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this biſhoprick.

• VARENNES, a town of France, in Bourbonnois

bonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne. It is 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 46. 22.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, and 125 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 51. 30. lat. 45. 4.

• VARS, a town of France, in Saintonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.

• VARZEY, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, 32 miles from that city, with a castle and a collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and dutchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, 25 miles S. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 47. 52.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Vallage. It is seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, 17 N. E. of Bar-sur-Aube, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 48. 30.

• VATAN, a town of France, in Berri, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 47. 5.

VATICAN. See ROME.

• VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigni. It contains a collegiate church, with a dean and 10 canons, a convent of the Annunciades, and a priory. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, which extends farther than one can see, and it is watered by the river Meuse, which passes near the town, 10 miles W. of Toul, 20 S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 48. 33.

• VAUCLEUSE, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, 8 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

• VAUD, the county of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdun and Morat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland, whose inhabitants are robust and good soldiers; but they are very indolent.

• VAUDABLES, a town of France, in Auvergne, 5 miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lorrain, in a county of the same name, with a castle and a collegiate church. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, and is 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 15 S. W. of Nancy. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 48. 26.

VAUDOIS, the valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, north of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldensis and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstition of the church of Rome in 1160. He was banished from France when he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for popery; upon which account they have undergone very severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of France, in Lorrain. It is near the strong fortress of Sar Louis, built by the French. It is seated on the river Sare, 50 miles N. E. of Nanci; but it is now almost ruined. Lon. 24. 11. lat. 49. 28.

VAUGES. See VOSGES.

• VAUR. See LAVAUR.

• VAUSIES, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers.

• VAUVERT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, but more especially figs. It is 5 miles N. E. of Baeza, 58 N. E. of Granada, and 158 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 37. 48.

UBERLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which is a free and imperial city in the province of Furstenburg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland. They are partly Roman Catholics,

tholicks, and partly Proteſtants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is ſeated on a high rock near the Lake Conſtance, 10 miles N. E. from Conſtance, and 20 S. W. of Pfullendorf. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 47. 35.

Ubes St, or Setubal, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, and is ſeated at the head of a bay, at the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fiſhery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in ſalt, for which it is noted. Moſt of the northern countries of Europe, ſend ſhips hither to be laden with ſalt, which they either carry home, or ſend to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being ſurrounded with walls, with 5 baſtions, and 2 demi-baſtions, on the land ſide, and two baſtions on the ſide of the ſea. It is ſeated at the end of a plain, 5 miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine foreſts of pines, and other trees; and within there are quarries of jaſper of ſeveral colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine poliſh. It is 22 miles S. E. of Liſbon, and 50 W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 24. lat. 38. 36.

* Ubley, a village in Somerſetſhire, 10 miles S. by W. of Briſtol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheeſe.

* Uby, or Pulo-Uby, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, being 20 miles in circumference, and which yields good water, and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 123. 15. lat. 8. 15.

Uckermund, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Pomerania. It is ſeated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltick Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 53. 45.

* Uckfield, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair on May 14, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

Udenskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia, ſeated on the S. E. ſide of the Lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolſkoi to China, being 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolſkoi. Lon. 214. 5. lat. 53. 0.

* Uley St, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 20, and September 14, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

Udina, or Udene, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is a fortreſs of importance, and the town contains about 16000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Taglemento, and Liſenzo, 25 miles N. of Aquileia, 8 S. W. of Cividad-de-Friuli, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 30. 48. lat. 46. 12.

Vecht, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Munſter. It is pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Oſnabrug. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 53. 0.

Vecht, a river of the United Provinces, which is the eaſtern branch of the Rhine, and ſeparates from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It paſſes by Marſa, Niewſluys, and falls into the Zuider-zee.

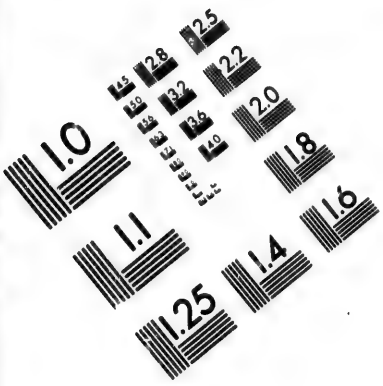
* Vecht, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near Munſter. It croſſes the counties of Stenford, and Bentheim, and entering Over-Iſſel, paſſes by Haſſelt and Swartſluis, ſoon after diſcharging itſelf into the Zuider-zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is, Black water.

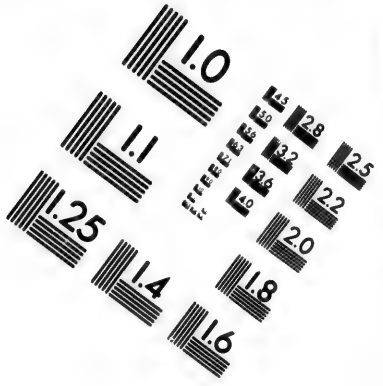
Veer, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the iſle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquiſate, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and is 3 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 51. 40.

* Veglia, an iſland lying in the Gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherſo, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the moſt pleaſant, and populous iſland on this coaſt; and abounds in wine and ſilk, and has ſome ſmall horſes in high eſteem. The only town is of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 32. 21. lat. 45. 10.

* Veillana, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſeated on an eminence near the river Doria, 15 miles N. W. of Turin, 17 N. E. of Suſa, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 57.

* Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on the river Anhalcura with,





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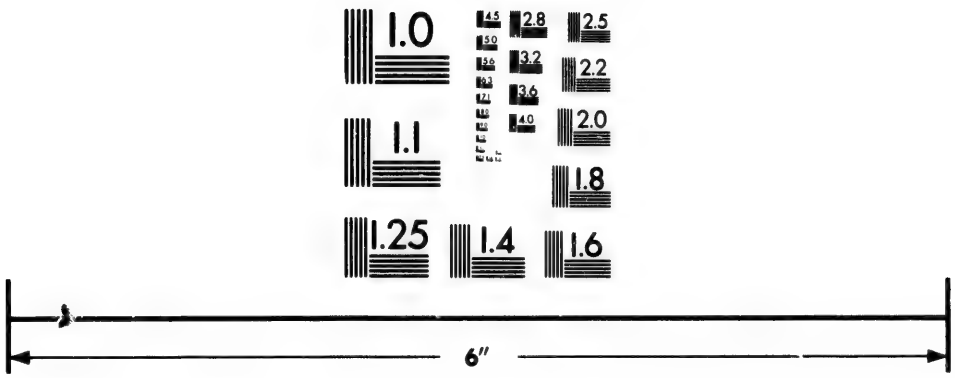

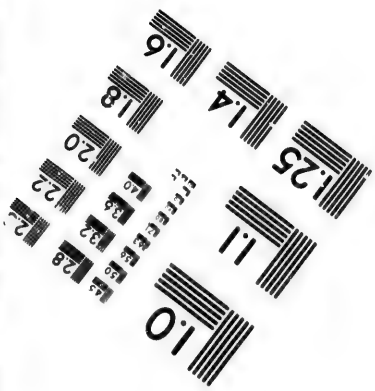

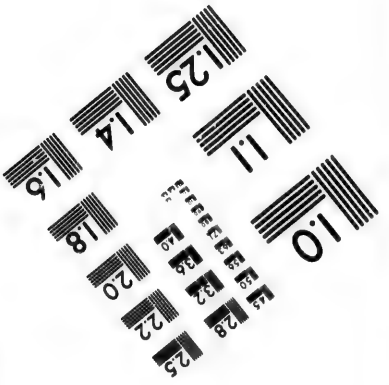

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with a good caſtle near Fonteira. It is 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 10. 53. lat. 48. 52.

VEIT ST, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carinthia, with an old caſtle, and one church. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Glan, and Wunich, 8 miles N. E. of Clagenfurt, 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 46. 50.

VEIT, or VITO ST, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a caſtle belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Gulph of Venice, on the confines of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo-d'Iſtria. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 45. 25.

VELA, a cape of S. America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 304. 5. lat. 12. 0.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is a country full of high mountains, covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, but it abounds in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the chief place of a county of the ſame name, ſurrounded by the archbiſhoprick of Triers, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Moſelle, 15 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 49. 52.

VELETRI, or VELITERI, an ancient and handſome town of Italy in the campagna of Rome. It is a very pleaſant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the reſidence of the biſhop of Oſtia, whoſe palace is magnificent. There are large ſquares adorned with fine fountains; and there was a battle fought here, in June 1744, between the Auſtrians and Spaniards. It is ſeated on an eminence, 12 miles from the ſea, 8 S. E. of Albano, and 22 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 27. lat. 41. 42.

* VELEZ DE GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Erif, with a harbour and a handſome caſtle, where the governor reſides. It is ſeated between two high mountains, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 35. 0.

* VELEZ MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a large plain near the ſea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 13. 54. lat. 36. 28.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 40. 5.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Bukawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of Poſſega, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 35. 6. lat. 46. 15.

* VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Iſtria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They are part of Julian, or Pannonic Alps of the ancients.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43. N. of Naples. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 41. 32.

VENAISSIN, a territory of France, depending on the Pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of ſmall extent, but it is pleaſant and fertile; and Carpentras is the capital town.

VENANT ST, a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 14. lat. 50. 38.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, where a garriſon is generally kept. It is ſeated on the river Eſſara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trouts. It is 35 miles E. of Balbaſtro. Lon. 38. 7. lat. 41. 58.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 8 miles from the ſea, 9 N. of Antibes, 8 N. E. of Graſſe, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 43. 43.

VENDOME, a conſiderable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, 17 N. W. of Blois, 37 S. W. of Orleans, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 47. 47.

* VENDOMOIS, or the dutchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanois, bounded

bounded on the N. by Dunois, on the E. by Blaiſois, on the S. by Touraine, and on the W. by Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the neceſſaries of life.

* VENERIE ROYALE, a pleaſure houſe of the king of Sardinia, 3 miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria. It is not quite finiſhed, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marble of all ſorts of colours. Near it are the houſes of private gentlemen, which form a ſtreet. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 45. 54.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, and is about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the S. by New Granada, on the W. by the province of Rio-de-hacha, and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the ſea coaſts there are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich paſtures, ſugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are alſo plantations of chocolate-nuts, which are exceeding good, and there is gold found in the ſands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns, as any province of America, belonging to the Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow ſtrait.

* VENGEONS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocefe of Seez, as alſo in the election of Mortaigne.

VENICE, a town or city of Italy, and one of the moſt rich, celebrated, and conſiderable places in the world, and capital of a republick of the ſame name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an univerſity. It is built on little iſlands in the ſea, which are 72 in number, according to the common account. The houſes are all built upon piles, and properly ſpeaking, there is no ſtreet in the city, for the houſes are all built on the ſides of canals. There is no paſſing through this city in a carriage, for which reaſon they make uſe of a ſort of boats, called Gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for thoſe that walk on foot. This renders the ſituation very advantageous; becauſe this city being 4 or 5 miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is alſo favourable to the ſingular neatneſs, which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houſes; and likewiſe facilitates the carriage of all ſorts of merchandiſes, and goods from one place to another. It alſo has its inconveniences, for they have no water, but what is brought a good way off in caſks; and the canals in the ſummer have an offenſive ſmell. The ſea water is not very proper to extinguiſh fires, for which reaſon, they have no other way to put them out, but to blow them up with gun-powder, when they are in flames, as ſoon as they can. There are above 500 bridges over theſe canals, the moſt famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty conſiſts; and it is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge there are two rows of ſhops, which divide it into three ſtreets. The largeſt of which is in the middle. The other bridges conſiſt only of one arch, and have no rails on each ſide. They have ſteps to go up them, which are all of a coarſe ſort of marble. There are in Venice 53 publick ſquares, as well ſmall as great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's place, and is the greateſt ornament to the city. St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The procuraties, which are a ſort of marble ſtructures, whoſe architecture is very handſome and regular, run along each ſide, having large piazzas under them. This place is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. That part next the ſea, is the walk of the noble Venetians, and is the place where ſeveral affairs are tranſacted. There are 150 palaces, the fineſt of which is that of the Doge, that fronts St. Mark's place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and thoſe below, are for the aſſemblies of the councils of ſtate, with the body of the nobility, and magiſtrates. Beſides theſe large buildings, there are 115 towers, of ſurpriſing height and ſtructure; 64 marble ſtatues, and 23 of bronze, which are all maſterpieces of workmanſhip. The arſenal of Venice is the fineſt, and beſt furniſhed in Europe. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, at the end of the city, from whence it is ſeparated by a canal, and is about 3 miles

in circumference. It is furrounded with very high walls, and feveral fmall towers, where there is a good guard. In thefe towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the leaft appearance of danger. In this arfenal there are arms for 100000 men, as well horfe as foot; befides 2000 cannons always ready for fervice, either by fea or land. There are near 2000 workmen conftantly employed, whofe chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. Thefe workmen coft the republic 500000 ducats every year. In this city there are 70 churches, 39 monafteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hofpitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelift. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front are encruſted with jafper, and porphyry. There is alfo a library, in which are a number of Greek manufcripts, but none of them are above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160000; and they have a flourifhing trade in filk-manufactories, bone lace, all forts of glaffes and mirrours, which make their principal employments. The fons are generally of the fame bufinefs as the father. The handfome ftructure called Il-Fontica-de-Tedefchi, in which there are 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very fkilful maſters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 225 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 45. 25.

VENICE, the republick of, a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronefe, the Brefciano, the Bergomafco, the Cremafco, the Polefino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Belluneſe, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Iſtria; which fee in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Atilla king of the Huns, called the fcourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy; many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatick-Sea. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the ſides of the canals, on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning.

The government of the republick of Venice is ariſtocratick, for none can have any ſhare in it but the nobles. Theſe may be divided into ſix claſſes, namely twelve of the moſt ancient families; four families that in 880, ſubſcribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; thoſe whoſe names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the publick in 1385; thoſe that purchaſed their nobility for 100000 ducats, in 1646; and laſtly, all the ſtrangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of theſe families above 25 years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally conſiſts of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and ſecret even to a ſcruple. They alſo make a magnificent appearance, ſuitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which are put in a veſſel, and ſerve for balloting. Thoſe who draw nine golden balls, firſt elect 40 counſellors, who draw 12 others. Theſe elect 25 other counſellors, who draw 9 golden balls. Theſe 9 elect 40 counſellors, who draw 11. Thoſe that have the 11, chuſe 41 counſellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the ſame perſon, who is then declared Doge. After this election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon which he takes poſſeſſion of the Doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any perſon, becauſe he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republick. When there are any great ſolemnities, a nobleman carries the ſword, which is an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it is not before the Doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the Doge is to give audience to all ambaſſadors; to marry the Adriatick Sea in the name of the republick, on Holy-Thurſday; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he is not to open any letter addreſſed to the republick, or that comes from the republick; he is not to receive any preſent: he is not to leave the city without

without permiſſion of the ſtates; he is not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he is never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort he is a priſoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perſon. There are four councils, the firſt of which is compoſed of the Doge, and ſix counſellors called the Signiora. The ſecond is the Conſiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice, and ſitting. The third is the Conſiglio-dei-Pregadi, which is as it were the ſoul of the republick, and conſiſts of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is Conſiglio-Proprio, whoſe members are called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, which join to the Signioria, and conſiſts of 28 aſſeſſors. This gives audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt is Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and is compoſed of 10 counſellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the Doge himſelf when accuſed, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of ſtate inquiſition, as ſevere as that for religion; and they have a great number of ſpies, who diſcover not only what is done, but what is ſaid. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perſians. The Proteſtants are not allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; but they are neither hated nor perſecuted, as in other Popiſh countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This Patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another Patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops on Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquiſition at Venice, is compoſed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father-inquiſitor; but as theſe had need of a bridle, they have added three counſellors to the number, without whoſe conſent they can determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diverſions of the carnival are over, you hear nothing but ſermons about repentance, and they declaim very ſtrongly againſt the violators of the ſixth commandment; however, the breach of it is ſo common, and ſo much in faſhion, that the confeſſors themſelves treat it as a peccadillo. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16000 regular troops, and 10000 militia. On the ſea they have always a ſmall fleet, compoſed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convoy the ſhips deſigned for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. There are alſo ſix galleys, with a few galliots or brigantines, to oppoſe the Corſairs which cruiſe on their coaſts. In time of war they raiſe as many troops as they have occaſion for, and they are fond of taking Germans into their pay. Their famous carnival begins on New-years-day, and continues till Aſh-Wedneſday; all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then there is ſcarce any diſtinction betwixt vice and virtue; for libertiniſm reigns through the city, and there are thouſands of ſtrangers frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſques, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this diſguiſe they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſh-Wedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's place, where there are ſometimes 15000 people; and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-ſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſions of the carnival; and they may keep concubines at other times, ſing upon the ſtage, and take what liberties they pleaſe, provided they do not meddle with the government. The nuns do the ſame, and lead diſſolute lives; nor can the patriarch reſtrain them, for he attempted it once, but the ſenate interpoſed, and obliged him to deſiſt.

VENLO, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond. It was formerly in alliance with the Hanſiatick towns, till it was taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the allies took it for the States-General. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Roman Catholics, and it is ſeated on the river Maeſe, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other ſide of it is Fort St. Michael, which ſerves for the defence of the town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Ruremond, 10 S. W. of Guelders,

and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 51. 25.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 80 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 32. lat. 40. 54.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Iſthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Shagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 298. 35. lat. 9. 20.

* VENTADOUR, a caſtle of France, in Limoſin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See VINTIMIGLIA.

VERA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, 95 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 55 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 36. 42.

VERA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coaſt of the gulph of Mexico, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandiſes brought from China, and the E. Indies, as well as thoſe of Europe. It is ſurrounded with a wall of no great ſtrength; and the air is ſo unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, beſides Mulattoes, and Blacks. There are ſuch crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair laſts. The uſual garriſon conſiſts only of a troop of 60 horſe, and two regiments of foot. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico. It is 200 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 275. 0. lat. 19. 10.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by that of Coſta Ricca, on the W. by that of Panama, on the E. by the Gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and ſilver got from thence. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital town.

* VERA-PAZ, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Yucatan, on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatimala, on the S. by Socunuſco, and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains, and thick foreſts; and yet there are a great many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horſes and mules. There are alſo many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the ſame name, which has a biſhop's ſee, but it is inconſiderable. It is 180 miles E. of Guatimala. Lon. 264. 35. lat. 15. 6.

* VERBERIE, an ancient town of the iſle of France, and in the dutchy of Valois, ſeated on the river Oiſe; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 20. 26. lat. 50. 32.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly a fortreſs of importance; but when the French became maſters of it in 1704, they ruined moſt of the works. The town houſe, the governor's palace, and the hoſpital, are very handſome ſtructures. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Seſſia, and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular baſtions, a citadel, and a caſtle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Caſal, 35 N. E. of Turin, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 23. 49. lat. 45. 31.

VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 359. 25. lat. 15. 0.

VERD, the iſlands of Cape de Verd, are ſeated on the Atlantick Ocean, about 400 miles W. thereof. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a ſemi-circle. Their names are St. Antony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the iſle of Sal, Bona Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which ſee in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, ſtrong and conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the Verdunois, with a biſhop's ſee, the title of a principality, and a ſtrong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, which is divided into the

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the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the defence of Champagne. The winds are ſo ſtrong here, that they durſt not raiſe the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four ſteeples. There are ſeveral abbeys, collegiate, and pariſh churches; and the moſt curious ſtructures beſides, are the biſhop's palace, the town-houſe, and the Jeſuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine ſweet-meats that they make. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which runs through the middle, and is 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, 30 W. of Metz, 47 N. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 49. 9.

* VERDUN, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Soane. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 46. 52. There is another of the ſame name in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouſe. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 43. 54.

* VERFEUIL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Toulouſe.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambreſis, on the E. by Thierache, on the S. by Noyonois, and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; and St. Quentin is the capital town.

* VERMANTON, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerois, ſeated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 47. 41.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche. It is ſeated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, 50 S. of Rouen, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 48. 44.

* There is another town of the ſame name, in Boubonnois, 3 miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 18.

VERNON, a handſome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, with an ancient caſtle, and a fortreſs at the end of the bridge, which is over the Seine, on which this place is ſeated, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, 10 N. E. of Evreux, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 7. lat. 49. 6.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall but populous place,

ſeated on the river Coſa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 47 miles S. E. of Rome, and 25 N. E. of Terrecina. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 41. 40.

VERONA, a large, ancient, ſtrong, and famous town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of the Veroneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, three forts, and an academy. It is ſurrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The ſtreets are neither clean, nor ſtrait; but there is a handſome place called the Piazza-d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the republick of Venice. The biſhop and governor of the town have ſuperb palaces, but not ſo magnificent as that of Count Maffei. The town-houſe and the opera-houſe, are worthy of notice; but the moſt remarkable ſtructure in this city, is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of ſeats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold above 25000 perſons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius III. which has alſo a very handſome ſteeple. It is ſeated on the river Adige, on which they tranſport merchandiſes to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handſome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, 40 S. of Trent, 35 E. by S. of Breſcia, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 28. 32. lat. 45. 24.

* VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuano, and on the W. by the Breſciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

* VERONIS, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian Empire, in the dutchy of Rezan, ſeated on a mountain, near a river of the ſame name, which a little lower falls into the Don, and has a citadel. Lon. 60. 4. lat. 53. 15.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the iſle of France, 10 miles S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the uſual reſidence of the kings of France. The buildings, and the gardens, are adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, done by the greateſt maſters, and the water-

works

works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel leſs to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and are ſurrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Verſailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 29. 47. lat. 48. 48.

* Versillac, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* Verteuil, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Bourdeaux, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* Vertus, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys. It is ſeated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 15 miles S. W. of Chalons, 25 S. of Rheims, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 54.

Verue, or Verrua, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Aſti. It was beſieged by the French in 1705, who did not carry it till after ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, becauſe the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Po, 17 miles S. W. of Caſal, and 20 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 45. 3.

* Vervic, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the Chatellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty conſiderable, but it has been almoſt ruined by the wars.

* Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, on the confines of the dutchy of Limburg, ſeated on the river Weze.

* Vervins, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, ſeated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 49. 50.

* Verzat, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the dioceſe of Limoges, with the title of a county.

* Veseliz, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the county of Vaudemont. It is ſeated on the river Brenon, 15 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 48. 26.

* Vesly, a town of France, in Soiſſonnois, in the government of the iſle of France, ſeated on the river Aiſne, 10 miles from Soiſſons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 49. 25.

Vesoul, a town of France, in the Franche Comtè, with a Jeſuits college. It was formerly very conſiderable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dourgeon, 22 miles N. of Beſanzon, 35 W. of Mont Belliard, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 38.

Vesprin, or Weisbrain, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee; whoſe biſhop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but it is well fortified. It is ſeated on the Lake Balaton, and on the river Sarwiſe, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, 12 S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 47. 14.

Vesuvius, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes enſue, which precede ſuch an irruption of aſhes, ſulphur, and ſtones, that the fields ſuffer greatly thereby, for many miles all round; at the bottom of this mountain there is a vineyard, which produces excellent red, and white wines; this laſt is called Greek wine, and the red Lachrymæ Chriſti. It is 6 miles E. of Naples, which has been ſo affected with ſome of the terrible erruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 0.

* Vevay, a handſome and conſiderable town of Switſerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the canton of Berne, with a harbour, on the lake of Geneva, on which it is ſeated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 46. 30.

* Veudre, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, ſeated on the river Allier, 17 miles from that city.

Vexin, a territory of France, with the title of a county, which is divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vexin, which laſt is a very fruitful country. Theſe two parts are ſeparated from each other, by the river Epte. The former is in the iſle of France.

* Veynes, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Gapemzois.

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e, and the red Lach-
s 6 miles E. of Naples,
affected with ſome
uptions, that it has
-day. Lon. 32. 35.

me and conſiderable
d, and capital of a
e name, in the canton
harbour, on the lake
ich it is ſeated, 37
e. Lon. 24. 47.

f France, in Bour-
election of Moulins,
llier, 17 miles from

f France, with the
which is divided into
Normand Vexin,
y fruitful country,
eparated from each
ote. The former is

f France, in Dau-
zois.

VEZELAY,

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleanois, dutchy of Nivernois, and dioceſe of Autun, with a ſecular abbey. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, 32 N. E. of Nevers, 40 N. W. of Autun, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 47. 28.

* UFFCULME, a village in Devonſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with three fairs, on Wedneſday before Good-Friday, July 9, and Auguſt 12, for cattle.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall place, but full of people, and is 8 miles W. of Aleſſano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto. Lon. 45. 53. lat. 40. 12.

* UGOCZ, a caſtle in Upper Hungary, with a ſmall town, which is the chief place of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Nieſſe, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 41. 30. lat. 48. 28.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Angueira, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Toſa, 17 miles N.W. of Arona, and 55 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 45. 35.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremoneſe, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is ſeated on the river Po, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 44. 56.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Viana. It is ſeated near the river Ebro, 3 miles S. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 42. 30.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-minho-e-douro, ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty conſiderable place. Lon. 8. 20. lat. 41. 40.

VIANDEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the oldeſt of which there is a caſtle built on an inacceſſible mountain, where there always is a garriſon. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Triers. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 49. 58.

* VIANE, or VIANA, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Leck, on the confines of the lordſhip of Utrecht, with a magnificent caſtle, 8 miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 6 miles S. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 52. 2.

* VIATKA, or WIATKA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Muſcovite Tartary, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fortified caſtle to defend it from the incurſions of the Tartars. It ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Caſan. Lon. 69. 50. lat. 58. 23.

* VIATKA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, in Muſcovite Tartary, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Sloetka, on the S. by the kingdom of Caſan, and on the W. by the territory of the Czermiſſes, and by the foreſt of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* VIBRAIS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chatteau-du-loir, ſeated on the river Brais, with the title of a marquiſate.

* VIC, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the territory of Meſſin. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 3 miles below Marſal and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 13. lat. 48. 47.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent; however, it contains handſome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, ſupported by large pillars, and the market place is very ſpacious. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles W. of Girona, 27 N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 19. 58. lat. 41. 52.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 20 N. of Buda. It was in poſſeſſion of the Turks in 1684, when the Auſtrians took it from them. Lon. 36. 48. lat. 47. 36.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N. by

by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good; here are also great numbers of mulbery trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms, and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are said to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160000 in number.

* VIC-EN-TARLADES, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Cure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VICENZA, a large, strong, flourishing town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, surrounded with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches; it is in general an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympick theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by Paladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is 20 miles N. E. of Padua, 25 N. E. of Verona, 37 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 8. lat. 45. 32.

* VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezensac.

* VICHI, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters that are near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Gannat, 37 S. by E. of Moulins, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 7. lat. 46. 0.

* VICHO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-lavoro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for there were but 40 houses left.

* VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where the counts of Auvergne formerly resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the river Isoar, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 230 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 45. 33.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, with the title of a principality. It is seated near the river Tiverona, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 6.

* VICTOIRE ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenois.

* VICTOR-EN-CAUX ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIDEN, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see, and is a fortified place, where a sangiack resides. It has been often taken and retaken, by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 83 miles N. E. of Nissa, and 158 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 42. 2. lat. 44. 6.

* VIDOUBLEY, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Sommiers, and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Theau, near Aigues Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we consider, that the publick buildings, as well sacred as prophane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally 6 or 7 stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archdutchess, wherein she lodges her officers, and domesticks, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has six gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelines, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528, and in 1683. There are 80 streets, and 18 large market places. The Emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided; he also erected a handsome opera-house. Besides this palace, there

there are others in different ſtreets, the principal of which are thoſe of Eugene, Lichtenſtein and Daun. In the ſuburbs there are a great number of houſes of pleaſure, with very handſome gardens. The cathedral is built with free-ſtone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. In the room of a weather-cock, there was a Turkiſh creſcent, in memory of the ſiege in 1589; but after the ſecond ſiege, in 1663, they changed it for a golden croſs, which three months after was thrown down by a ſtorm. At preſent there is a black ſpread eagle, over which is a gilded croſs. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, whoſe front is very fine. The univerſity has a head called a Rector, who walks in proceſſions immediately before the archdutcheſs, unleſs he is a Jeſuit. It had ſeveral thouſand ſtudents, who when this city was beſieged, mounted guard as they did in 1741. Beſides this, there is the academy of Lower Auſtria, founded a few years ſince, and the archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100000 printed books, and 10000 manuſcripts. Dioſcorides in Greek, with very large letters, is one of the moſt ancient in Europe: it is now in a large hall of the new academy. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. There are alſo two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which coſt 300000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, repreſenting the Trinity. The archducal treaſury, and a cabinet of curioſities of the houſe of Auſtria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldſtadt is one of the ſuburbs, and is ſeated on an iſland, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were baniſhed in 1670, and the ſuburb turned into a church. That of Roſſau is on the other ſide of the Danube, having a magnificent convent, ſeveral palaces, and very handſome gardens. Joſephſtadt was built by the emperor Joſeph, where the fathers of the ſchools of piety have a very fine houſe, and where ſeveral noblemen have built houſes of pleaſure. Newſtadt belongs to the Benedictines; and as the fathers of this convent are very humane to the inhabitants, there are now about 40000 therein; many perſons of diſtinction paſs the ſummer here. The great ſuburb called Weyden, is ſeated to the E. and contains a handſome church, and ſeveral fine palaces. There are two or three others, which are adorned in like manner. The inhabitants in general live in a ſplendid manner, and people of diſtinction have all ſorts of wine at their tables, which they are very free with to ſtrangers. There is a fort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips are fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. It is ſeated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 32 miles W. of Preſburg, 180 S. W. of Cracow, 360 N. E. of Rome, 550 S. E. of Amſterdam, 625 S. E. of Paris, and 750 S. E. of London. It is an archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 34. 32. lat. 48. 14.

VIENNE, a very ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The cathedral, though a Gothick building, is very handſome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whoſe canons muſt prove their nobility. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, 15 miles S. of Lyons, 40 N. W. of Grenoble, 72 S. W. of Geneva, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 45. 32.

* VIENNE, a river of France, which riſes in Lower Limoin, paſſes into Marche, and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Cande.

* VIENNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded on the N. by Breſſe, and Bugey, from which it is ſeparated by the river Rhone, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by Valentinois, and on the W. by the Rhone. Vienne is the capital town.

* VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Veſſe, at its confluence with the Oder.

* VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri, ſeated on the rivers Cher and Eure, in the moſt pleaſant, and moſt fertile part of the province, 17 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 19. 43. lat. 47. 12.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinata, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the

gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Gargen. It is a poor ſmall place, and thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 41. 58.

• VIGAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alaiz.

• VIGEOIS, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the election of Brives, ſeated near the river Vezere, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigenaſco, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Milan, and is ſeated near the river Teiſin, 12 miles S. E. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 24. lat. 45. 18.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 36.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old caſtle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, that has four baſtions, and is incapable of ſuſtaining a long ſiege. The harbour is remarkable for a ſea-fight, between Sir George Rooke, commander of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, and a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopſon broke through the boom laid a-croſs the mouth of the harbour, and the Engliſh took four galleons, and five men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war, and four galleons were deſtroyed, with a great quantity of plate, and other rich effects. However, a great deal of ſilver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on ſhore, before the engagement in October 1702. Beſides, it muſt not be forgot, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the caſtles which defended the harbour. It is ſeated on the Atlantick Ocean, 8 miles S. W. of Redondella, 12 N. W. of Tuy, and 105 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 14. lat. 42. 3.

• VIHERS, a town of France, in Anjou, where they carry on a great trade in cattle. It is ſeated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 47. 8.

• VILAINE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Maine, and falls into the ſea over againſt the iſle of May.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 12. lat. 38. 39.

VILLAC, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg, with a caſtle; and whoſe inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, in a country ſurrounded with dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt, and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 31. 24. lat. 46. 50.

• VILLA-DE-CONDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho, with a ſmall harbour at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 17 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 9. 22. lat. 41. 12.

• VILLA-DE-MOSE, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles from the ſea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, which was taken by the Allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 20 E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 38. 53.

• VILLA-FLOR, a handſome, but ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a mountain.

VILLA-FRANCA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour, defended by a caſtle, and the fort Mont Alben. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1744; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards, the ſame year. His galleys were formerly in ſafety in this harbour. It is 3 miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. It was reſtored to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 43. lat. 43. 45.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufactory. It is 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 45. 16.

VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the iſland of St. Michael, and one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 352. 0. lat. 38. 0.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 19. lat. 40. 30.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handſome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a viguerie. It is a handſome place, ſurrounded with walls, and is ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 41. 20.

* VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a dutchy, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 40. 20.

* VILLA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho, ſeated on the river Douro, over-againſt Porto, on which it depends. It is but ſmall, though defended by ſeveral forts. Lon. 9. 34. lat. 41. 0.

* VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI, of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 44. 50.

* VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well furniſhed arſenal, and a ſuperb palace, belonging to the conſtables of Caſtile. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 12 miles from Toro. Lon. 12. 46. lat. 41. 43.

* VILLARDONNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſſonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a comarca. It is ſeated very pleaſantly, at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 10. 33. lat. 41. 15.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 41. 0.

VILLA-RICA, a ſea-port town of North America, in Mexico, ſeated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 275. 35. lat. 20. 0.

* VILLA-RICA, a town of S. America, in Chili, ſeated on the Lake Malabaugen, 40 miles from Imperial, and 62 from the S. Sea. Lon. 308. 10. lat. S. 39. 35.

* VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquiſate, an old ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. Some call it Villa-Vizoſa, and it is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taſte. In the ſuburb there is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile in all things, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards in 1667, which occaſioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the ſucceſs of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 17 miles S. W. of Elvas, 27 E. of Evora, and 83 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 38. 38.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 11. 29. lat. 43. 0.

* VILLE-COMTAT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rhodez.

* VILLE-COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

* VILLE-DAGNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Narbonne.

* VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances, with a commadery of Malta, which carries on a great trade. It is 12 miles S. S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 48. 42.

* VILLE-FORT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Uzes, with a caſtle.

* VILLE-FRANCHE, a handſome town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Beaux Eſprits. There is one large, handſome ſtreet, which runs from one end to the other, and is as broad as a ſquare: in the middle of it there is a handſome fountain, from whence may be ſeen the two gates of the town. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and is ſeated on the river Morgon, which falls into the Soane, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, 17 N. by W. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 45. 59.

* VILLE-FRANCHE, a ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon. It is ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other ſide of which Lewis XIV. built a caſtle, 22 miles N. E. of Puycerda, 25 S. W. of Perpignan, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains

which furround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 42. 25.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the diocefe of Rhodez. It carries on a great trade in linnen-cloth, and is feated on the river Avirou, 17 miles W. of Rhodez, 27 S. E of Cahors, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 44. 24.

* VILLE-JUIFVE, a town of France, 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

* VILLELOIN, a town of France, in the diocefe of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* VILLEMUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, feated on the river Tarne, 12 miles from Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 53. 50.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New Caſtile, with the title of a marquiſate. When the Allies were beſieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spaniſh army was marched to Almanza, after which the ſiege was raiſed, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when moſt of the Engliſh were killed or taken priſoners. It is 55 miles N. E. of Murcia, 55 S. W. of Valencia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 34. 40.

* VILLENAUXE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Troyes.

* VILLERS-COTERETS, a town of France, in the iſle of France, with a handſome caſtle, built by the dukes of Valois, to whom it belongs, and an abbey of the premontrance. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Soiſſons, and 10 S. E. of Compiegne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 49. 24.

* VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Briſgaw, ſeated on the Black Foreſt, between the ſources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a conſiderable paſſage towards the Black Sea in the time of war, and is of conſequence upon that account, 30 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 12 W. of Rottwil. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 47. 52.

VILVORDE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Bruſſels, ſeated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, 5 miles N. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 50. 56.

* VIMIEU, a canton of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu, between the rivers Breſſe and Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

* VIMOUNERS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocefe of Liſieux, ſeated on the river Vie.

* VINCA, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, and in the viguerie of Conflent.

VINCENT CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the reſt, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 7. 35. lat. 36. 55.

VINCENT ST. an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa-Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almoſt of a round figure. It is the moſt populous of thoſe which the ancient inhabitants yet poſſeſs; and there are a few French here that cultivate tobacco, known in France by the name of St. Vincent's tobacco. The duke of Montague ſent a colony hither in 1722, to people this iſland, but they were driven back by the French. Lon. 316. 15. lat. 12. 50.

VINCENT ST. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and in the county of Rioxa, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 30.

VINCENT ST. a maritime province of S. America, in Braſil, bounded on the N. by the republick of St. Paul, and the captainſhip of Rio Janeiro, on the E. by the ſame captainſhip, and the ſea, and on the W. by the province of Guaiacos, and ſubject to Portugal. The capital town is of the ſame name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 344. 30. lat. S. 24. 15.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republick of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, which is all in defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, 8 miles N. E. of Monaco, 15 N. E. of Nice, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 14. lat. 43. 48.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the bailiwick of Caen, with ſeveral woollen manufactories. It is ſeated on the river Vire, 27 miles S. E. of Coutances, 20 S. E. of St. Lo, 32 S. W. of Caen, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 46. lat. 48. 50.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean,

Ocean, but are very ſmall, and are reckoned part of the Caribbees. They are 12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of St. John de Porto Rico. They are very high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, a country of N. America, planted by colonies from England. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina, on the N. by Maryland, on the E. by the Atlantick Ocean, and part of Maryland; but on the W. the bounds are not ſettled, there being at preſent a diſpute with France relating thereto. It lies between 37 and 39 degrees of latitude; but the longitude cannot be determined for the above reaſon. The entrance into Virginia for ſhipping, is by the mouth of Cheſapeak bay, which runs up into the land above 200 miles; likewiſe all ſhips muſt paſs through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, all which are full of convenient and ſafe harbours. There are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. The ſoil of Virginia is various, and ſeems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all ſorts. The land towards the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and is fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at preſent well ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy, and without ſtones, for which reaſon they ſeldom ſhoe their horſes. The richeſt lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various ſorts of timber, ſurpriſingly large. The names of the trees are not taken notice of, becauſe, properly ſpeaking, they all differ in ſome reſpect or other, from thoſe in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country ſeemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. But it is to be ſuppoſed, that as the country grows more populous, moſt of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they don't run into the other extream, and leave the country deſtitute of wood. There are alſo great varieties of earth for medicines, ſcowering, making all ſorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is alſo marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, ſuch as red, and yellow oker; and in the upper parts there are mines of antimony, talk, coal, with quarries of ſlate and ſtone for building, as alſo pebble-ſtones. However, the coal is at preſent of no uſe, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In proceſs of time there is great reaſon to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at preſent the inhabitants do not think it worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, ſome of which grow there naturally, and ſome have been tranſplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almoſt every where upon ſtandard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houſes ſcattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James-town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamſburg, where there is a college. It conſiſts of one long broad ſtreet, with a few houſes at ſome diſtance from each other. The Engliſh inhabitants are of the church of England, and the clergy have a pretty good maintainance. In general it is an hoſpitable country, and they are ſo ready to entertain each other, and ſtrangers, that a man may travel through it without any expence. They have a few forts, but their principal defence by land is a militia, and by ſea, the men of war ſent from England; for they have no ſhips of their own, though they have all conveniences for building them. However, there is little doubt to be made, but the face of affairs will be quite altered in a few years. There are now no original Americans, properly called Indians in the eaſtern parts of Virginia, becauſe, as it is ſuppoſed, they rather chuſe to live by themſelves, and follow their own cuſtoms. With regard to their complexion, ſtature, and manner of living, they reſemble the other Americans. However, they have a language of their own, and indeed there is ſuch a vaſt variety of different tongues, in different parts of America, that it is very hard to give any tolerable reaſon for this variation. However, this is not peculiar to them, for in Africa, where the negroes nearly reſemble each other, their

their language is various, insomuch that those who understand any one, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same sense. The original natives here are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VINTON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the frontiers of Lorrain, which is but a small place, tho' surrounded with walls. It is 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 10 N. E. of Montmedi. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 49. 20.

VISAPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, which is by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circumference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is 3 miles in circumference. There are besides, 5 large suburbs, in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100000 men into the field: there are a great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua, or Mindoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 150 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 17. 30.

VISET, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, which was formerly fortified. It is seated on the Eastern shore of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 54.

* VISSOGROD, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

VISTULA, or WEISSEL, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltick Sea below Dantzick. The Bug is the most considerable river that falls into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czersko, Warsaw, Ploczko, Dobrezin, Whadislau, Thorn, Culm, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, a great number of handsome palaces and fountains, and near it is a spring, which is so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, 35 N. by W. of Rome, and 20 S. W. of Narni. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 42. 25.

* VITRA, a town of France in Brittany, which carries on a great trade in linnen cloth, knit stockings, and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes, 58 N. of Nants, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 48. 6.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons, 27 W. of Barle-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 48. 40.

* VITTEAUX, a town of France in Burgundy. It is seated on the river Braine among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 57. 22.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square there are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hardware, which they send to dif-

different parts of the kingdom. They alſo deal in wool and wines, and particularly in ſword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is ſeated at the end of a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn and grapes; but there are no fruit trees. It is 32 miles S. E. of Bilbao, 40 S. W. of Toloſa, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 43. lat. 42. 52.

* VIVERAIS, a ſmall province of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Lyonois, on the E. by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Dauphiny, on the S. by the dioceſe of Uſes, and on the W. by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

* VIVERO, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Galicia, ſeated at the foot of a ſteep mountain, at the foot of which is the ſmall river Landrova, whoſe mouth forms a good and large harbour in the ocean, 20 miles N. W. of Mondonedo. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 43. 45.

VIVIERS, an antient town of France in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viverais, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a little dirty place, ſeated among the rocks, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It ſtands on the river Rhone, 25 miles N. W. of Orange, 30 S. by W. of Valence, and 70 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 22. 21. lat. 44. 29.

* VIVONE, a town of France in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers, ſeated on the river Clain, with a caſtle.

* VIVY, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

* VIZA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain at the ſource of the river Glicinero.

* UKERNUNDE, a town of Germany in Pomerania, ſeated on the river Groſſehaff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified caſtle. Lon. 32. 2. lat. 53. 54.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland and Moſcovy, on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Oczakow-Tartars, and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is croſſed by the river Nieper, or Boriſthenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuſe of ſeveral nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, and among whom are Poles, Ruſſians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Chriſtians. Theſe vagabonds firſt inhabited the ſmall iſlands of the Black Sea; and when they went to ravage the neighbouring countries, left their wives, children, and valuable things there; but multiplying apace, they enlarged their bounds, inſomuch that at preſent they can bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, who are called Coſſacks. They are noted for their cruelties; and there is no ſort of crime they are not ready to commit: however, theſe Coſſacks are diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the Zaporovians, and the Donſkians, which laſt have always been tributary to the Ruſſian empire. There are ſeveral other rivers beſides the Nieper, and it would be an exceeding plentiful country, if well cultivated; but they are often infeſted with ſwarms of locuſts, which devour every thing that is green, where they alight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of graſs and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

* ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a kingdom of Africa on the coaſt of Guinea, between thoſe of Ardres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of ſlaves.

ULIERBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 2 E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 51. 0.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in this circle, where the archives thereof are depoſited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handſome ſtructure, there are ſixty-three copper veſſels full of water, ready for the extinguiſhing of fire, and no leſs than 401 ſteps to the top of the ſteeple. It is one of the largeſt and beſt built towns in Germany; and the town-houſe is a very handſome edifice. It is ſeated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and its inhabitants are Proteſtants. There is a handſome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linnen, fuſtians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria became maſter of it in 1702, by a ſtratagem; but after the battle of Hochſtedt in 1704, the Bavarians ſurrendered it by capitulation; but the fortifications had greatly ſuffered. It is 35 miles W. of Augſburg, 47 S. of Stutgard,

61 N. E. of Conſtance, 67 N. W. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 27. 44. lat. 48. 25.

ULMEN, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 50. 14.

* ULPHO, a village in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Monday before Eaſter, and June 5, for cloth and yarn.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by St. George's channel, on the W. by the Northern Ocean, on the N. by the Weſtern Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinſter, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Lough-foyle, the Swilly, the Mewry-Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the ſoil in general is fruitful in corn and graſs, and there are plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon. This province contains one archbiſhoprick, ſix biſhopricks, 10 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs that return parliament-men, 30 caſtles, and 365 pariſhes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERY, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg. It had a famous convent, which was ſecularized in 1531, and the benefices were chiefly applied to pious uſes. It is ſeated on the river Ilmenau, 25 miles S. of Lunenburg, and is ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 53. 15.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and the firſt Thurſday after October 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Ouſton, and it is ſeated between the branches of a river which, at a ſmall diſtance, falls into the ſea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, fiſh, and other proviſions. It is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaſter, and 240 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 54. 12.

UMA, a town of Sweden in Weſtern Bothnia, ſeated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swediſh Lapland, in which it has its ſource. The houſes are built of wood, and was twice burnt down by the Ruſſians in the late wars. It is the reſidence of the governor of Weſt Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 38. 2. lat. 63. 48.

* UMAGO, a town of Italy, in Iſtria, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt between the gulph of Largona and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

* UMAGIAGUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in a province of the ſame name, advantageouſly ſeated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now reduced to a village, having no more than 50 houſes. It is ſeated on the river Lipuda, 17 miles N. W. of St. Severino. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 39. 59.

* UNDERSWEN, or UNDERSEEN, a handſome town of Germany, in the canton of Bern, and in Oberland. It is charmingly ſeated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 46. 40.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, and the ſixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by the high mountains, which ſeparate it from the canton of Ur, on the S. by the mountains Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern, and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large foreſt of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the foreſt, and that below it; for this reaſon there are two councils, two juſtices, and two land-ammanics. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants ariſes from cattle, and the fiſh taken in five ſmall lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is compoſed of 58 members.

* UNDERWOOD, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in an iſland formed by the river Ungh. It is ſtrong by ſituation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 40 miles N. E. of Tockay, and 47 E. of Caſſovia,

Caſſovia, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 40. 0. lat. 48. 50.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are ſeven in all, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyſſel, Groningen, and Frieſland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their ſituation is very indifferent; for the ſoil is marſhy, and a great part is covered with water and ice in the winter; inſomuch that in the ſpring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is groſs and unhealthy on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of turf, which they dig out of the ſpungy land. They have alſo pit-coal, which ſome pretend is prejudicial to health. However, the contrary is found in Great Britain; for ſince coals have been principally uſed in London, the plague has never been known there ſince. Notwithſtanding all this, thoſe that are uſed to the climate, and manner of living, know how to turn all theſe inconveniencies to their advantage. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats, and in the winter they ſlide from one place to another with incredible ſwiftneſs, by means of ſkates, in which exerciſe the women are as ſkilful as the men. The thickneſs of the air, which is prejudicial to health, ſeems to contribute to fatten their cattle; and their milk, butter, and cheeſe, are excellent. The inhabitants are robuſt, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleaſant in converſation. They are all mighty politicians, not excepting the women and ſervants: however, the boors, and eſpecially the ſailors, are very rude, clowniſh, and naſty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and ſlow to anger; but when he is heated, he is not eaſily appeaſed. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an exceſs, but imperious, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, inſomuch that when a huſband abuſes his wife, they can eaſily bring him to reaſon by ſhutting him up in a houſe of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feaſts. Very often a biſcuit, with a bit of butter, cheeſe, or a herring, with a glaſs of beer or brandy, ſuffices them for a repaſt. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whoſe union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other ſovereign but God. This independance was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648. Each of theſe ſeven provinces is a ſeparate republic, who govern themſelves by their own laws and cuſtoms, and the ſupreme government belongs to the ſeven provinces conjointly, and is adminiſtered by different councils. The chief of theſe is compoſed of their high mightineſſes the States General, who are the deputies of each of the ſeven provinces, and who generally aſſemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to ſend one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always ſit, and yet they change the preſident every week. The other councils are, the council of ſtate, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which aſſembles at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meets at Middleburg in Zealand. The higheſt office in this country is the ſtadtholder; for he is at the ſame time governor-general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one ſtadtholder, who was a prince of the houſe of Naſſau; but this laſted only till 1650, when they determined to aboliſh this office for ever: however, the diſorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overyſſel, choſe William III. prince of Naſſau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Frieſland and Groningen choſe Henry Caſimir, prince of Naſſau-Diez, for ſtadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without iſſue, it was thought the other ſtadtholder would be choſen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, theſe two laſt provinces ſeemed to make for prince William Charles in 1728, when they elected him ſtadtholder; but the other provinces refuſed to come in; though it has ſince been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch conſiſts of plenty of butter, cheeſe, fine linen cloth, books, and the product of their gardens; but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England;

horned cattle, pulſe, and ſkins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fiſh, from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ſhips, from Sweden; honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Pruſſia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and firs, from Ruſſia; whalebone from Greenland; herrings from the North Sea; wine and fruits from Portugal and Italy. They ſend their merchant-ſhips within the ſtreights of Gibraltar, to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant; as alſo to Guinea, the Eaſt-Indies, Moſcovy, and ſeveral other parts: however, their principal trade depends upon the Eaſt-India company, which is the moſt conſiderable in the world, and was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1602. It is ſaid they have 15,000 troops in the Eaſt-Indies, with 160 ſhips, and 80,000 perſons to man them, and for their ſervice, whoſe names are regiſtered at an office in Amſterdam. When any foreigners are in their ſervice, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects ſhall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandiſes that they bring from the Eaſt-Indies, are almoſt univerſally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring-fiſhery is another great advantage, which is chiefly about the north parts of Scotland, where they commonly ſend 1000 ſail of ſhips. One part of the fiſh is employed in victualling their ſhips, and the reſt they ſend to other nations. It is ſaid the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 of florins per annum, each of which is one ſhilling and nine pence Engliſh. The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garriſons, and for their men of war. In time of war they may be about 50,000; but if occaſion requires, they can raiſe 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, and they chiefly conſiſt of men from other nations. With regard to ſea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they uſually had 30 men of war to ſerve as convoys, which were ready to raiſe their anchors at the firſt ſignal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have ſuffered their principal veſſels almoſt to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchant-ſhips they have always great numbers, and they are generally ſaid to have had 25,000 large veſſels, and 300,000 ſmall ones of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raiſed by taxes, duties, and exciſes, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inſomuch that there is not a diſh of meat brought to the table, but what is ſaid to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandiſes bring in conſiderable ſums; but theſe muſt be always in proportion to their trade. From theſe, and other reſources, the Dutch are ſaid to raiſe annually between 2 and 3,000,000 l. ſterling in times of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money, which conſiderably increaſe the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no ſect in the world but what is tolerated, inſomuch that there are ſaid to be 72 in all; however, none but thoſe of the eſtabliſhed religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in ſtate-affairs. The Dutch are not all very good Chriſtians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aſide the open profeſſion of their faith; and in many other inſtances they ſeem to be of opinion, that godlineſs is gain. They have boggled at no cruelties to attain their ends; of which we have an inſtance in the wreſting of the Spice-Iſlands from the Engliſh, and which they now poſſeſs without a competitor, inſomuch that all the trade for ſpices goes through their hands.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county of Mark. It was formerly a conſiderable Hanſiatick town, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on a ſmall river, 8 miles N. E. of Dortmund, 10 S. W. of Ham, and 35 S. of Munſter. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 51. 40.

UNNA, a river of Turky in Europe, which runs through Croatia, paſſes by Wihitz and Dubitza, and falls a little after into the Save.

* VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chatellany of great extent.

* VOERDEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the Rhine, which paſſes through it, and is 8 miles from Utrecht, and 6 from Leyden. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 7.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is a very pleaſant and well fortified place, and is ſeated on the river Staffora, 12 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 44. 49.

* VOID, a town of France, in the dioceſe

of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and is bounded on the E. by Bohemia, on the N. by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickaw, and it belongs to the elector of Saxony.

* VOIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the dutchy of Carinthia, which is a pretty handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, 26 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 47. 0.

VOLANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and dutchy of Ferrara. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 m. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 44. 50.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by that of Brzescia, on the E. by Kiovia, on the S. by Podolia, and on the W. by Belz, being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains, which are watered by a great number of rivers, that would be very fertile if they were cultivated; but they are thin of people, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

* VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces in Overyssel, and capital of a territory of the same name on the Zueder-zee, with a strong castle, 5 miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 52. 42.

* VOLLORE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

* VOLO, an ancient town of Turky, in Asia, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 35 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 41. 18. lat. 39. 38.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, contains several antiquities, and is noted for its medicinal waters. It is seated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pisa, 30 E. of Leghorn, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 22.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Isernia, in the county of Molise, then to Capua, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Gaieta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 55 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 41. 30.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese; and Brill is the capital town. This island, with that of Goeree and Overflackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

* VOREPE, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

* VOROTINSK, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Moscovite Russia. It is seated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 53. 30. The province is bounded on the N. by the river Ugra, and by the dutchy of Rezan, on the E. by the same, on the S. by the country of the Cossacks, and on the W. by the dutchy of Severia.

VOSGES, or VAUGES, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comtè from Lorrain, reaching as far as the forest of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOUTENA. See FONTENOY.

* UPHAVEN, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair on Oct. 18, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* UPHOLLAND, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of a peninsula, being bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gastricia, on the N. E. by the Baltick Sea, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is very populous, and fertile in corn; and has

mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

* UPOTTERY, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on Oct. 24, for bullocks, ſheep, and toys.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horſes, horned cattle, and coarſe linen cloth. It is ſeated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well-built place, with a very good free-ſchool, and an hoſpital. It is 6 miles S. of Oakham, 35 S. by W. of Nottingham, and 8 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 52. 36.

UPSAL, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſtreets are long, and ſo ſtrait, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be ſeen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but there are magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three public buildings to aſhes; namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground; the cathedral church, which had two handſome ſteeples and clocks. Theſe are now rebuilt, but the ſteeples are not ſo high as before. The other was the royal college of the univerſity, which makes much the ſame appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handſomeſt buildings of theſe northern countries, eſcaped the flames, and it contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbiſhop is primate of the kingdom, and conſecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is ſeated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 27 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 125 S. W. of Abo. Lon. 39. 50. lat. 59. 53.

UPTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on Thurſday after Midlent, and on Thurſday in Whitſun-week, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep; and on July 10, on Thurſday before September 21, for horſes, ſheep, and leather. It is ſeated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, and is a well-built place, ſaid to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worceſter, and 101 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 6.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the ſame name in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURG, was formerly a magnificent caſtle of Denmark, in the little iſland of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tycho-Brahe, a celebrated aſtronomer, who made his obſervations there, which are ſince publiſhed. The caſtle is now in ruins.

* URBAIN, ST. a town of France in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Chalons, ſeated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro. It is 15 miles S. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 5. lat. 43. 47.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and capital of the dutchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a handſome palace, where the dukes formerly reſided. The houſes are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is ſeated on a mountain between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 30 miles S. of Rimini, 50 N. W. of Ancona, 58 E. of Florence, and 122 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 16. lat. 43. 47.

URBINO, the dutchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Umbria, on the E. by the mark or marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuſcany and Romagna, being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fiſh; but the air is not very wholeſome, nor is the ſoil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* URCEISE, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of St. Flour.

* URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of Aſia, in the country of the Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caſpian Sea, and 70 S. of the lake Aral. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, having been 4 miles in circumference. The houſes were all built with mud walls; and there was one bazar, or long covered ſtreet, where merchandiſes were ſold; but in 1746 a traveller, who ſaw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other public buildings remain but a moſque. Lon. 78. 0. lat. 40. 55.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain in Catalonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is

ſeated

seated on the river Segra, in a plain fertile in corn, and in the midst of very high mountains, planted with vineyards. It is 50 miles W. of Perpignan, 75 N. by W. of Barcelona, and 80 N. E. of Tarragona. Lon. 19. 12. lat. 42. 28.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glaris, on the S. by the bailiwics of Italy, and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated mount St. Gothard; however, there is a valley which is tolerably fertile; and Altdorf is the principal town.

• URGONS, a town of France, in Gascony, in the Landes, and in the diocese of Dax.

URQUART, a castle of Scotland, in the shire of Invernes, seated on the N. side of Lochnes.

USBECKS. See BOCHARIA.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltick Sea, between which and the island of Wollon, is a passage called the Swin, which is subject to the king of Prussia. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 38. 30. lat. 53. 37.

USERCHE. See UZARCHE.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, and opposite to Conquet. It is 8 miles in circumference, containing several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 48. 30.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity, and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and is a large place, with well-built stone houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 108 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 45.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, runs S.E. through that county and Monmouthshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Usk, and Newport.

• USSEL, a town of France in Limosin, and the chief place of the dutchy of Ventadore, 5 miles from a castle of that name. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 45. 32.

• USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate, 10 miles from Brioud; but it is come to nothing since the castle was demolished.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 13 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 45. 15.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep, and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures, for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 14 miles E. of Stafford, and 125 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 50.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, is of a square form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and is the handsomest in the United Provinces. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places to live in in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the peace was concluded in 1713, between France England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 20 miles E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 22. 36. lat. 52. 8.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces in the Netherlands, is bounded on the N. by the Zueder-zee, and part of Holland, on the E. by Veluve and Guelderland,

land, on the S. by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Betau, and on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; beſides, the ſoil is fertile, and the country pleaſant: however, the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

* UTZNACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an ancient canton, ſeated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

UZBECKS. See BOCHARA.

* UXBRIDGE, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is a large place, being about a mile in length upon the road, which contains about 200 houſes, and has ſeveral convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 18 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 13. lat. 51. 31.

* UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Alcala. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 40. 50.

* UZEL, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the dioceſe of St. Brieux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lon. 14. 43. lat. 48. 16.

* UZERCH, an ancient town of France, in Limoſin, and in the dioceſe of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Veſere runs. It is 27 miles E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 45. 25.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Uſege, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a dutchy. It is ſeated in a country abounding in corn, oil, ſilk, cattle, and good wine. It is 12 miles N. of Niſmes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 44. 1.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, which runs firſt from E. to W. and then turning S. paſſes by Leopolſtadt, falling into the Danube oppoſite to the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, or WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, which is one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. through Betue, in the province of Guelderland. It paſſes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and proceeding weſtward it joins the Maeſe, then paſſes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel.

* WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, ſeated in a moraſs, which, with the river Niers, is all its ſtrength. It is 5 miles from Guelders. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 51. 23.

* WADDAHS, a ſavage people of Aſia, in the iſland of Ceylon. They live by themſelves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle; but they depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for ſubſiſtence, only they go in queſt of honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor houſe, and they dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth which they wrap round their middles. They have a ſort of worſhip, but it is hard to ſay what it is, though the moſt civilized of them have a ſort of temples, erected to ſome particular god. They preſerve the fleſh of the game that they kill, by putting it into hollow trees with honey, and then they cover the hole through which they put it, with clay.

WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

* WADHURST, a village in Suſſex, 14 miles E. of Eaſt-Grinſtead, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 1, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

* WADLEY, a village in Berkſhire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horſes and cows.

WAES, a territory of the Netherlands, in the E. part of Auſtrian Flanders, which extends from Ghent to Yſendick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows, and good paſtures, with plenty of corn and flax, beſides horſes that are in high eſteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

WAGINGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſeated on the river Lech, 8 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 52. 0.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltick

Baltick Sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Proper Holſtein, and Stormaria, being about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile in corn; and Lubeck is the principal town.

* WAHLESTAT, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of a bailiwick of the ſame name, which is common to the Proteſtant cantons, and the canton of Glaris. It lies on the great road from Swiſſerland in Germany, to the country of the Griſons, and is ſeated at the E. end of a lake of the ſame name, 16 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 39. 7.

WAIGATS, are ſtraits between Nova Zembla, and Ruſſia, through which the Dutch attempted to find out a N. E. paſſage to China, and failed as far as the lat. of 75 deg. Lat. 70. 0.

* WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all ſorts, on July, and Auguſt 24, chiefly for pleaſure; and on October 24, for rams and ewes. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham. It is a well compacted town, with an excellent free ſchool, 14 miles N. E. of Boſton, and 124 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 53. 10.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 4, and 5, for horſes, and hardware, and on November 12, for horſes. It is an ancient and large town, ſeated on the river Colder, whoſe houſes are built with ſtone; and there is a handſome ſtone bridge, on which Edward IV. built a fine chapel, in remembrance of thoſe who loſt their lives in battle. It is alſo noted for its cloth manufactory, and the markets are large for cloth, corn, and proviſions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 171 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 13. lat. 53. 40.

WALACHIA, a province of Turky, in Europe. and in Upper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Tranſilvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Tranſilvaria, being 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. In the laſt war between the Turks and Chriſtians, theſe laſt, having loſt the fatal battle of Crotzka, they were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks, in conſequence of the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739. It abounds in good horſes and cattle, and there are mines of ſeveral kinds. The inhabitants conſiſt of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; and there are but few who take the trouble to till the ground. However, the ſoil is ſo fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good paſtures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church, and their religion is tolerated, as in all other parts of the Turkiſh dominions.

WALCHEREN, an iſland of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, and the principal of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel, and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the river Scheld, being ſurrounded on the other ſide by the German Ocean. It is about 9 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and lying very low, it is ſubject to inundations; but it is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and paſture lands. The capital town of this iſland, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, or WALENCOURT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Maeſe and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loſs. It is ſeated on the river Eure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, 25 E. S. E. of Mons, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 13.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Steinbach, 27 miles S. W. of Caſſel, and 32 N. E. of Marpurg. Lon. 46. 44. lat. 51. 12.

* WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, on the W. by the dutchy of Weſtphalia, and on the N. by the biſhoprick of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-ſilver, and allum. The principal town is of the ſame name, and it is ſubject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called SAFFRON-WALDEN, a town in Eſſex, with a mar-

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ket on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for horſes, and on November 1, for cows. It is well inhabited, and ſeated on an aſcent, among pleaſant fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its caſtle and abbey; and not far from it, was the ſtately houſe called Audley-end, which was accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothick order, with a Preſbyterian, a Baptiſt, and a Quaker's meeting-houſe. It is a large ſtraggling place, with the ſtreets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 52. 5.

WALDENSIS. See VAUDOIS.

* WALDERSHARE, a village in Kent, 5 miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair on Whit-Tueſday, for pedlars ware.

WALDKIRK, a ſmall town of Germany, in Auſtrian Briſgaw, and in an iſle formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Friburg. Lon. 25. 38. lat. 48. 9.

WALDSCHUT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Klegow, and one of the four foreſt-towns, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt, 17 miles W. of Schaffhauſen, 22 N. W. of Zurich, and 8 N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 25. 57. lat. 47. 38.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely Angleſea, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in S. Wales. This country is for the moſt part mountainous, and yet its produce is ſufficient for the maintainance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welch, and continue to preſerve their own language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's channel, and the Iriſh Sea, on the S. by the Briſtol channel, on the N. by the Iriſh Sea, and on the E. by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, 58 market towns, and above 300000 people. The air is clear and ſharp, but the cattle are ſmall, and proviſions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fewel, they uſe wood, coals, and turfs. They have ſeveral creeks and harbours for ſhips, but the moſt remarkable is Milford haven; becauſe 1000 veſſels may ſafely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uſk, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns muſt be ſought for under the names of the counties.

WALES NEW, a country of N. America, on the S. W. coaſt of Hudſon's bay, now in poſſeſſion of the Hudſon's bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is ſeated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenſtein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenberg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 51. 37.

* WALLEBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Baſle or Baſil, with a caſtle, built on a high rock. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Jura, and is an important paſſage. It is 15 miles S. of Baſil, 10 N. N. W. of Arburg, and 15 N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 47. 28.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays, and Fridays, and four fairs on Tueſday before Eaſter, for pleaſure, June 24, for horſes, September 29, for hiring ſervants, and December 17, for fat hogs. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been ſurrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had alſo a ſtrong caſtle, but is now demoliſhed. It had likewiſe four pariſh churches, two of which were demoliſhed in the late civil wars. It is now a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, has a free ſchool, and a handſome market-houſe, in which the magiſtrates keep the ſeſſions. It is 14 miles N. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 51. 36.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to thoſe of the Auſtrian and French Netherlands.

WALPO,

WALPO, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Walpo, 20 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, and 100 S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 45. 33.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on February 24, Whit-Tueſday, and Tueſday before October 10, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a corporation, with pretty good houſes. It has ſeveral manufactories in iron, ſuch as nails, bridle-bitts, ſtirrups, ſpurs, and other things of that kind; and it has been alſo greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, 113 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 37.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated upon a level not far from the ſea, and is a pretty handſome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 9. lat. 52. 50.

* WALSHAM NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on Aſcenſion day, for bullocks and horſes. It has one church, but part of the ſteeple has been down for ſeveral years, and about 400 houſes, with pretty good ſtreets, paved and tolerably wide. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 50.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on Whit-Monday, for horſes and pedlars ware. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is but a ſmall place to what it was formerly; it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where there is a ſpring called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy-Well; and upon a ſtone at the edge of it is a croſs, where the people uſed to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold, while they wiſhed for any thing they wanted. Here are alſo the ruins of an old abbey, and a fryery, both demoliſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. Here is one church, a Quaker's meeting, and about 300 houſes, moſtly mean ones; the ſtreets are not paved, and generally very dirty. It is 22 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 56.

WALTHAM on the WOULD, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair on September 19, for horſes, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all ſorts. It is a pretty good town, ſeated in a wholeſome air; but the market is almoſt diſuſed. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leiceſter, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 49. lat. 52. 47.

* WALTHAM, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the ſecond Friday in May, for horſes and toys, July 24, for cheeſe and toys, and the firſt Friday after October 10, for horſes, ſtockings, and toys. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Portſmouth, 8 S. S. W. of Wincheſter, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 50. 57.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and 26, for horſes, cows, and hogs. It is ſo called from its abbey, and is ſeated on the river Lee, where it forms ſeveral ſmall iſlands. It is a pretty good place, conſidering it is ſo near London, from which it is only 12 miles N. by E. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 40.

* WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a village in Berkſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Maidenhead, with one fair on Auguſt 10, for horſes, and cattle.

* WALTINBRUCH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the right bank of the river Aich.

* WALTON on THAMES, a village in Surry, 8 miles W. of Kingſton, with one fair on Wedneſday in Eaſter week, for horſes, cattle and ſheep. There is now a bridge over the Thames at this place, which has been lately built.

* WANBOROW, a village in Surry, three miles W. of Guilford, with one fair on September 4, for horſes, cattle, and ſheep.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and is but a ſmall place. The inhabitants are Papiſts, and carry on a great trade in paper and hard-ware. It is ſeated on the river Ober-arg, 17 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 32 N. E. of Conſtance. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 47. 35.

* WANGEN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, in the bailiwick, of Waſſalone. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, and is ſurrounded with a wall three feet thick, and is 8 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 26. 14. lat. 48. 38.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the firſt Saturday in March, July 18, and

September 17, for horſes, cows, calves, hogs, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapneſs of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Lon. 16. 13. lat. 51. 34.

WARADIN, a large and ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Imperialiſts retook it in 1692. It is ſeated on the river Sebes-Keres, 17 miles N. of Jula, 112 N. of Belgrade, and 112 E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 0. lat. 46. 53.

* WARADIN, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, on the confines of Styria, 30 miles S. W. of Kaniſka, and 32 N. of Zagrab. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 46. 18.

* WARBERG, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gottenburg, with a caſtle and a harbour. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 57. 15.

WARBORG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and on the frontiers of the landgravate of Heſſe. It is moderately large, having two ſuburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanſiatick, but now belongs to the biſhopric of Paderborn, and is ſeated on the river Dymel. 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 25 lat. 51. 35.

WARFEBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwal, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is ſeated on the river Camel, and is noted for its handſome bridge over that river, which is the handſomeſt and ſtrongeſt in the county, being ſupported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceſton, and 237 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 19. lat. 50. 37.

* WARDE, a town of Denmar', in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

WARDHUYS, a ſea port town of Norwegian Lapland, ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, which is very ſmall, and lies near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor reſides, and has a ſtreet conſiſting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Oſtraſion to Muſcovite Lapland, and comprehends the moſt northern part of Norway, which produces little or nothing, except a few paſtures. The town is 120 miles E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 50. 5. lat. 70. 35.

WARE, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on the firſt Tueſday in September, for horſes, and other cattle. It is ſeated on the river Lea, and is a handſome thorough-fare place, with ſeveral good inns; and is particularly noted for its great bed, and for the new river which begins to be cut not far from thence, which brings water to London for the ſervice of that city. It is 35 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 21 N. of London. There are corn and malt almoſt conſtantly ſent from thence to London, by the river Lea, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 50.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheeſe. It is ſeated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ſhips. It was a very large place, and had ſeveral churches, now reduced to three; and it alſo had a wall and a caſtle. It has ſuffered ſo much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the ſhadow of what it was, and its harbour is choaked up; however, it ſtill ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorcheſter, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 50. 45.

* WAREHORN, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. of Aſhford, with one fair on October 2, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* WARKA, a handſome town of Poland, in the dutchy of Maſovia, and in the palatinate Czerſk. It is ſeated on the river Pilſa. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 51. 53.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, ſeated on the river Cocket, with a caſtle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thurſday, if not, on Thurſday before, for hats, ſhoes, linnen, and woollen-cloth; and on November 22, if on Thurſday, if not, on Thurſday before, for horned cattle, ſhoes, hats, and pedlars ware.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, Auguſt 10, and September 11,

ber 11, for cattle, ſheep, hogs, and cheeſe. It is ſeated at the ſpring head of the river Willyborne, and was formerly a place of good account; and is now a pretty large town, having one church, with a chapel, and ſeveral good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 19. lat. 51. 18.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and is a fortified bulwark, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Warne. The Swedes had a houſe here, to take toll, but in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garriſon in it. It is 26 miles N. E. of Wiſmar. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 54. 30.

WARNETON, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is but poorly fortified. It is ſeated on the river Lys, 5 miles from Ypres, and 8 N. W. of Liſle. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 50. 47.

* WARNHAM, a village in Suſſex, 2 miles N. W. of Horſham, with one fair on Whit-Tueſday, for pedlars ware.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and November 13, for horſes, horned cattle, and cloth. It is ſeated on the river Merſey, over which there is a curious ſtone bridge, which leads into Cheſhire. It is a large handſome place, whoſe market is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, proviſions, and fiſh. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Newcaſtle under Lyne, 29 S. of Preſton, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 23.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia. It is ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king uſually reſides; beſides which, there is another, which goes by the name of Caſimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the ſuburbs of Cracow and Praga, which are both very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, becauſe it is the reſidence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. The election is made in a field called Colo, about a mile from the town, in the middle of which there is a building like a hall. It is ſeated at the end of large open fields, on the river Viſtula, 160 miles S. E. of Dantzick, 112 N. by E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 38. 45. lat. 52. 14.

* WARSOP, a village in Nottinghamſhire, 4 miles S. of Mansfield, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and November 17, for cattle and horſes.

WARSOVIA. See MAZOVIA.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its ſource in the palatinate of Cracow, and croſſes thoſe of Sirad, Kalich, and Poſnania; and having received the Netic, on the confines of the marquiſate of Brandenburg, it proceeds to diſcharge itſelf in the Oder at Cuſtrin.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, ſeated on the river Warta, 12 miles below Sirad, and 57 S. E. of Poſna. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 52. 18.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a lordſhip, of the ſame name, near the confines of Poland. It was ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a caſtle; but in 1742, it was entirely reduced to aſhes, except the caſtle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Breſlaw. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 51. 22.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; and on September 4, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the paſſages to it are cut through the rock: beſides, there is no way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has ſtill a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, which is the ſeat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, contains 2 pariſh churches, and in that of St. Mary's, there are ſeveral handſome tombs. The houſes are well built, and the town principally conſiſts of one regular built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate; and the aſſizes and general quarter ſeſſions are held here. It is adorned with a good free ſchool, and a market-houſe. It has alſo a noted hoſpital called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a-year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 39 miles N. E. of Glouceſter, 18 S. W. of Coventry, and 84 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 52. 20.

WARWICKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 47 m. in length, and 27 in breadth, which is bounded on the W. by Worceſterſhire, on the S. by Oxford and Glouceſterſhires, on the E. by Northampton and Leiceſterſhires, and on the N. by Staffordſhire. It contains 21,970 houſes, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 pariſhes, 17 market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament, two for Warwick, two for Coventry, and two for the county. The air is mild and healthful, and the ſoil fertile, producing corn and paſtures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of the Red Horſe. The commodities are much the ſame as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the ſhire town.

WARWICK, or VARVICK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lys, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres, which is of very ſmall importance. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 54. 40.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, 9 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 50. 40.

* WASGOW, a territory of France, which comprehends a great part of Lower Alſace.

* WASSELONE, a town of France, in Alſace, ſeated on the river Maſſick, with a ſtrong caſtle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, that is well frequented.

* WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well built place, ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, and has a caſtle, which the Auſtrians became maſters of in 1742. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon 29. 58. lat. 48. 2.

WATCHET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Auguſt 25, for cattle. It is ſeated on the Severn ſea, and has a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ſhips, which are brought hither for burning lime, with which they manure the land. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 51. 15.

WATERFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſecond place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The ſtreets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, ſeated as well for trade as any in the world, and ſhips of the greateſt burthen may ride at the key. It is ſeated on the river Sure, 8 miles N. of the ſea, 20 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 nearly S. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 52. 12. It contains 2628 houſes.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, which is 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Cork, on the N. by the river Sure, which ſeparates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by Waterford-haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9485 houſes, 71 pariſhes, 7 baronies, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament, two for the county, and two each, for Waterford, Dungarvan, Tallagh, and Liſmore. It is a fine country, very pleaſant and rich, and the principal place is of the ſame name.

* WATERLEIGH, a village in Glouceſterſhire, with one fair, on September 19, for cattle and horſes.

* WATFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday and Tueſday, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Colne, and is a large well inhabited place, whoſe market is ſupplied with plenty of corn. It is 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 51. 41.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day, for pleaſure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is ſeated under Chiltern-hills, on a ſmall brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamſhire. It is no very large place, and it is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 43 W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 37.

* WATTEN, a town of French Flanders, in the chatellany of Bourbourg, ſeated on the river Aa, 5 miles from St. Omers, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* WATTLESBURY, a village in Shropſhire, 7 miles W. of Shrewſbury, with one fair, on Auguſt 5, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleaſure. It is ſeated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place, full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 38.

WAYHILL. See WEYHILL.

WECK, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Cathneſs, ſeated on the German Ocean, 20 miles S. of Dungſby-Head. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 58. 40.

* WEDMORE, a village in Somerſetſhire, 5 miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on Auguſt 2, for cattle and ſheep.

* WEEK, ST. MARY, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wedneſday three weeks before Chriſtmas-day, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* WEERT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 10 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 14.

* WEETON, a village in Lancaſhire, 12 miles W. of Preſton, with one fair, on Tueſday after Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, and ſmall ware.

* WEETWOOD-BANK, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair, on Whit Tueſday, for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and mercantile goods.

* WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the biſhoprick of Spire, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 49. 18.

* WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Iſenburg, ſeated on the river Kintz, with a caſtle, where the count of Iſenburg reſides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pferimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtemburg. Lon. 29. 54. lat. 49. 44.

* WEIGHTON, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horſes and ſheep.

WEIL, or WEYL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. It is ſeated on the river Worm, 12 miles N. W. of Stutgard, and 22 N. of Tubinguen. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 48. 53.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia and county of Naſſau. It is ſeated on the river Lohn, 20 miles N. E. of Naſſau, 20 N. W. of Frankfort, and 25 E. of Mentz. Lon. 23. 3. lat. 50. 28.

* WEILHEIM, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Lauter, with the title of a county.

WEIMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent caſtle, where the duke reſides, and which has been lately built. The moſt remarkable things in this place are, the ſpacious hall in the caſtle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curioſities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the dutchy of Sax-Weimar. It is ſeated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erfort, 10 N. W. of Jena, and 20 S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 29. 24. lat. 51. 6. The dutchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bailiwick of Ekarſburg, and the river Sale in county of Scharſburg.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector-palatine. It is ſeated on the river Printza, 4 miles N. E. of Dourlach, and 9 S. of Philipſburg. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 49. 2.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, ſubject to the elector-palatine. It is 9 miles N. of Heidelberg, and 5 E. of Worms. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 49. 33.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia and county of Naſſau, where there are mineral waters in high eſteem. It is 15 miles W. of Frankfort. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 50. 6.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Viſtula, below Dantzick, whoſe harbour it ſerves to defend. Lon. 4. 35. lat. 54. 0.

WEISEL-RIVER. See VISTULA.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France in Alſace, and in the territory of Wafsgaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and chief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryſwick, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Auſtrians to abandon in 1744. It is ſeated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, 22 S. W. of Philipſburg.

burg, and 32 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 25. 37. lat. 49. 2.

WEISSEMBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Aiſchſtadt. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the foreſt of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is ſeated on the river Rednitz, 5 miles N. of Papenheim, 20 N. W. of Newburg, and 30 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 48. 59.

* WEISSEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wittemburg, and 20 from Deſſau. Lon. 3.. 36. lat. 51. 53.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Ompy, 30 miles S. of Clauſemburg, with a ſtrong citadel, an academy, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 46. 38.

* WEISSEMBURG, or STULWEISSEMBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 36 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 47. 22.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Miſnia, where the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipſic, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Auſtrians. Lon. 29. 43. lat. 51. 12.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and ſix fairs, on the ſecond Monday in March, the firſt Monday before Eaſter, June 5, firſt Monday after June 29, September 12, and December 16, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, and is the largeſt and beſt-built corporation in the county, having a very good trade. The market is conſiderable for cattle, proviſions, and flannels. The caſtle, now called Powis-Caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, and is a large ſtately ſtructure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewſbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 42.

* WELDON, a village in Northamptonſhire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, with 4 fairs, on February 19, May 21, Auguſt 20, and September 19, for braſs, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth.

WELLAND, a river of Leiceſterſhire, that runs eaſtward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnſhire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on Eaſter-Wedneſday, for horſes and hogs; and on Whit-Wedneſday, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, and on the weſtern banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handſome church, and a free-ſchool. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in ſix hours time, conſumed above 800 dwelling-houſes; but it has been ſince rebuilt in a more handſome manner. It is 13 miles N. N. W. of Bedford, 12 N. W. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 51. lat. 52. 20.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on November 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated near Wrekin-Hill, and is a ſmall place, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles E. of Shrewſbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 43.

* WELLINGTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Thurſday before Eaſter, and Holy Thurſday, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 24 miles N. E. of Exeter, 55 S. W. of Briſtol, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 50. 57.

* WELLINGTON, a village in Suſſex, two miles N. of Lewes, with one fair on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware.

* WELLOW, a village in Somerſetſhire, 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle.

* WELLS, a ſea-port town in Norfolk, ſeated in the northern part of the county. It has no market, nor fair; but has a large church, and a Quakers meeting, with about 700 houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants.

inhabitants. The ſtreets are narrow, but ſome of them well paved. This town has a conſiderable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 23. lat. 53. 4.

WELLS, a town or city of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and ſix fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and ſprings about it; and though it is but a ſmall city, it is well inhabited, and is a biſhop's ſee, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a ſtately pile, whoſe frontiſpiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The biſhop's palace is like a caſtle, being ſurrounded with walls and a moat; and the houſes of the prebendaries are handſome, and the market-houſe is alſo a fine ſtructure, ſupported by pillars. This city ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 19 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 58 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 20.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Trawn, 10 miles S. of Lintz. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 48. 6.

WEM, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle, ſheep, linen, and flax ſeed; on June 29, and November 22, for horned cattle, horſes, linen cloth, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Roden, and is a ſmall place, but the market is large for cattle and proviſions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 148 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 52. 50.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 39 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 40.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in Weſtrogothia, or Weſt-Gothland, to the W. of the lake Weter, being about 75 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 37 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep; July 5, for ſheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the road from Worceſter to Shrewſbury, and is a corporation, which ſends two members to parliament. It has been of note for its lime and tobacco pipes made here. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 44.

* WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ryaa, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 57. 6.

WENSYSSEL, a ſmall peninſula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland, and it is bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Alburg, on the E. by the ſtrait of Denmark, and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the ſame name.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle and horſes; and the Thurſday 3 weeks after, for horned cattle, horſes, and coarſe linen cloth. It is pretty well ſeated, and is an ancient borough, which ſends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Keynton. It is 10 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 52. 10.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It was formerly a very ſtrong and a well fortified paſſage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is ſeated at the place where the river Habel falls into the Elb, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 30. 3. lat. 53. 5.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Demat and Dyle, 9 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 21. 5.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are proteſtants, under the protection of Pruſſia. They make very good hams and ſauſages here, which are ſent into foreign parts. It is ſeated on the river Rour, 10 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp, and 10 E. of Duyſburg. Lon. 24. 6. lat. 51. 20.

WER-

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the ſame name, near the weſtern banks of the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 47. 8.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and dutchy of Munſter, ſeated on the river Siſek, and is ſubject to the elector of Cologn. It is 30 miles S. of Munſter. Lon. 24. 55. lat 51. 33.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Weſtrogothia, or Weſt Gothland. It is bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Weſtmania and Nericia, on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia, and on the W. by the mountains of Norway, being about 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth; but it is full of lakes and marſhes, is thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carenſtadt is the principal town.

* WERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Munſter, with a handſome monaſtery. It is ſeated near the river Lippe. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 51. 40.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, where the counts reſide. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Tauber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbiſhopric of Mentz and the archbiſhopric of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 49. 48.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and dutchy of Cleves, with a very ſtrong citadel. It is a large handſome place, and the citadel ſtands on the Rhine, near the place where the Lippe falls therein. There are two Calviniſt churches here, and one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papiſts; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calviniſts. It was formerly imperial and hanſiatic, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, 12 N. E. of Gueldres, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 51. 37.

WESENBERG, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Eſthonia and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and is ſeated on the river Wiſs, 42 miles S. E. of Revel, and 55 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 44. 23. lat. 59. 14.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, and in Lower Saxony. It riſes in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It paſſes by Smalacald, croſſes a corner of Thuringia, enters the dutchy of Brunſwick, and receives the Fuld at Munden. Then it aſſumes the name of Weſer, runs along the confines of the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden and Hoye; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen, and at Carleſburg, or Carlſtadt, falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the dutchy of Bremen, and of the county of Oldenburg.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the firſt Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a pretty good place, being a borough which ſends two members to parliament; and the market is conſiderable for corn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 20.

* WESTBURY, a village in Shropſhire, 7 miles W. of Shrewſbury, with one fair, on Auguſt 5, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes.

* WESTERAS, a conſiderable town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place, where they hold frequent fairs, and carry on a great trade in iron. It was here that in the reign of Guſtavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is ſeated on the lake Meller, 12 miles N. E. of Coping, 32 S. W. of Upſal, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 59. 38.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weteravia, with a caſtle. It is 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 50. 38.

* WESTFIELD, a village in Suſſex, ſix miles W. of Winchelſea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES.

WESTERWICK, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſeated on the Baltick Sea, 45 miles N. of Calmar, and 100 S. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 0.

WEST GOTHLAND, or WESTROGOTHIA, is the weſtern part of Gothland in Sweden, which comprehends three provin-

tes, West Gothland Proper, Walia, and Wermeland. West Gothland Proper is bounded on the N. by the lake Wenar and Wermeland, on the E. by the lake Weter, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by Catagate and Trolhetta, which separates it from Dalia and the government of Hahuys, being about 112 miles in length and 58 in breadth, and the capital town is Gottenburg.

* WESTHAM, a village in Suffex, 12 miles W. of Haftings, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* WEST-HADDON, a village in Northamptonfhire, 6 miles N. E. of Daventry, with one fair, on May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

* WEST-HOFF, a town of France, in Lower Alface, and the chief place of a bailiwic, with a fortified caftle. It is feated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 26 12. lat. 48. 37.

WESTLOW. See EASTLOW.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Proper Sweden, which lies between Sudermania, Geftricia, Neftricia, and Upland, being about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The foil is not very fertile, but abounds in mines of copper, iron, lead, and fulphur. There are alfo mines of filver; but they have given over working them.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinfter, which is 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Eaftmeath, on the S. by King's county, and on the W. by the river Shannon, which feparates it from Rofcommon. It contains 9271 houfes, 62 parifhes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and fends 10 members to parliament, two for the county, and two each for Athlone, Kilbeggan, Mullingar, and Fore. It is one of the moft populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city which is now generally included in London; but is under a diftinct government, whofe power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Weftminfter appoint the high fteward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Weftminfter have of late been exceedingly increafed, fo that now they contain the houfes of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Weftminfter, properly fo called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament Houfe, and Weftminfter Hall, where the fupreme courts of juftice for the kingdom are held. There is no bifhop; but there is a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and it, with the liberties, fends two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an Engliſh county, 40 miles in length, 21 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland, on the W. and S. by Lancafhire, and on the E. by Yorkfhire. It contains about 6500 houfes, 39000 inhabitants, 26 parifhes, 8 market towns, and fends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Appleby. The air is very fharp and cold; but healthy to thofe whofe conftitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, two of whofe ridges crofs the county, and run towards the fea to the S. W. where a bay of it touches this county. There are fome valleys which are fruitful in corn and paftures; befides, the hills ferve to feed a great number of fheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winfter, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are alfo four noted meers or lakes, called Ullefwater, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

* WESTON-ZOYLAND, a village in Somerfetfhire, with one fair, on September 9, for all forts of cattle.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Heffe, Weſterwalde, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the foil produces paftures and fome corn, though there are a great many marfhes. The horfes are large, and the hogs are in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams, known by the name of Weftphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Wefer, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rover. It contains feveral fovereignties, as the bifhopricks of Ofnaburg, Munfter, Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenfburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorft, Oldenburg, Embden, Eaſt Friefland,

land, Benthen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeys of Eſſen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Rencklinckhauſen, the dutchies of Weſtphalia, Berg, and that of Cleves. It has no capital; but Munſter is the moſt conſiderable town.

* WESTPHALIA, the dutchy of, is in the circle of Weſtphalia, and is bounded on the N. by the biſhopricks of Munſter and Oſnabrug, and the county of Lippe, on the W. by that of Mark, on the S. by the territories of Naſſau, and on the E. by the counties of Witgenſtein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Heſſe, being about 40 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood; but is moderately fertile, and Arenſberg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horſes, and toys. It is ſeated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry; and the market is very conſiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 24 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 51. 15.

WESTERGOTHIA. See WEST GOTHLAND.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Heſſe and the abbey of Fuld on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Weſterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 25, and November 22, for horſes, ſheep, and hogs. It is ſeated on the river Wharf, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is pretty good. It is [illegible] miles N. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 53. [illegible].

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, which is not large, but is ſurrounded with ditches and well flanked with towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and they have a council of 24 members. In 1693 the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Lohn, Diſle, and Dillen, 5 miles S. of Solmes, 15 S. W. of Marpurg, 20 N. of Frankfort, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 50. 28.

* WEVELSFIELD, a village in Suſſex, 12 miles S. of E. Grinſtead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedlars ware.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, which is 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 13051 houſes, 109 pariſhes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and ſends 18 members to parliament; two for the county, and two each for Wexford, New Roſs, Enniſcorthy, Feathard, Newborough, Bannow, Clomines, and Taghmon. It is a fruitful country in corn and graſs; and the principal town is of the ſame name.

WEXFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, it being the firſt colony of the Engliſh, and is ſtill a large handſome town, with a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Slaney, on a bay of the Iriſh channel, and is 65 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 52. 15. It contains 1003 houſes.

WEXIO, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Salen, 47 miles W. of Calmar, 31 S. of Weter Lake, and 155 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 56. 48.

* WEYHILL, a village in Hampſhire, 3 miles W. of Andover, with the largeſt fair in England, on October 10, for ſheep, leather, hops, cheeſe, and other things of leſs conſequence.

* WHERWEL, a village in Hampſhire, 3 miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for ſheep and bullocks.

WEYMOUTH. See MELCOMBE REGIS.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coaſt; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the ſea-ſhore. It is a very populous country, and is very well furniſhed with large villages; and there are ſo many ſmall ones, that they are not above a muſquet ſhot from each other. The

The houſes are ſmall, and round at the top, and are encompaſſed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of all ſorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the moſt beautiful proſpect in the world; inſomuch that thoſe that have been here repreſent it as a perfect Paradiſe. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; and the negroes here will not let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Beſides, they ſow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very reſpectful to each other; eſpecially to their ſuperiors, and they are alſo ſo induſtrious, that even the women are never idle. Theſe brew the beer, dreſs the victuals, and ſell all ſorts of commodities at the market. Thoſe that are rich employ their wives and ſlaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a conſiderable trade with the product as well as in ſlaves; for ſome of them are able to deliver 1000 of theſe laſt every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the leaſt ſuſpicion, will ſell them to the Europeans for ſlaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual ſlavery. This being conſidered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, ſome of them will prefer a ſpeedy death to ſuch a miſerable life. The king ſets little value upon his daughters, for he will diſpoſe of them to the factors of the Engliſh company, or the maſters of ſhips that come there. They live in a manner by gueſs; for they have no feſtivals nor diſtinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The cuſtom of circumciſion is uſed here; but they are not able to tell why they uſe it, nor from whence it is derived. They are ſuch great gameſters, that they will ſtake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very ſuperſtitious; for they have a vaſt number of idols; and they deify the moſt contemptible animal that they ſee firſt in a morning, not excepting even ſtocks and ſtones. However, they have a principal regard for ſnakes, very high trees, and the ſea. An Engliſh factor new come over, found a ſnake in the houſe belonging to the factory, and killed it without the leaſt ſcruple; which ſo incenſed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the ſnake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; however, by the force of preſents, and by the interpoſition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the ſnake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, ſheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; ſuch as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which laſt are extremely plenty. There are many wild beaſts within land, ſuch as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, ſeveral kinds of deer, and a ſort of hares, with ſeveral uncommon animals, which we have not room to deſcribe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and ſeveral others; and they have vaſt numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedneſs. There has been ſtrange revolutions in theſe parts not many years ago; for the king, whoſe country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and has entirely ruined them. Their trade conſiſted of ſlaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The Engliſh factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful aſſaguays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 6. 0.

Whitby, a ſea-port town in the North-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Eſk, near the place where it falls into the ſea, over which there is a wooden bridge. It has a cuſtom-houſe, becauſe it drives a conſiderable trade; and they either have, or had near 100 veſſels belonging to this place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are ſome ruins ſtill remaining. Among the ſands on the ſhore there are ſtones found reſembling ſnakes without heads; but they are not proper to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. Lon. 17. 28. lat. 54. 30.

Whitchurch, a town in Hampſhire, with

with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, and July 7, for toys, and October 19, for sheep. It was anciently more considerable than it is at present; for it is now a poor place, though it is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 59 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 10. lat. 51. 20.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is seated on the confines of the county near Cheshire, and is a pretty good place, whose old church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, 20 S. by E. of Chester, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 52. 58.

* WHITDOWN, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on a creek on the sea, on the N. end of a great bergh, or hill, which is washed by the tide of flood on the west side, where there is a great rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a great stone-wall, secures the harbour, into which small barks may enter. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and is noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. They have a custom-house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, 40 S. W. of Carlisle, and 280 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 54. 30.

WHITE-SEA is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, so called, in the north part of Muscovy, lying between Russian Lapland and Samoieda, at the bottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russians had before their conquest of Livonia.

* WHITE-SMITH, a village in Sussex, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle and horses, and on July 3, for horses.

WIATKA, a dutchy of Russia, bounded on the N. by Permia, on the S. by Casan, on the E. by Siberia, and on the W. by the Ostiacks. The chief town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel. It is 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 70. 10. lat. 46. 30.

WIBURG, a rich and trading town of the Russian empire, and capital of Carelia, in Finland, with a bishop's see and a strong citadel. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour 67 miles N. by W. of Northurg, 80 N. by E. of Narva, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 47. 25. lat. 60. 56.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for being the seat of the chief court of justice in the province; and the hall where the council assembles is very remarkable, as well for having the archives of the country, as for escaping the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than they were before. It is seated on the lake Weter, in a peninsula, 25 miles N. W. of Slesvick, and 110 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 27. 51. lat. 56. 50.

WICK. See DUERSTEDE.

WICK. See MAESTRICHT.

* WICKHAM, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on May 20, for horses.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wexford, and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is indifferently fruitful. It contains 7464 houses, 54 parishes, 6 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the borough of Wicklow, 2 for Baltinglass, 2 for Carysfort, and 2 for Blessington. Wicklow is the principal town, which is seated on the sea-side, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, and is 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 28. lat. 52. 53.

WICKWARE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 5 and July 2, for oxen and

and horſes. It is a mayor town, and is well ſeated; however, it is but a poor place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Briſtol, 20 S. of Glouceſter, and 101 W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 35.

* WIELIKIELOKI, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the weſtern part of the dutchy of Arzeva, ſeated on the river Lovaſt, with a good caſtle. Lon. 49. 10. lat. 56. 32.

* WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines of Sileſia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has ſince been rebuilt, and has a good caſtle. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Sirad. Lon. 36. 12. lat. 51. 12.

WIGGAN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and October 13, for horſes, horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horſes, and horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Douglas, and is a large well built corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and is inhabited by ſhopkeepers, almoſt of all kinds, and they have or had a manufacture of weaving rugs, coverlids, and ticking, for beds, as well as iron works. It is particularly noted for its coal-pits, which produce Kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 27 miles S. of Lancaſter, 16 S. of Preſton, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 37.

WIGHT, an iſland lying on the S. coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and conſiſts of arable and paſture lands, and has plenty of game. It is exceeding pleaſant, has a wholeſome air, and on the coaſt there are plenty of excellent fiſh. It is ſtrong both by art and nature; for beſides its caſtles, blockhouſes, and forts, it is ſurrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous banks. The narroweſt part of the channel at the W. part of the iſland, is called the Needles, through which ſhips paſs, but not without ſome danger. The land is not level, but is diverſified with hills and valleys, which render it a delightful place to dwell in; and indeed it is very populous, having 36 pariſh churches, and ſeveral towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this iſland, who is generally a ſuperior officer of the army. A little diſtance from it, to the eaſtward, is Spithead, where the men of war generally rendezvouſe.

* WIGHTON, a town of the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horſes and ſheep. It is ſeated at the ſpring head of the river Skelfter, and is but a ſmall place. It is 16 miles W. by S. of York, and 18 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 53. 55.

* WIGMORE, a village in Herefordſhire, 7 miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two fairs, on April 25, and July 25, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep.

* WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on March 25, for merchandiſe and toys. It is ſeated among the Moors, and is a ſmall place of no great account. It is 12 miles S. W. of Carliſle, 13 N. N. E. of Cockermouth, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 54. 50.

WIGTOWN, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Iriſh channel, and has nothing remarkable beſides its harbour. The ſhire of Wigtown ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 54. 48.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Boſnia, ſeated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S. E. of Carlſtadt. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 45. 30.

* WILDESHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the confines of the biſhopric of Munſter, and capital of a ſmall bailiwick. It is ſeated on the river Hunde, and is united to the dutchy of Bremen; but the biſhops of Munſter think they have juſt pretenſions to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 53. 13.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, ſeated on the river Swieta, 35 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 44. 26. lat. 52. 16.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of North America, in Virginia, and capital of that colony. It is at preſent but the rudiments of a town, there being no more than 50 or 60 ſcattering houſes, though they are well built, and ſtand on each ſide a long broad ſtreet. There is a college at the upper end, deſigned at firſt for the inſtruction of the native Americans. It is

is well endowed, but does not anſwer the original deſign, thoſe people being averſe to all ſorts of learning; and therefore it is now made uſe of for inſtructing the ſons of the planters. It is 7 miles N. of James-town, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 301. 5. lat. 37. 20.

WILLIAMS-FORT, is a factory of Aſia, belonging to the Eaſt India company, and is ſeated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was firſt built in the ſhape of an irregular tetragon, of brick and mortar, and the town had nothing regular in it, becauſe every one built a houſe as he liked beſt, and for his own conveniency. The governor's houſe is within the fort, and is the beſt piece of architecture in theſe parts. Here there are alſo convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, with ſtore-houſes for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants reſiding here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hoſpital for the ſick, though few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as moſt of the company's factories in the Eaſt Indies now are. In 1757 it was ſurpriſed by the Nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put moſt of thoſe that had made reſiſtance, into a place called the Black Hole, where moſt of them were ſmothered. This Nabob has ſince been killed, and another ſet up in his room, who is more friendly to the Engliſh; and now the factory is re-eſtabliſhed. It is 35 miles S. of Hugly, and 38 N. of the ſea. Lon. 104. 35. lat. 22. 27.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſea-port town of Holland. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1732 it belonged to the ſtadtholder of Frieſland. The river near which it is built, is called Butterfliet, or Holland-Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the ſide of Brabant, where they always keep a garriſon. It is 15 miles N. E. of Berg-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 51. 42.

* WILLISAW, a ſmall but handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

* WILLITON, a village in Somerſetſhire, 8 miles E. of Minehead, with one fair on Trinity Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

* WILMINGTON, a village in Suſſex, 6 miles N. W. of Eaſt-Bourn, with one fair on September 17, for ſheep and pedlars ware.

WILNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, an ancient caſtle, and a palace. The houſes are all built of wood, and it is the ſeat of the Palatine, of a Caſtellan, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and it is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. of Troki, 125 N. W. of Warſaw, and 225 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 44. 18. lat. 54. 32.

* WILNA, the palatinate of, a country of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Semigalla, Livonia, and the palatinate of Polotzk, on the E. by thoſe of Witepſk, and Minſki, on the S. by the ſame, and that of Troki, and on the W. by the ſame, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

* WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the river Wile, with the Danube. It was taken by general Brown in 1745.

* WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, ſeated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

WILTON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on May 4, September 12, and November 2, for ſheep. It is ſeated near the river Willey, is an ancient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it ſends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the ſhire are choſen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 86 W. by S. of London. Lon 15. 35. lat. 51. 12.

WILTSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 52 miles in length, 34 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Somerſetſhire, on the N. by Glouceſterſhire, on the E. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, and on the S. by Dorſetſhire and Hampſhire, being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houſes, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 pariſhes, 21 market towns,

and

and ſends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Lerril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, tho' it is ſharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle plain, and full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are ſeveral towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture; and there is a wonderful trench in it, which runs from E. to W. which is viſible for many miles. The common people would have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

* WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horſes, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for ſtockings, wooden ſpoons, tape, and ſpindles, made here. The ſteeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is 9 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 52. 42.

WIMPFFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Craighou. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 5 miles N. of Hailbron, and 12 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 44. lat. 49. 20.

* WIMPLE, a village in Devonſhire, with one fair, on Monday ſevennight after September 1.

* WINBORN, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks, and cheeſe. It is ſeated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handſome church called the Minſter, which was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is 6 miles N. of Pool, and 81 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 50. 45.

* WINCANTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the London road, and the market is conſiderable for cheeſe. It is 24 miles S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 51. 2.

* WINCHCOMB, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 28, for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a deep bottom near Sudley-caſtle and park, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houſes, and is 16 miles N. E. of Glouceſter, 42 S. W. of Coventry, and 89 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 55.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suſſex, which has no market, but has one fair on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at leaſt the old town of that name was ſo, which was ſwallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the ſea, and had a haven, which is now choaked up. It had 18 pariſh churches, now reduced to one. The market-houſe is in the midſt of the town, from whence run four paved ſtreets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each ſide for a conſiderable way. It is 2 miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houſes, which are built with brick and ſtone. Three of the gates are ſtill ſtanding, but much decayed. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 50. 58.

WINCHESTER, a town or city of Hampſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and an half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates; however, there is ſome waſte ground within the walls, and at preſent there are but five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful ſtructure, and in which are interred ſeveral Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the biſhop's palace, the hall where the aſſizes are kept, and the college or ſchool, which ſtands without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Chriſtopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to ſee it finiſhed; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. Likewiſe a few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for this county, by voluntary ſubſcription. It has a fair, [illegible] on St. Giles's hill,

hill, on September 12, for horſes, cheeſe, and leather; and another on Magdalen hill, on Auguſt 2, for the ſame. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chicheſter, and 67 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſeveral aldermen, ſix of whom are always juſtices, with a ſheriff, two bailiffs, and four conſtables. It at preſent conſiſts of abo 70 houſes, has one pretty broad ſtreet, but the reſt are moſtly narrow; the houſes are indifferently built, and the walls are greatly decayed. Lon. 16. 11. lat. 51. 6.

* WINDAW, a town of the dutchy of Courland with a caſtle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Werdaw, on the Baltick Sea, 70 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 39. 25. lat. 57. 12.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, which is the eaſtern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia, on the S. by Morkachia, and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is ſeparated by the river Save. Metling is the capital town.

* WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Neckar 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſdays for horſes and cattle, June 5, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and wool, and October 13, for horſes and cattle. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handſome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent caſtle, which is a royal palace. It is a place of great ſtrength, on account of its ſituation, as it ſtands on an eminence, and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance. Here the ceremony of inſtalling the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the fineſt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the eaſt end of it, is alſo paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, which is exceeding curious. St. George's Chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are inſtalled, is one of the moſt beautiful and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the ſtalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the ſovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the ſtalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inſomuch that they are hardly to be parallelled in Europe. The pariſh church is large, having a ring of 8 bells, and in the high ſtreet there is a handſome town-hall, with a ſtatue of queen Ann at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. Lon. 16. 58. lat. 51. 28.

* WINGHAM, a village in Kent, 5 miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1 and November 1, for cattle.

* WINGURLA, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the kingdom of Viſapour, ſeated on the ſea-ſide a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Braclaw, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Coſſacks in 1658; but the Poles retook it ſoon after. It is ſeated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Braclaw. Lon. 46. 56. lat. 49. 28.

WINOXBERG, or BERGUES, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Colme, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 50. 56.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the prince of Orange defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles S. W. of Dollart bay, and 14 S. E. of Groningen. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 53. 15.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Ilmenau, 12 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 53. 50.

* WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquiſate of Anſpach. It is ſurrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and in 1730 a fire happened here, which almoſt reduced this place to aſhes. It is ſeated

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on the river Aifch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 37 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 49. 30.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and Auguſt 21, for cattle. It is ſeated in a good ſoil, where there is plenty of wood, and is 7 miles N. of Aylſbury, and 45 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 55.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyſhire, which has no market; but there is a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturdays. It is 12 miles N. of Derby, and 133 N.N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 4. lat. 53. 12.

* WINTERBORN, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 8 miles N. E. of Briſtol, with two fairs, on June 29, and October 18, for cattle and ſheep.

* WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair, on July 5, for ſeveral ſorts of goods.

* WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair, on July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral ſpring. It is ſeated on the river Ulach, in a pleaſant fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 47. 42.

* WINTON, a village in Hampſhire, 3 miles N. of Chriſt-Church, with two fairs, on the firſt Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheeſe, leather, and horſes, and on October 24, for leather, horſes, bullocks, and ſheep.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United Provinces, in the lordſhip of Groningen, 12 miles from the town of that name; here the prince of Orange defeated an army of the Spaniards in 1568.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. Cape of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and with two fairs, on May 1 and September 3, for horned cattle. It is ſeated in a valley near the ſpring-head of the river Eccleſborn, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. It is remarkable for having the greateſt lead-market in England. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 18 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 53. 6.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and a chief place of a lordſhip of that name, and is famous for its mineral waters. It belongs to the count of Naſſaw, and is 5 miles from Mentz, and 16 W. of Francfort. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 50. 0.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturday, and 5 fairs on the Saturday and Sunday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, Auguſt 1 and 28, for hemp and flax, and on Monday before Whit-Sunday and July 25, for horſes. It is ſeated in the fenny part of the county, in the Iſle of Ely between two rivers, and is a place of ſome account. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 88 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 52. 40.

WISBY, a ſea-port town of Sweden in the Iſle of Gothland, whoſe harbour is defended by a caſtle. It has received ſo much damage from the ſea, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the ſide of the Baltick Sea, 88 miles, S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 36. 56. lat. 57. 40.

* WISET, a ſmall fortified town of the Netherlands, ſeated on the river Maeſe, 8 miles S. of Maeſtricht, and 3 N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 50. 45.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia and palatinate of Plockſko, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 40 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 53. 0.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Elſatz, 8 miles S. of Heidelburg. Lon. 27. 26. lat. 49. 15.

WISMAR, a large and ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the dutchy of Mechlenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1711, and in 1715 it was forced to ſurrender to the allies of the north, who demoliſhed all the fortifications, and blew up the fort; all which had coſt prodigious ſums of money. In 1721, it was reſtored to Sweden; but upon condition they ſhould never fortify it again. It is the handſomeſt and largeſt town in Mecklenburg, and the harbour, which is on the Baltick Sea, is very ſafe for ſhips, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is 40 miles E. of Lubeck,

beck, 58 N. E. of Lunenburg and 70 W. by S. of Stralſund. Lon. 29. 32. lat. 53. 56.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is but a mean place, though it has a caſtle, which is now a gentleman's ſeat. It is 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 51. 54.

* WITCHBURY, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair, on November, 6 for hogs.

WITEPSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a moraſs, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are ſo good, that the Ruſſians have beſieged it ſeveral times in vain. It ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widſba, 50 miles N. of Polocſk, 80 N. W. of Smolenſko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Reſcho, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolenſko, on the S. by the palatinates of Miciſlaw and Minſki, and on the W. by Wilna and Polocſh. Lon. 48. 58. lat. 55. 58.

WITHAM, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and September 14, for toys. It is ſeated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town half a mile in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic ſtructure. The houſes amount to about 500, and are in general tolerable good, and pretty lofty; but the ſtreets, tho' wide, are not paved; and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is 8 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, 13 S. W. of Colcheſter, and 36 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 50.

* WITHERIDGE, a village in Devonſhire, 8 miles W. of Tiverton, with two fairs, on June 24, and Wedneſday before April 16, for cattle.

* WITHYAM, a village in Suſſex, with one fair, October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, on Eaſter-Thurſday and June 29, for all ſorts of cattle; and on November 23, for the ſame and cheeſe. It is a large, long, ſtraggling place, whoſe inhabitants have the greateſt manufactory in England for blankets. It is 8 miles W. of Oxford, and 63 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 45.

WITTEMBERG, or WITTENBERG, a ſtrong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity and a good caſtle. It is not very large, but is well fortified; and it has a conſiſtory, or court of juſtice, and the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was profeſſor in the univerſity; and he is buried in the chapel belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elb, 12 miles E. of Deſſau, 37 S. of Brandenburg, 45 S. W. of Berlin, and 55 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 51. 54.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, where they carry on a little trade in wood. It is ſeated on the river Elb, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 23. 20.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, now ſubject to Ruſſia. It is 40 miles S. of Revel. Long 28. 8. lat. 58. 50.

* WITTERSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

* WITTLESEA, a village in Cambridgeſhire, 4 m. E. of Peterborough, with three fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horſes and cattle. That on June 13, is a great fair for horſes, and if it falls on a Saturday it is kept on Monday.

* WITLISTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and in the archbiſhopric of Triers, or Treves, ſeated on the river Lefer, with a caſtle.

* WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the chief place of a ſmall territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, between Allendorf and Munden, 8 miles from Caſſel.

WLADSLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

WITTLESEY-MERE, a lake of the Iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire, on the confines of Huntingtonſhire, which is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Embden, ſeated near the German Sea,

35 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 53. 50.

Wivlescombe, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is ſeated among rich and pleaſant fields, and the market is pretty good. It is 30 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 36 W. S. W. of Wells, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 7. lat. 51. 6.

Wlozimeitz, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the rivulet Luy, which falls into the Bog, 67 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 30 W. of Luc. Lon. 42. 58. lat. 58. 48.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on March 23, July 13, and October 6, for cattle. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, on the high road from London to Northampton. It was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country ſeat. Before the houſe is a baſon, near half a mile in compaſs, on which is a pleaſure yacht. It ſtands in a park 9 miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a brick wall 10 feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has ſince been neatly rebuilt, with a handſome market place. It has alſo a free ſchool, and a charity ſchool, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 0.

Wodnay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach. It is ſeated on the river Blanitz, 12 miles N.W. of Budweiſs, and 56 S. of Prague Lon. 31. 35. lat. 49. 0.

Woerden, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amſterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications and the caſtle. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 52. 10.

Wolaw, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and a moraſs, and one part of the houſes are built with ſtone. The caſtle is alſo encompaſſed with deep ditches, and the greateſt part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Proteſtant church was allowed to be built here. It is ſeated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 34. 23. lat. 51. 16.

Wolfembuttle, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunſwick, with a caſtle where the duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle reſides. It is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Germany, and yet the fortifications want repairing in ſeveral places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpoſe, which contains 116000 printed books, and 2000 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curioſities, relating to natural hiſtory. It is ſeated on the river Ocker, 5 miles S. of Brunſwick, 22 E. of Hildeſheim, and 30 W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 22. 15.

Wolferdyke, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been ſeparated by the violence of the ſea. It contains nothing conſiderable.

Wolfsperg, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a caſtle, on which the diſtrict about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is ſeated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 47. 6.

Wolga, a river of Ruſſia, and thought to be the greateſt in Europe. It riſes in a ſmall lake of the ſame name, in the dutchy of Reſchow, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the dutchy of Muſcovy, it turns directly N. till it reaches that of Bielegezoro; and from thence it runs E. by S. to Caſan: from hence it proceeds directly S. forming ſeveral large iſlands, till it comes to Aſtrachan; and below it, falls into the Caſpian Sea. In its courſe, it paſſes by Twer-Jeriſlaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Niſi-Novogorod, where it is 3 miles in breadth; from thence it paſſes to Caſan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tzenowar, to Aſtrachan as before. It runs a courſe of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greateſt part of the way, to carry large ſhips. At the mouth of this river near Aſtrachan, there are prodigious large ſturgeons, and it is confidently affirmed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of theſe they make caviar ſo well known in moſt parts of Europe.

Wolgast, a pretty conſiderable town of

Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and one of the beſt and largeſt harbours on the Baltick Sea. It is a well built place, ſubject to Sweden, and is ſeated on the river Pſin, 12 miles S. E. of Gripſwald, 25 S. E. of Stralſund, and 45 N. W. of Stet n. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 54. 8.

Wolkoskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 52. 55. lat. 57. 30.

Wolkowska, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck. It is ſeated on the river Ros, 23 miles S. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 53. 0.

Woller, a town in Northumberland, with a conſiderable market on Thurſdays, for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horſes, ſheep, and mercantile goods. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 325 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 55. 38.

Wollin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, which is formed by the mouth of the rivers Oder, Swina, Diwenow, Groſshaff, and the Baltick Sea. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 32. 30. lat. 53. 56.

Wolmar, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of Lettonia. It was built in 1218, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livonians. It is 58 miles N. W. of Riga. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 57. 32.

Wolodimer, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Cleſma-reka, 150 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 60. 40. lat. 55. 46.

* Wolodimer, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by the river Wolga, on the E. by Lower Novogorod, on the S. by the dutchy of Moſcow, and on the W. by Suſald. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and in the foreſt there are ſo many ſwarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

Wologda, a large and ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has a caſtle and a fortreſs, ſeated in a marſh, beſides a large church, which is a magnificent ſtructure, and built by an Italian architect. There are alſo ſeveral other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 125 miles from Jeroſlaw, and 250 N. of Moſcow. Lon. 59. 25. lat. 59. 10.

* Wologda, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Gargapoli, on the W. by Bielozero, on the S. by Bielſki, and Suſald, and on the E. by Oſtiog. It is a marſhy country, full of foreſts, lakes, and rivers. It is noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

Wolsingham, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market, but has one fair on May 18, for linen-cloth, and is 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 232 N. N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 54. 44.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the E. ſide of a ſandy hill, on the river Deben, about 6 miles from the ſea, of which they have a pleaſant proſpect at high water. It has a good market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and Michaelmas day, each of which laſt two days. It has a handſome church, and a Quakers, as well as a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe The houſes are about 600, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good corn trade carried on here, and this place is famous for refining ſalt. It had an abbey, of which are left no remarkable ruins. It is 7 miles N. E. of Ipſwich, 54 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 16.

* Woodbury-Hill, near Bere in Dorſetſhire, has one fair on September, 18, for all ſorts of cattle, hops, cloth, and haberdathery-ware.

* Woodland, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair on July 5, for horſes, cheeſe, and toys.

Woolverhampton, a large and flouriſhing town in Staffordſhire, with a good market on Wedneſdays, and one fair on July 10, for all ſorts of commodities. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and the houſes are pretty well built. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windſor, and a very handſome chapel, with a Preſbyterian, a Roman-Catholic, and a Quakers meeting-houſe; as alſo a free-ſchool well endowed, and a market-houſe. It is chiefly noted for its iron-manufactory, which conſiſt in locks,

locks, hinges, buckles, cork-ſcrews, &c. It is very populous, and is governed by two conſtables, and the ſtreets are for the moſt part broad and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52 40.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and five fairs, on March 25, and Whit-Tueſday, for all kinds of cattle; on Tueſday after November 1, and October 2, for cheeſe, and all ſorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheeſe and hogs. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, and on a rivulet. It is a well compacted borough town, which ſends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-houſe, which is a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in Aug. 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the nobleſt ſeats in Europe. One of the paſſages to it is over a bridge with one arch, which is 190 feet in diameter, and reſembles the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furniſhed, and the ſtaircaſes, ſtatues, paintings, and tapeſtry, are ſurpriſingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having ſeveral good inns; and a manufacture of ſteel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 51. 50.

* WOOLBRIDGE, a village in Dorſetſhire, with one fair, on May 14, for horſes, cattle, and toys.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is ſeated on the river Thames, and is of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as alſo for its vaſt magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike ſtores. It has likewiſe an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers are inſtructed in the art of navigation. It is 9 miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 51. 30.

WORCESTER, a town or city of Worceſterſhire, and capital of that county. It is pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge; from hence it riſes with a gentle aſcent, ſo high as to afford a pleaſant proſpect over the vale beneath. It contains 9 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral and St. Michael's, which is without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houſes and ſtreets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has alſo three grammar ſchools, ſeven hoſpitals, and a water-houſe, and a well-contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Eaſter-Week, for cattle, horſes, and linen cloth; on Auguſt 15, and September 19, for cattle, horſes, cheeſe, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Briſtol, 26 N. of Glouceſter, 24 E. N. E. of Hereford, 38 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 112 W. N. W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, has a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a marquiſate. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 15.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire, on the S. by Glouceſterſhire, on the W. by Herefordſhire, and on the N. by Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,630 houſes, 123780 inhabitants, 152 pariſhes, 12 market-towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the ſoil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and paſture; however, there are ſeveral hills, which feed large flocks of ſheep; and the principal things more peculiar to this county are, cyder, perry, and very fine ſalt. The principal town is Worceſter.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces in Friezland, ſeated on the Zueder-zea, with a harbour, 20 miles S. W. of Lewardin. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 53. 0.

* WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 8 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1288, and is ſeated on the Rhine. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 50. 55.

* WORKINGTON, or WERKINGTON, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before Holy Thurſday, and October

October 18, for merchandiſe and toys. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Derwent, over which there is an handſome ſtone bridge. There is a harbour for ſhips, and a good ſalmon fiſhery. It is 8 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 229 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 53. 40.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated in the foreſt of Sherwood, and is noted for the great quantity of liquoriſh growing near it. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 53. 20.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a ſovereign and prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almoſt reduced it to aſhes. The preſent biſhop has built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther aſſiſted in perſon. The Proteſtants have lately built a handſome church, where Luther is repreſented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call, our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the biſhop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the Rhine, 14 miles N. W. of Heidelburg, 20 N. W. of Spire, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 40. 34.

WORONIZ. See VERONIS.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 1, for cattle, horſes, and petty chapmen. It is ſeated on a flat, and is noted for being the place where worſteds were firſt made. It is 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 52.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is ſeated near a large park, not far from the foreſt of Bredon, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 35.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for cattle and cheeſe. It is a mayor town, ſeated under the hills, and is inhabited by clothiers. It is 16 miles N. E. of Briſtol, and 99 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 42.

* WRAGBY, a village in Lincolnſhire, 8 miles S. of Market-Raiſen, with two fairs, on May 23, for ſheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thurſdays, and four fairs, on March 23, Holy Thurſday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hardware, Mancheſter goods, horſes, and hops. Likewiſe that in March is for all ſorts of ſeeds. It is pretty large, well built, and well inhabited, being adorned with a handſome church, whoſe ſteeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the fineſt in England. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country which affords plenty of lead. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Shrewſbury, 24 S. S. E. of Holywell, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 0.

WRINTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fairs. It is a pretty good town, ſeated among the Mendip-hills, and is 9 miles N. of Wells, and 124 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 51. 25.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horſes and bullocks. It is ſeated in a plain in the neighbourhood of hills, and is 11 miles N. W. by W. of Maidſtone, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 20.

* WULPIT, or WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 16, for horſes, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and is in the road between St. Edmund's-Bury and Ipſwich, it being 8 miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTENBURG, a ſovereign dutchy of Germany, in Suabia, bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine, on the E. by the county of Oeting, the marquiſate of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm, on the S. by the principality of Hoen, Zollern, and Furſtenburg, and the marquiſate of Ho-

Hohenburg, and on the W. by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquiſate of Baden, and the Black Foreſt. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almoſt thro' the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the moſt populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of paſtures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine, towards the confines of the palatinate. There are alſo mines and ſalt ſprings, with plenty of game and fiſh. It contains 645 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WURTZBURG, a large and handſome town of Germany, and one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and the preſent biſhop has finiſhed a magnificent palace, begun by his predeceſſor, as well as a chapel to inter the biſhops in. There is a handſome hoſpital, in which there are generally 400 poor men and women. The caſtle is at a ſmall diſtance from the city, and commands it, as it ſtands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a ſtone bridge, on which there are 12 ſtatues, repreſenting as many ſaints. The arſenal and the cellars of the biſhops, deſerve the attention of the curious. There is alſo an univerſity, founded in 1403. It is ſeated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremburg, 62 E. by S. of Francfort, 75 S. by E. of Mentz, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 49. 44.

* WURTZBURG, the biſhopric of, a country of Germany, which is of large extent, and comprehends the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the dutchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fuld, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, the marquiſate of Anſpach, the biſhopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and it is divided into 50 bailiwics. The ſoil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants conſume. The territories of the biſhop comprehends above 400 towns and villages, of which he is ſovereign, he being one of the greateſt eccleſiaſtical princes of the empire.

* WYCK-TE-DUERSTEDE, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Rhine, at the beginning of the river Lech, 5 miles from Rhenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 52. 0.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horſes, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, 24 S. E. of Maidſtone, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 51. 12.

WYE, a river of Wales, which riſes on the confines of Cardiganſhire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, then croſſes Herefordſhire, paſſes by Hereford, after which, turning directly S. it runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepſtow.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, as he was convoying a great ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to the army before Liſle, was attacked by 24000 French, and though he had only 6000 men, he defeated the French, and arrived ſafe at Liſle in 1708.

* WYL, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handſome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Conſtance. Lon. 26. 43. lat. 47. 34.

WYNOXBERG. See BERG ST. WYNOX.

X.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a ſtrong old caſtle, and a harbour. It is ſeated on the S. coaſt of the iſland at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 47 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 30. 37. lat. 37. 34.

* XAGUA, a harbour of America, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, which is one of the fineſt in America, and lies between the iſle of Pinos and Spiritu Santos.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, in Mexico, ſeated near the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Mexico, and ſubject to Spain. Lon 267. 35. lat. 22. 20.

XANSI. See CHANSI.

XATIVA, formerly a flouriſhing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally deſtroyed it; but it has been ſince partly rebuilt. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N.W. of Alicant. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 39. 1.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Braſil, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 327. 35. lat. 24. 0.

* XEREZ DE BADAJOZ, a conſiderable town of Spain in Eſtramadura, in a territory called Tra los Guadiana. It is ſeated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in paſtures, 27 miles S. of Badajoz. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 38. 13.

XEREZ DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 9. 21. lat. 37. 15.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in the dioceſe of Seville. It is famous for its good wines, and is ſeated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleaſant fertile country, 5 miles from Port St. Mary, 17 N. of Cadiz, 47 S. of Seville, and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 36. 40.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 273. 10. lat. 22. 35.

* XICOCO, an iſland of Aſia in Japan, lying between Niphon and Saikoks.

* XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding above the town. It is ſeated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 38. 0.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in New Caſtile, in the Sierra de Cuenza. It paſſes by Cuenza, and entering the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to diſcharge itſelf into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

* XUDNOGROD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, 27 miles N. of Sebenico, and 37 E. of Zara. Lon. 40. 16. lat. 44. 46.

Y

* YABAQUE, an iſland of America, and one of the Luccas, or Bahama iſlands, to the N. W. of the iſle of Maguana, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30.

* YALE, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the ſame name in the iſland of Ceylon.

* YAMBO, a town of Aſia, in Arabia, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a caſtle. Lon. 53. 45. lat. 21. 40.

* YARBOROUGH-CASTLE, a village in Wiltſhire, with one fair, on September 22, for horſes, ſheep, cattle, and hogs.

* YARDLEY, a village in Northamptonſhire, with one fair, on Whit-Tueſday, for horned cattle, and horſe furniture.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which is formed by the confluence of ſeveral ſtreams that riſe in the heart of the country. It paſſes by Norwich, from whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays and Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Friday and Saturday in Eaſter-Week, for petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Yare, where it falls into the ſea, and is a place of great ſtrength, both by art and nature, being almoſt ſurrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is eſteemed the key of this coaſt, and is a clean handſome place, whoſe houſes are well built, it being a conſiderable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the ſteeple of St. Nicholas's is ſo high that it ſerves for a ſea-mark. It is remarkable that this ſteeple appears crooked, which way ſoever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocoſely called Yarmouth capons, as alſo for its coaches, which are nothing more than ſledges drove about with one horſe, in a flat next the ſea. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council. The town conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, and there a few pretty wide ſtreets.

ſtreets; but they are chiefly very narrow, and juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Beſides the above churches, there is a Preſbyterian, a Baptiſt, and a Quaker's meeting-houſe. The harbour is a very fine one, though it is very dangerous for ſtrangers in windy weather; and it has for its ſecurity a pretty ſtrong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Norwich, 54 N. E. of Ipſwich, and 122 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 35. lat. 52. 45.

YARMOUTH, a town of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is ſeated on the weſtern part of the iſland, on the ſea-ſhore, and is encompaſſed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninſula, over which there is a drawbridge, and it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle on the key. It is a handſome place, whoſe houſes are chiefly built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate; and it ſends two members to parliament. The market is now diſuſed. It is 8 miles W. of Newport, and 92 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 58. lat. 50. 40.

YARUM, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and four fairs, on Thurſday before April 5, Holy-Thurſday, Auguſt 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Teeſe, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, and is but a mean place. It is 36 miles N. of York, and 212 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 28.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonſhire, which had a market on Wedneſdays, and one fair, on Holy-Thurſday, for horſes and ſheep. It is but a mean place, and the market is now diſuſed. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 71 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 30.

YDAUSQUEREIT, a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Deſart; it abounds in horſes and horned cattle.

YEOVIL, or EVIL, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on June 28, for horſes, bullocks, ſheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horſes, ſheep, bullocks, and lambs. It is a borough town, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is conſiderable for corn, cheeſe, hemp, flax, and proviſions. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 123. W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 51. 0.

YESD, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Iſpahan. It has a ſilk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the fineſt carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Iſpahan. Lon. 74. 5. lat. 32. 0.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſes in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, paſſing by Chateau-Chinon, and Clamecy, in the firſt, and Auxerre in the laſt, and it falls into the river Seine a little above Monterau-Sur-yonne.

YORK, a city of Yorkſhire, of which it is capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and four markets, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as alſo 4 fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, Auguſt 12, November 22; and every other Thurſday in the year, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and linen-cloth. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is generally counted the ſecond city in England; though Briſtol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extenſive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but it is ſtill a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; and is very populous, being inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradeſmen. It contains 30 pariſh churches and chapels, beſides its cathedral, or minſter, which is a moſt magnificent ſtructure. It is divided into two parts by the river, which are united by a ſtately ſtone-bridge of five arches. The eaſtern part is moſt populous, the houſes ſtanding thicker, and the ſtreets being narrower. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houſes; and there are four gates and five poſterns. It is a city and county of itſelf, enjoys large priviledges, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancaſter, 106 E. N. E. of Cheſter, and 198 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 53. 58.

YORKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the N. by the county of Durham, on the W. by Weſtmoreland and Lanca-

shire, and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106150 houses, 603600 inhabitants, 563 parishes, 57 market towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Tees, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Warf, the Aire, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, but in others barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others again, moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holdernefs, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; but there are no mines of note, except those of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK NEW, an English colony of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by New England, by Canada on the N. on the S. by New Jersey, and on the W. by Delawar river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands, with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train oil, and whalebone, to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament men. There are some forts to the north to defend them against the French and native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YORK NEW, the capital of the province of New-York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious keys, or quays, as well as ware-horses. It is frequented by a great number of ships that are employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 302. 50. or 74. 40. W. of London. lat. 39. 40.

* YORIMAN, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are strong, robust and active, and both sexes go naked.

* YOUGHILL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, which is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, and has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended key. It is seated at the mouth of the river Black-Water, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 51.

YPRES, a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and serges; and every year, in Lent, there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier town, the Dutch had a garrison here; but it was besieged and taken by the French, in June 1744. It is seated on a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 12 miles W. of Courtray, 15 S. E. of Newport, 22 S. E. of Dunkirk, 15 N.W. of Lisle, and 157 N. of Paris. Lon 20. 33. lat. 50. 51.

* YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE ST. a town of France, in Limosin, seated on the river Isle, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* YSENDICK, a small, but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please. It is 10 miles E. of Sluys, 10 miles N. E. of Middleburg, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 121. 8. lat. 51. 20.

* YSSEL. See ISSEL.

* YSSELBURG, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, 12 miles E. of Cleves, and 22 N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 51. 52.

* YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the

the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, 3 miles from Loire, and 10 from Puy.

* Ysselstein, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Yſſel, on the frontiers of the province of Utrecht, 5 miles S. W. of Utrecht, and 12 N. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 52. 3.

Yssoudon. See Issoudon.

Yucatan. See Jucatan.

* Yverdun, a ſmall, ſtrong, and ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a caſtle where the bailiff reſides. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the head of the lake Neuf-chatel, on the rivers Orb and Thiele, over which there are two bridges, 35 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 32. lat. 46. 45.

* Yvetot, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, 5 miles from Cordebec, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

Yvica. See Ivica.

* Yuma, an iſland of N. America, and one of the Luccas, to the N. of the iſle of Cuba, which is 55 miles in length and 17 in breadth.

* Yumfto, an iſland of N. America, and one of the Luccas, to the N. of the iſle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* Yvoy, a town of France, in Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 12 S. of Sedan. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 49. 40.

* Yupi, a large kingdom of Aſia, in Eaſtern Tartary, lying on the Eaſtern Sea. It is very little known.

Yun-nan, a province of Aſia, in China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the firſt rank, and 55 of the ſecond and third, being well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the ſands of the rivers, and probably mines of the ſame metal in the mountains on the eaſtern part. There are alſo copper mines, which they pretend is entirely white, which muſt be a miſtake; for then it could not be copper. There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, beſides muſk, ſilk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, ſome of which is painted of divers colours: they have alſo excellent horſes, which are ſtrong and vigorous, but low; as alſo very ſmall deer, which are kept for diverſion.

Z.

Zara. See Sahara.

Zabach. See Palus Meotis.

Zabern, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Philipſburg. Lon. 25. 35. lat 49. 5.

* Zabola, a town of Tranſilvania on the confines of Moldavia, 5 miles S. W. of Newmark.

Zaburn, a town of France, in Alſace, 15 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 48. 30.

* Zacatulla, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, with a harbour on the ſea, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 263. 0. lat. 17. 20.

* Zafra, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, with a good caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 12. 8. lat. 38. 20.

* Zagara, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Parnaſſus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almoſt always covered with ſnow.

Zagrab, a ſtrong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Save, on the confines of Croana, 13 miles N. E. of Carloſtadt, 62 S. W. of Caniſka, and 137 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 33. 28. lat. 45. 50.

* Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the confines of Granada. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, which is on a rock that is craggy on all ſides, and is defended by a ſtrong citadel, ſo that it is looked upon as impregnable. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 10. 47. lat. 36. 55.

* Zaire, a large river of Africa, which riſes in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the ſea in 6 degrees of S. latitude.

Zamora, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. In its environs there are fine Turkey ſtones found. It is ſeated on a hill on the river Douro, over which there is a very handſome bridge, of 17 arches, 35 miles from Salamanca 55 W. of Valladolid, 70 S. of Leon, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 26. lat. 41. 28.

* Zamora, a handſome town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito, which is ſeated pretty near the mountains called the Andes, 175 miles from the S. Sea; and in its neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 301. 0. lat. S. 5. 6.

* Zamora, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantine, 250 miles W. of Hamametha, with a fortreſs. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 26. 20.

* Zamoski, a very ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality and a good citadel. It was beſieged by the Tartars in 1661, but to no purpoſe. It is 37 miles from Lemburg, 162 N.E. of Cracow, and 62 from Lublin. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 50. 40.

* Zampango, a town of N. America, in New Spain, ſeated on the road from Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Miſtaka; the inhabitants are ſaid to be very rich.

* Zanfara, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-Land, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall ſtature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and moſt ſavage and bruti ſh diſpoſitions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, a country in Africa, lying on the eaſtern coaſt, between 3 degrees of N. latitude, and 18 S. It includes ſeveral petty kingdoms, in which the Portugueſe have various ſettlements. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are all Mahometans, or idolaters; and the laſt are much the moſt numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamon, Melinda, Quiloa, and Moſambique. The Portugueſe have built ſeveral forts in Mombaza and Moſambique, and have ſettled ſeveral colonies there. They trade with the Negroes for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the ſame as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

Zante, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, 17 miles S. E. of the Iſland of Cephalonia, which belongs to the Venetians. It is about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very pleaſant and fertile; but its principal riches conſiſt in currants, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the ſhelter of mountains that are on the ſhore of this iſland; for which reaſon the ſun has greater power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are alſo the fineſt peaches in the world, each of which weigh eight or ten ounces. Here are alſo cucumbers and excellent figs, as alſo a great deal of very good oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect Paradiſe, where all things are exceeding plenty, if wood was not ſo dear; tho' this iſland was formerly full of foreſts. The town called Zante may contain near 20000 inhabitants. The houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for ſcarce a year paſſes without one; however they do no great damage. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications; but there is a fortreſs upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this iſland there is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and there is a ſpring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. It ſerves inſtead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ſhips, and about 100 barrels in a year are uſed for this purpoſe. Theſe grapes are called currants, becauſe they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This iſland belongs to the Venetians, who have conſtantly a governor here, who always reſides in the fortreſs, or caſtle. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large towns beſides Zante. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and a conſul here. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 37. 50.

* Zanzibar, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Moncia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in

ſugar-canes and citrons, and the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 58. 0. lat. S. 7. 0.

* Zapoteca, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, which extends from N. to S. from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous ſtony country, and yet is indifferently fertile.

Zara, an ancient, ſtrong and conſiderable town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a good citadel, and a harbour. It is ſeated in a plain, upon a ſmall peninſula that is joined to the continent by an iſthmus, of about 25 paces in breadth. On the ſide of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a pretty ſtrong garriſon. Near the church which the Greeks call St. Helia, there are two handſome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, which are ſuppoſed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. The circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the beſt maſters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, which was brought from Judea, and which is kept in a ſhrine, with a cryſtal before it. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 70 miles S. W. of Jaicza, 167 N. of Raguſa, 150 S. E. of Venice, and 80 N. W. of Spalatro. Lon. 33. 4. lat. 44. 22.

* Zarnate, a ſtrong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brazzo-di-Mina. It is agreeably ſeated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Miſitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 51. 30.

* Zaslaw, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Oſtrog. Lon. 45. 56. lat. 50. 2.

Zatatecas-Los, a province of N. America, in Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biſcay, on the E. by the province of Panuco, on the S. by that of Guadalagara, on the W. by Culiacan, and Chiametlan. It is ſaid to abound in mines of ſilver.

Zatmar, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a ſmall lake formed by the river Samos. It is 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay, 62 N. by E. of Waradin, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 59. lat. 47. 50.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Viſtula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 17 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 37. 33. lat. 49. 59.

* Zborow, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhinia and Podolia. It is remarkable for the defeat of John Caſimir, king of Poland in, 1647. It is ſeated between Lemburg and Zbaras, being 62 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 43. 56. lat. 49. 52.

Zealand, an iſland of Denmark, which is almoſt of a round form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is ſeated at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and is bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a ſtrait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltick Sea on the S. and the ſtrait called the Great Belt on the W. The ſoil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, becauſe it is ſandy; and there are few ſtreams, but there many lakes abounding in fiſh. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common ſort make their bread. A fourth part of this iſland conſiſts in a foreſt, in which there is plenty of game; and there are a great many deer and wild boars, which are reſerved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and it contains 13 towns, 12 caſtles, and 347 pariſhes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of cattle that they feed, than which none can be better. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, which is ſeparated by the ſea on the N. from the iſles of Holland, by the Scheld on the E. which ſeparates it from Brabant, and the Hont from Flanders, and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends 8 iſlands, whereof three are pretty

large,

large. The names of which are, Walcherin, Schowen, 5. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Duveland, Wolferſdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewiſe 6 or 7 others, which are of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble, to defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great ſums of money. They in general are extremely hardy, and even raſh, and very good ſoldiers, eſpecially for the ſea-ſervice. They are maintained by their plentiful fiſheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, eſpecially the Spaniards, and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The ſoil is fruitful in theſe iſlands, but the air is unhealthy, eſpecially for ſtrangers. The river Scheld having paſſed by Antwerp, divides into two, and holds as it were, the iſles of Zealand between its arms. One of theſe runs eaſtward, and the other weſtward, which laſt the fiſhermen call Stont, or Hond. It is governed in the ſame manner as Holland, and the aſſemblies of ſtates are compoſed of deputies of the nobility, and thoſe of the two principal towns.

• ZEB, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, of which the Algerines poſſeſs a part.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is ſeparated by the kingdom of Caſſena; on the E it has that of Zanfara, on the S. by Benin, and on the W. by the deſarts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous, and the mountains are extremely cold, while the plains are intolerably hot. Theſe abound with water, and are exceeding fruitful, and yet their houſes are nothing but poor mean cottages.

ZEIGINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, and 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 50. 55.

• ZEITON, a town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee, though it is but a ſmall place and thin of people. It is ſeated on a hill by a gulph of the ſame name, and near the river Eaylada, 50 miles S. E. of Lariſſa. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 39. 10.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, and in the dutchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handſome town, with a new caſtle; and there is a well frequented college. It is ſeated on the river Elter, 25 miles S. W. of Leipſick, and 45 E. of Erfort. It is ſubject to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 50. 59.

ZELL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lunnenburg; as alſo capital of the dutchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is ſurrounded with ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſnuts, and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three conſiderable ſuburbs, and the houſes in genera are well built. The principal church is a handſome ſtructure, adorned with ſtucco work. It has a caſtle whoſe architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly reſided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heireſs of the late duke of Zell. It is ſeated on the river Aller, 35 miles N. W. of Brunſwick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunnenburg. Lon. 27. 57. lat. 52. 45.

• ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquiſate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria, whoſe inhabitants are Roman-catholics. It is ſeated on the river Nagelt, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 48. 19.

ZEMBLA, commonly called NOVA-ZEMBLA, is a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzora, in Moſcovy, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Weygates. It is now known to be an iſland of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild beaſts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the ſhip's company were obliged to winter here; but they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and they had much ado to keep themſelves from being frozen to death. Some ſay they have ſeen inhabitants here, of a ſmall ſize, a tawney complexion, black hair, and clothed in ſeal ſkins, and that they live upon hunting and fiſhing.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the

the ſame name, ſeated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles S. E. of Caſſovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 48. 36.

Zerbst, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a diſtrict of that name, on the confines of the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a handſome caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide. It is a handſome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Calviniſts, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 25 miles N. W. of Wittemberg, and is ſubject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 52. 0.

* Zeriga, a town of Perſia, in Irac Arabi, ſeated in a very narrow plain or valley, between mountains. It has produced ſeveral very famous Arabian authors.

* Zia, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cylades, to the N. of Thermia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colona, which terminates Livadia on that ſide. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is very well cultivated, and abounds in moſt of the neceſſaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of ſilk. They have alſo a very fine ſort of an oak, whoſe fruit is called Villam, which is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, and of which they ſell vaſt quantities in a year, it being uſed by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a diſagreeable valley. It reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a biſhop who reſides at Zia. Lon. 42. 32. lat. 37. 40.

* Zibit, a territory of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, which extends from N. to S. from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tchama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly maſters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* Zibit, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of a principality or territory of the ſame name, and ſeated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and ſome have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

* Zirchnit-Zersee, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and foreſts. In the month of June the water ſinks under ground, and does not riſe again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

Ziric-Zee, a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces in Zealand, and the principal of the iſle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly ſwallowed up by the ſea, but it is ſtill a trading populous place, and has a pretty good harbour. It is 25 miles N. W. of Hulſt, and 15 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 38.

Zittaw, a town of Germany, in Luſatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handſome place, and is ſurrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and baſtions. The houſes are handſome, and built in the modern taſte. Beſides the ſuburbs and handſome gardens that ſurround it on all ſides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages about 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handſome ſtructure, and has three pair of organs, with two high ſteeples. Near it there is a handſome college, where the languages, deſigning, dancing, and other things are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyſter there is a library, the fineſt of all Luſatia, which is open twice a week; and at a ſmall diſtance from that is the orphan-houſe, which has been but lately built. It is ſeated on the river Neiſs, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 32. 30. lat. 50. 44.

Znaim, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Auſtria. It is a large place, and has a handſome caſtle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many pagan antiquities. It is ſeated on the river Taya, 25 miles S. W.

S. W. of Brin, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 48. 48.

* Zoara, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour. It is 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 32. 45.

Zocatara. See Socatara.

* Zoffengen, an ancient and handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, 3 miles from Arburg. It has a very handſome church, and a public library, containing ſeveral curious manuſcripts. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, which contains the beſt pine trees in all Swiſſerland. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 46. 58.

Zollern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little elſe but a caſtle built on a mountain, and is 28 miles S. of Stutgart. Lon. 29. 43. lat. 48. 24.

Zolnock, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1685. It is ſeated on the river Teyiſe, where the river Sageba falls into it, 55 miles N. E. of Colocza, 45 E. of Buda, and 62 W. by N. of Great Waradin. Lon. 37. 45. lat. 47. 10.

* Zoques, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabaſco. It produces plenty of ſilk and cochineal.

Zorndorff, a village of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians, in which the former gained the victory.

* Zug, a handſome and conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. It is but a ſmall place, and is ſeated in a pleaſant country, where there are rich paſtures, and fertile fields. In 1435, the ſtreet which was on the ſide of the lake, was ſwallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are ſeveral fine houſes, handſome churches, and a good town-hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, 17 S. W. of Zurich, and 42 S. E. of Baſle, or Baſil. Lon. 26, 14. lat. 47. 12.

* Zug, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich, on the W. by that of Lucern, and the free provinces, and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend three aſſemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzic, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the ſovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magiſtrate.

* Zuillichaw, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, in the province of Croſſen, one mile from the river Loder, and 12 W. N. W. of Croſſen. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 10.

* Zulpha, a town of Perſia, almoſt cloſe to Iſpahan, to which it is a ſort of a ſuburb, and is ſeparated from it by the river Senderou. It is peopled with a colony of Armenians, which were brought into Perſia by Shaw Abbas. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 32. 25.

* Zulpich, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbiſhop of Cologne. It is ſeated on the river Naffel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 50. 32.

Zurich, an ancient, large, and populous town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and ſeparates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges, the largeſt of which abuts to the market-place, where the town-houſe ſtands. It is one of the beſt built towns in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a ſtatue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons, now ſerve to maintain the miniſters of the church, the profeſſors, and 10 canons, who have preſerved their ancient dignities, with their benefices; but they are obliged to preach every day, or at leaſt to read a public lecture in the college, where

where the languages, philosophy and theology, are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young students are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern taste, and the arsenal has arms sufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made such a good use of the ecclesiastical benefices, which have been secularized, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which consists of the nobility, and the rest of tradesmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little: the first consists of 162 members, who decide the most important affairs, and the second of 50 senators, and two burgomasters, who take care of affairs of state, and determine causes that are brought before them. They have several manufactures, and send part of their merchandises to Italy. A great many French refugees are settled here, who have built handsome houses about the city. It is 37 miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 135 N. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 47. 28.

Zurich, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S. by that of Schwitz, on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tockenburg, and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, and the inhabitants are very laborious, having a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

Zurich, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it lengthways, and at Ruperschweil, there is a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tayo, with an old castle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 14. 18. lat. 43. 3..

Zutphen, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a country of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States-general. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yssel, 9 miles S. E. of Deventer, 22 N. of Cleves, 22. N. E. of Nimeguen, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 52. 12.

Zutphen, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and is bounded on the N. by the river Yssel, which separates it from Velaw, on the W. by Over-Yssel, on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and on the S. by the dutchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

Zuyder Zee, a great gulph, or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over-Yssel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North-Holland with Friesland. There are a great many sea-port towns, which are taken notice of in their proper places.

Zwickow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, and is subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handsome place, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Mesnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 50. 43.

Zwingenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms. It is subject to Hesse Darmstadt.

Zwole, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, and in the district of Zallant. It is a handsome, large and rich town, defended with some fortifications; and the canal which begins near

this place, and extends to the river Yſſel, is defended by ſeveral forts at proper diſtances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Auguſtin convent, in which Thomas-a-Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanſiatick town, and is advantageouſly ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel, 8 miles S. E. of Campen, 50 N. of Deventer, and 5 S. of Haſſalt. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 52. 32.

* ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated in a moraſs made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. N. W. of Eſſeck. It is a very ſtrong place, and is defended by a citadel furrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was beſieged in 1566, by Soliman II. Emperor of the Turks, and was taken three days after his death, but it has ſince been retaken by the Auſtrians. Lon. 41. 12. lat. 46. 17.

* ZYGETH, the county of, a large territory in Lower Hungary, which is ſeparated from Sclavonia, by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the Lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba, Regalis, and Tolna.

* ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, ſeated on the river Ciecierief, 60 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 48. 40. lat. 50. 45.

F I N I S.

ERRATA & ADDENDA.

* ALCAZAR QUIVER, that is, GREAT ALCAZAR, is a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1558, between Sebaſtian king of Portugal, and Mahomet king of Morocco, on one ſide, and Abdemeleck, the depoſed king on the other. The two former were killed, and the laſt died in his litter. It is 6 miles S. E. of Laracha, and 40 N. of Tangier. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 35. 55.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, contains 19,071 houſes.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, contains 11,261 houſes.

ATHERTON, or ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickſhire. There are two towns of that name in this county, and all that is ſaid here belongs to that to the N. of Coventry, except the diſtance, which ſhould be thus: It is 12 miles N. of Coventry, 24 S. of Derby, and 104 N. W. of London. The other Atherſton, though marked as a market-town in the beſt maps, has now neither market nor fair. The diſtance from London ſhould have been 96 miles S. W.

AUGUSTINE ST. a fort. The lat. and lon. ſhould be thus: Lon. 296. 30. lat. 31. 45.

AUGUSTINE CAPE. Read, Lon. 340. 30. lat. 9. 15. S.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Suſſex. Read, Buckinghamſhire.

BEDWIN MAGNA, or GREAT BEDWIN, a town in Wiltſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, ſends two members to parliament, and has two fairs, on April 23 and July 15, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and hardware.

BOUREON Iſle of. See MASCAREIGNE.

GALWAY, a town in Ireland, contains 1481 houſes.

* KHIEVA, a town of Aſia, in Bokaria, ſeated on a riſing ground, in a fertile plain, and has three gates, with a thick wall of earth. It is much higher than the houſes, and has turrets at ſmall diſtances from each other. The houſes are low, and the greateſt part of them built with mud, with flat roofs, and covered with earth. Its inhabitants are Mahometants, and are called Khievinſki tartars, they being governed by an independent Khan. Its territory produces cotton, lamb, furrs, and a little raw ſilk. It is a 120 miles N. E. of Meſhed, and 130 S. W. of Bokaria. Lon. 80. 35. lat. 38. 30.

KILKENNY, a town in Ireland, contains 2071 houſes.

* KIRGEESE TARTARS, a people of Aſia, who poſſeſs a large tract of land to the N. E. of the Lake Aral. They live in tents made with poles, and covered with felt, which they remove from place to place with great eaſe. They feed on horſe-fleſh, mutton, and veniſon, and intoxicate themſelves with fermented mare's milk. They are robuſt, but rude, ignorant, treacherous, and great robbers.

LIMERIC, a town in Ireland, contains 3672 houſes.

LONDON. *Add to the account of the Gates:* Biſhopſgate is ſince taken down; and Moorgate and Alderſgate are now almoſt down.

* JAKUTSKOI, read, IRKURKSKOI. This article was taken from Yſbrand Ides, who was upon the ſpot, and might have known the name better. According to the late Ruſſian ſurvey, the lon. is 121. 54. lat. 52. 12. * JAKUTSKOI, in the ſame ſurvey, has lon. 147. 12. lat. 60. 0. and is ſeated on the river Lena. It is the capital of a province where the governor reſides, who alſo rules Kamſkatka. The ſoil hereabouts on the banks of the rivers is very proper for corn, which they ſow and reap in ſix weeks time, and the ſtraw is never above half a foot high. However, they never ſow much, they being moſt intent upon hunting ſables, foxes, and other animals for the ſake of their ſkins. The country-people rove about like the Laplanders, and their huts, like theirs, have holes to let the ſmoak out. They feed upon the inner bark of young pine-trees, and dried fiſh; but they will eat bread when they can get it; for they neither ſow nor plant themſelves. They allow polygamy, and buy and ſell their wives.

MAURICE ST. or MAURITIUS, is ſaid, upon the authority of an anonymous French geographer, not to belong to the French; but in a late edition, he tells us the contrary, and that it has two good harbours. It now appears beyond diſ-

puts, that the French have ſettled a colony in it, and that their ſhips ſtop here going to and from the Eaſt Indies. They now call it the Iſle of France. It had no four-footed land animals before they were carried hither. It is ſomewhat larger than the Iſle of Maſcareigne, or Bourbon, and lies in lon. 75. 40. lat. 19. 45. according to count de Mauripas's chart.

* MONTE CHRISTO is a ſmall iſland lying between Italy and Corſica, 37 miles W. by S. of Orbitello in Italy. It is only a rock about 5 miles in compaſs; though it was formerly pretty well inhabited, and had a monaſtery. At preſent it has only a tower to keep off pyrates, and but very few inhabitants. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 43. 5.

* MONTE CHRISTO, called in our bills of entry, MONTE CHRISTI, is a neutral port in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, on the north ſide, and to the eaſt of that part named St. Domingo, inhabited by the French. We export various commodities to this place, and more particularly, proviſions: but the Weſt India ſugar planters do not like, becauſe the French cauſe their ſugars to be tranſported from thence in neutral bottoms. It is 30 miles N. W. of the town of St. Domingo. Lon. 306. 53. lat. 19. 52.

* NATAL, CAPE, is the moſt northern point of the Iſland of Madagaſcar, which lies S. E. of Africa. Lon. 67. 48. lat. 12. 20. S.

* NATAL-BAY, is in the ſouth eaſtern part of Africa, ſeated on the northern bounds of Terra-de-Natal. Lon. 49. 0. lat. 30. 35. S.

* NEGRO, a river of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Principato Citra. It waſhes Athena, falls into the Sulo, and runs under ground with a great noiſe, for the ſpace of 4 miles.

* ORENBURG, a town lately built by the Ruſſians, as a barrier againſt the Kirgeeſe Tartars, and alſo with a view of opening a trade with them, for furrs, gold-duſt, and rhubarb. Some Engliſhmen were lately here on their journey to Khieva; and in their paſſage they kept on the weſt ſide of the Lake Aral. It has a very high rocky ſhore, and they met with no water but once every two days; and this was bitter and ſalt. The lake is computed to be a thouſand miles in circumference. Orenburg is about 200 miles N. of the Lake Aral. Lon. 76. 50. lat. 51. 30.

* SIWAS, anciently SEBAST, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee, and capital of Beglerbeglic. Formerly, the Ottoman court was kept here, and it is ſtill a conſiderable place. It is 50 miles S. of Tocat. Lon. 54. 30. lat. 39. 15.

* STRELITZ, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is the ſeat of the younger branch of the dukes of Mecklenburg, and the preſent duke, beſides the lordſhip of Stargard, in which this town is ſeated, is in poſſeſſion of the principality of Ratzburg, and has the toll of Boitzenburg, worth 30,000 crowns a year. It is 50 miles N. of Berlin. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 53. 25.

* THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and one fair on Auguſt 5, for pedlars ware. It is but a ſmall place, but is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is 7 miles S. S. W. of Oundle, 20 N. E. of Northampton, 74 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 52. 22.

N. B. There are ſeveral conſiderable Provinces and Towns, which ſhould have been marked with an Aſteriſm, and which, for want of due care, were overlooked.